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THE GUIDE

POTATO
GROWERS

POST

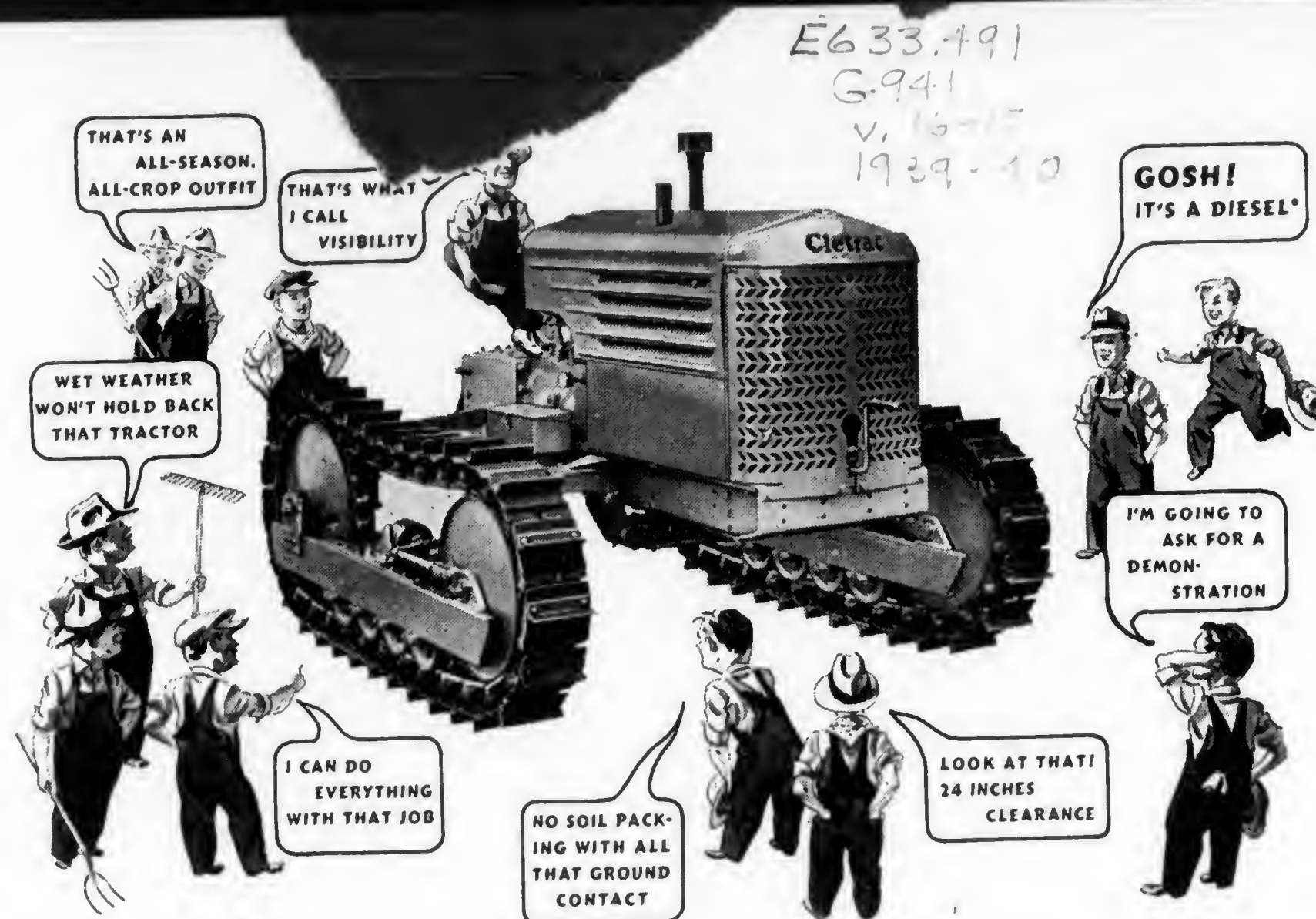
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PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED



*The New 24-inch, High Clearance Model E is also built with a gasoline engine.

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Many times you've dreamed of one day farming with DIESEL POWER. What farmer hasn't?

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[See this High Clearance General Purpose Cletrac at Booths 112-17 and 126-131 at the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, January 16-20.]

The Cleveland Tractor Co.
19300 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Cletrac Crawler Tractors

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dr. Nixon Writes on — "What is the Problem?"

After all is said and done, the problem still remains, "How Can Pennsylvania's Potato Industry be maintained on a profitable basis?" Pennsylvania potato growers have ninety odd million dollars invested in their business. The only way this plant can be kept in running order is to keep turning out potatoes at a profit.

As is too often the case, when profits do not accrue, the potato industry like any other industry resorts to selling off fertility and calling it profit! Let the "rolling stock" and track deteriorate, so to speak.

After all, the potato industry has very many points of similarity with the automobile industry or that of the railroads. The potato industry is made up of *very many* little railroads as it were. With some, the rolling stock is in ship shape; with others the track is a rut. Did it ever occur to you that the path of least resistance is a rut?

I remember once driving my first Ford out of a rut. It turned clear around in the road and started back. Often in the potato business this is the best way to get started right. Take for example *enthusiasm*. Nothing was ever accomplished without it. Well, there are a lot of men who grow potatoes who will have to turn around in the road on this score or else the rails will be sold for junk. You say, "But where do you purchase enthusiasm?" That comes from within!

How about vision? Where does that come in? Some will say "bosh." Well, you had better take care. Those who say "bosh" to vision will need some "rolling stock" to roll them out of the potato game sooner or later. Vision has been defined as the mystic window through which genius beholds the future. Industries with *vision* say that during depressions we prepare for prosperity. There are lots of potato acreages in Pennsylvania that could be greatly improved, and cheaply, which in the end, would produce potatoes more economically than at present, if enthusiasm, vision and knowledge were working hand in hand. Vision, like enthusiasm, comes from within and ought to be actuated by knowledge.

Knowledge is defined as a clear perception of fact or truth; familiarity by

experience; practical skill. Here then, in three words, *enthusiasm, vision and knowledge* is the answer to the problem, "How can Pennsylvania's Potato Industry be kept profitable?"

"We are told," you say, "that this is no time for expansion." That the wisest business policy is to "hold everything," which means stop everything. No one gets anywhere standing still. Neither is it enough to be busy; so are the ants. The question is, what are we busy about? We are not defeatists. We do not believe that Pennsylvania's Potato Industry has seen its best days. We believe it is just beginning. There are more interests appreciative of the value of the potato to Pennsylvania's welfare than ever before.

We can't do our work when our public does not believe in us. We believe that every atom of faith invested in Pennsylvania's Potato Industry and Pennsylvania's Youth—the growers of the future—will be amply justified both in the present and by the future. We have the proper climate and the soils which can be made adaptable to potato production. Our markets are almost too convenient for the good of an efficient merchandising program.

I almost always succeed in selling myself to the possibilities of potato production in Pennsylvania.

The terror that scares us from self-trust is our consistency—a reverence for the way it was always done. Yet, 'tis said, "A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds. Whoso would be a man must be a nonconformist."

When plant? How plant? What variety? When spray? How spray? What materials? When cultivate? How cultivate? What equipment? When sell? How sell? Where sell? In other words, when and where did who do what to get a profitable return on the investment. This is interpreted as education, but the great aim of education is not knowledge but action.

We know to spray, but we lack doing. We *know* to do a lot of things, but we lack doing. With enthusiasm and vision, knowledge is actuated. Then and only then can Pennsylvania's potato industry remain profitable.

(Continued on page 22)

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THE GUIDE POST

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All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF JANUARY

Secure Dame Fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous wait upon her,
And gather gear the every while
That's sanctified by honor;
Not for to hide in a hedge,
Nor for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent.

—ROBERT BURNS

The Farm Show

No doubt you have heard the oft-repeated phrase, "just another fair; just another industrial convention, the same old Farm Products show, when you've seen one you've seen them all," by many who have attended the show in previous years. This reflects the attitude many people have toward the Pennsylvania Farm Show, which will open January

16, at the Farm Show Building, Harrisburg. Because it is the largest agricultural show on earth and since the new \$1,200,000 Arena will be available for use during the 1939 show, a building with an overall dimension of 348 x 304 feet and floor space greater than Madison Square Garden, giving a total area of 13½ acres of floor space, many feel that they must go for a day or two, or perhaps for only two or three hours, mainly to satisfy curiosity and to be able to make a truthful statement that they regularly visit the show and view the great display of the products of the farm and farm machinery and equipment, but regard the trip as one of those unpleasant duties, like taking castor oil. They rush up and down the aisles; from exhibit to exhibit and are quite pleased to relate the speed they made in seeing the show. When they return home they make their official report, "It's the same old stuff."

You get out of it only what you put into it. The real meat and milk of the Farm Products Show is not in the many farm products and farm machines that are on exhibition, but the human beings in charge of them. Did you ever stop to think that most of the exhibitors are specialists and experts in the use and application of the machines, equipment and products they represent? Many years have been devoted to study and solving of problems which have or may now be baffling you. They know the better way to do things. So, by all means, attend the Farm Show. Look over all the exhibits, and there will be many, see what is new in the way of farm machinery and equipment. But, while there, if only for several hours, make it a point to meet and talk with as many exhibitors as possible, they are human. Get the benefit of a wealth of knowledge which only years of experience can give.

NOTE

The program of the twenty-second annual meeting of the membership of the Association and its educational meetings appears in the center spread of this issue. The annual meeting and banquet will be held at the Fifth Street Methodist Church; the educational meetings in Room F, Farm Show Building. Fundamental problems facing the growers and the potato industry of the State will be discussed. Arrange to attend all the meetings.

Marketing Pennsylvania Quality Potatoes for Profit and Lasting Satisfaction Consumer's Point of View

by L. T. DENNISTON, *Potato Interests*

I intended to write at considerable length on this subject. I have chosen instead to tell the story of three pictures. The story I have in mind is so well told by these pictures that anything I may write would be largely superfluous. I would ask you to not just take a casual glance at these pictures, but to study them carefully; look for the story — much of which is hidden from the casual

glance or casual observer. In other words, how many different favorable comments or reactions can you enumerate in studying the picture of the customer and the produce clerk, in the first picture, as they stand by the unusual display of Pennsylvania potatoes in trade-marked consumer bags. In like manner, how many favorable comments or reactions can you enumerate from



Treva Kimmel buys a trade-marked consumer peck of Pennsylvania potatoes from Thomas Cook, salesman of the produce department, Acme Market, Lemoyne.

the scene of Miss Meyers in the home kitchen and Mr. Anthony, representing the typical restaurant chef.

The display of Pennsylvania consumer packed potatoes shown in this article, is typical of hundreds of store and window displays that I have personally observed in my travels throughout Pennsylvania this fall and winter. Needless

to say there have been hundreds, perhaps thousands, that I have not seen. This represents one of the most significant mass displays of a Pennsylvania grown commodity under identification that has ever been made. This is a part of modern merchandising and salesmanship. It represents the power of suggestion, but cannot be classed as high

powered salesmanship. It still gives the customer the choice of selection instead of forced buying.

Continued sale of any commodity is based on the principal of the "satisfied customer." It is significant that as Pennsylvania and border State consumers have had sufficient time in which to try or test the quality of Pennsylvania potatoes packed and sold in this manner, we

are now beyond the trial-testing period. The only way that it would be possible for Pennsylvania growers to have packed and sold well over a million and a half consumer packages by the time you have read this article, for the present season, is the fact that thousands of consumers are repeat buyers. Quality and dependability of a trade-marked product, have been definitely established.



Florence Meyers, Williams Grove, preparing the meal with pleasure and confidence. The Pennsylvania trade-marked consumer package is in keeping with the desire for quality and cleanliness of the home kitchen.

In traveling over Pennsylvania I naturally meet and talk with a large number of friends in various communities and market areas. At the moment many favorable comments and expressions of these friends come to mind. It would be impossible to enumerate them here. I cannot pass, however, without, referring to my good friend John Staz of Philadelphia. More than a year ago I explained to him our program of merchandizing Pennsylvania potatoes. He reported to me a year later that whereas Mrs. Staz used to buy Idaho consumer packed potatoes, believing that she was buying the best, she now buys Pennsylvania's trade-marked consumer pack. I could add many stories of

a similar nature from Johnstown, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Coudersport, and from many other points in my travels.

Will you refer back to the picture and study the expressions on the faces of the customer and the produce salesman.

The picture in this issue showing Miss Meyers preparing potatoes with the consumer package tells the story that I cannot tell in words. As expressed in the caption under the picture, "quality and cleanliness" are definitely portrayed. How many more points or favorable expressions can you make?

Most of us at some time or other, and many of us often, eat at hotels and restaurants. How many times have you

eaten Pennsylvania potatoes at such meals? Undoubtedly most of the time but you were not aware of it. Why shouldn't Pennsylvania hotels and restaurants state on their menus "We serve Pennsylvania quality potatoes," or "Pennsylvania baked potatoes." The answer to the fact that leading hotels and restaurants have not included such assertions on their menus is due to the fact that Pennsylvania quality potatoes

through hotel and restaurant managers, waiters and the menu. The picture shown in this issue of Mr. Anthony of the Manhattan Restaurant in Harrisburg, is indicative of the possibilities along this line. Mr. Notary, Manager of the Manhattan Restaurant, is a most ardent believer in Pennsylvania potatoes and their quality. He has featured window displays and his menus almost invariably include Pennsylvania potatoes in some manner. He recently had the experience of a customer saying, "I came in to dine at your restaurant because I see you are advertising Pennsylvania baked potatoes." I could refer to large numbers of restaurant and hotel managers that I have encouraged to feature Pennsylvania potatoes on their menus during the past year. In all instances the reaction has been most favorable and a willingness to cooperate to the fullest.

I suggest a final study of the three pictures referred to above, so that you can formulate a good mental picture back of these stories.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, to live with all my might while I do live.

Resolved, never to lose one moment of time, but to improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can.

Resolved, never to do anything which I should despise or think meanly of in another.

Resolved, never to do anything out of revenge.

Resolved, never to do anything which I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of my life.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the members of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Incorporated, will be held on Tuesday morning, January 17, 1939, at 9 o'clock. The meeting will be held in the Fifth Street Methodist Church, Fifth and Granite Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

All association members are urgently requested to be present.

E. B. BOWER, *Secretary*.

NOTE: Following the annual meeting off he association members, luncheon will be served by the ladies of the Fifth Street Methodist Church at a charge of 50c per plate.



Samuel Anthony, Chef at the Manhattan Restaurant, Harrisburg, with a smile that says, "For GOODNESS sake eat Pennsylvania potatoes."

have not been identified to them. I have on many occasions asked restaurants and hotel managers what kind of potatoes they were using. Their answer invariably was "I do not know." But after investigating they reported they were using Pennsylvania potatoes.

There are great and almost unlimited possibilities in getting the quality of Pennsylvania potatoes before the public

The Market Outlook

by the "OBSERVER"

Although the final crop report for Pennsylvania remained at the same figure as the November 1st report, Maine dropped 1½ million bushels and Michigan dropped 2 million bushels, the total figure for the entire United States increased from 368 to 369 million. This figure is equal to the ten year average crop from 1927-36. Therefore, we can consider that an average crop has been harvested, and that the potato prices from now until the close of the marketing season will be influenced more by supply and demand than by statistical factors of either a long or a short crop, since we have neither. This being the case, anything done to step up consumer demand will be especially significant this season.

Potato Week has passed. The immediate effects cannot be measured nor are they particularly important, since the long-time value of publicity campaigns of this nature is the more important factor to be considered. The substantial sums expended by Maine and Idaho to promote the sale of potatoes will be felt by the entire potato industry, regardless of state lines. In fact, shipping point prices at Presque Isle, Maine and at Idaho Falls, Idaho, have a direct bearing on the delivered price of potatoes at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

During the last month the shipping point price has advanced approximately 15c a cwt. at Presque Isle, but at Idaho Falls, the price has advanced only about 5c. This reflects the greater shortage and relatively stronger shipping point market in the east than in the west. The prices at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have advanced approximately 20c a cwt. during the same period, and the price of Blue Labels about 15 to 20c a bushel.

Carlot shipments and tract holdings in principal markets remain relatively low. These may be expected to increase shortly, as nearby stocks diminish. Cognizant of this, the trade believes that Maine shipments into Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania markets will be heavier in the near future. To date, Maine has shipped only about 7,000 cars, compared with 15,000 to the same date last year, and with 16,000 to the same date in 1936. It is believed that these lighter shipments are

not out of line with the reduced crop harvested in Maine, amounting to 39,000,000 bushels compared with 48,503,000 bushels in 1937. The Maine shippers feel bullish on the future market and many of the growers in the State are not anxious to sell at the present price of around \$1.50 per barrel, which compares with a price of about \$1.20 a month ago.

It is generally believed that the market will advance further in January, but at what pace depends largely on consumer demand, which in turn, hinges on purchasing power, cold weather and the effect which consumer educational drives have on securing a greater proportion of the consumer's dollar for the purchase of potatoes.

From this point on, the effect of the volume of supplies of new potatoes begins to be felt. Early reports indicate an acreage reduction of about 18% in South Florida. Likewise, Southern Texas' acreage is reduced approximately 25% from last year. Crop conditions are reported good in Florida and generally good in Texas, except for some frost damage. Shipments from these earliest sections do not become heavy until after the first of February.

The general market situation at shipping points appears to be quite firm with growers the country over not anxious to unload rapidly. However, substantially higher prices during the late winter and early spring are contingent on a more rapid movement into consumption, than the movement of the past several months. Carlot shipments of from 800 to 1,000 cars a day rather than the 350 to 625 cars daily of recent weeks may be necessary to bring growers' stocks down to the point where the market would show substantial strength. Carlot shipments of the entire 1938 crop are 15% lighter than last year while the crop is 6½% lighter. Increased truck shipments this year may have accounted for some of this apparent difference between production and movement into consumption.

The recent, somewhat jittery condition of the terminal markets when heavy supplies are offered probably indicates that marketing steadily but not too

(Continued on page 22)

POTATO CHIPS

by "BILL SHAKESPUD"

The Christmas season has passed and with it has also passed much of the spirit of peace on earth, good-will toward men. Why is it that for several weeks before Christmas we can accumulate quantities of kindness toward one another and then awake the morning of December 26th as sour on the world as if there had never been a Christmas? And do you recall the old days when December 25th was observed with reverence rather than as a highly commercialized holiday? Possibly the world moves too fast for this old codger, but if half of your Christmas cards were of dogs, as mine were, you'd probably explode a little, too.

★ ★ ★

An article in the "Farmers' Digest" on The Cooperative Movement contains this terse paragraph: "Cooperative experience has demonstrated that human needs can be met by group response; that such collective action can be the expression and agent of a people seeking a security by democratic means in an economic world too unchangeable for individual guidance."

★ ★ ★

I think that I shall never see
A billboard lovely as a tree
And, unless the billboards fall
I'll never see a tree at all.

★ ★ ★

Writing about the reduction of the duty on potatoes from Canada, C. L. Fritch of Ames, Iowa, writing in the "Packer," states: "It would pay us and the country to have a limited number of carloads of five-year no-virus seed admitted free of duty within the quota, for the growing of our seed, until such time as like seed is available in the United States—such import of seed would so improve the Cobbler seed supply—two-fifths of the seed supply of the U. S. and would so increase yields in this country, that imports of table stock and seed would be lessened." It is easy to become confused when viewing an innovation at short range. In this case it appears that an immediate increase of Canadian seed importation would mean the ultimate decrease of this movement.

Investigations of the returns on potatoes harvested and stored in wooden crates, as compared with the usual method, show the possibility of greatly increasing the value of the crop. Work done at the Maine Experimental Station indicates that present methods result in injuries to 73½% of the potatoes. Use of crates for harvesting and storing reduced the percentage of injury sufficiently for a one-third greater cash return to be realized for the crop handled in crates.

★ ★ ★

Considering the ravages from late blight during the Fall of 1938, coupled with tubers of small size and heavy injury from grubs and wire worms, the quality of Blue Labels has held up remarkably well. There have been a few consumer complaints and a few rejected shipments but not proportionally heavier than last year, when shipments were much lighter. Growers, shippers, and inspectors must be ever vigilant to maintain the highest possible standard of quality. Wholesalers, retailers and consumers have come to expect high quality in the Blue Label bags. If they don't get it, the confidence which took several years to develop is immediately destroyed.

★ ★ ★

Cobblers have sprouted earlier this winter than ever within the memory of Pennsylvania growers, (but sometimes our memories are short). Not many Cobblers left to sell but when they are marketed the long sprouts should be removed, if packed as U. S. No. 1 stock.

★ ★ ★

The Bellefonte office advises that the Association sales of potatoes to December 1st were 62,000 bushels in excess of the entire season of 1937-38. Yes, the marketing program is going places with full steam ahead!

★ ★ ★

Several growers and shippers have used or intend to use consumer peck bags printed with their own brands. That is their privilege, of course, but possibly lacking in business foresight unless their volume is large and their marketing outlets dependable. Mer-

chants the world over recognize that it takes a long time and a large volume to fully establish a brand but that once established it becomes a priceless business asset. That is exactly what the Blue Label is getting to be and its use is gratis to any grower in the State who uses it properly.

★ ★ ★

Association packs, both bushels and pecks, are being quoted daily in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Market News reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. The supply of these potatoes on the open market will increase as the demand makes it profitable for the trade to handle them.

★ ★ ★

The Bureau of Markets reports that nearly 700 attended the eight Inspectors' Training Schools held during the season throughout the State. Nearly half of those in attendance took the inspector's test and were reported to the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association as being proficient or as needing additional training.

★ ★ ★

Science enables us to get there quicker, but it doesn't always tell us what to do after we get there.

★ ★ ★

Miss Sloop reports 118 cars of Association potatoes shipped in eight days from December 2nd-10th, thus hanging up a new record and one not to be sneezed at. She further states that 26 counties cooperated in the Marketing Program in 1936, the next year 31 counties and this year 36 counties are shipping cooperatively. All of which sounds to me like very good progress and I'm a little hard of hearing.

★ ★ ★

Recently heard a western Pennsylvania grower who never packed a Blue Label, make the statement, "The Association has done a good job in holding up potato prices during the past two years." This grower has a trade in Pittsburgh which has treated him well but at the same time appreciates the effect the marketing program has had on his sales.

★ ★ ★

DID YOU KNOW

that 10 carloads of Blue Label pecks were shipped by Vogel & Nissley of Lancaster in one day for Potato Week distribution?

that the long-range weather forecasters are predicting freezes and cold weather in the far South next Spring which would affect potato price upward?

that the Colorado potato beetle is estimated to cost growers \$29,000,000 annually?

that the first railroad tunnel in the U. S. was opened in 1833, just east of Johnstown on the Portage Railroad?

that the proposed super-highway across western Pennsylvania recently begun will save eighty miles from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh and several hours of driving time?

that the Government estimates an 8% decrease in potato acreage in the U. S. for 1939 and prices somewhat higher than in 1938 but that the decrease will not be very great in Pennsylvania where acreages are quite uniform from year to year?

that potatoes are second to wheat as human food in volume only since doctors, dietitians and health authorities claim the potato is *man's greatest food* from the standpoint of health producing properties together with low cost and almost universal usage?

that the per capita consumption of potatoes in the United States could be nearly doubled if the public were educated to the unusual energy and health values of potatoes at low cost?

PINCHED

The teacher sent one of her scholars to buy a pound of plums from a grocer, and as she handed the little girl a dime, said:

"Be sure, Mary, before buying the plums, to pinch one or two, just to see that they are ripe."

In a little while the girl returned with flushed face and a triumphant look in her eyes. Handing the teacher the bag of plums, she placed the dime on the desk, and exclaimed:

"I pinched one or two, as you told me, and when the man wasn't looking I pinched a bagful."—*Kentucky Grocer.*

"I once knew a woman who killed her husband with a golf club."

"Yeah? In how many strokes?"

Have You Renewed Your Membership in the Association?

Vocational Agriculture

By Biron E. Decker, Erie County Adviser, Edinboro, Pa.

Properly speaking, vocational guidance should become a reality rather than a type of job for an individual interested in theoretical education. A study would reveal a need for certain individuals trained for a certain specialized job or occupation.

Should there be a need for several green house managers, school heads should endeavor to guide sufficient individuals into a study of green house management. These interests and abilities are readily discovered. In a certain

area where potato culture is found to be practical and profitable boys should be trained to produce potatoes, as well as other crops adapted to a given area.

Vocational agricultural education is striving to assume this responsibility. Agriculture is now taught in every county in this state. The course of study is planned to supply the needs of a given community. The courses of study in vocational agriculture is not exactly the same in all counties.



Potatoes stacked in field where they were stored by the Erie County Vocational group.

Erie county is becoming a potato area. Northwestern Pennsylvania is an ideal potato area. The potatoes grown in this area are exceptionally high in quality. There are none better.

Grading in the past was not considered to be a worth-while consideration. Potatoes were marketed by many farmers just as the potatoes were harvested. The result was evident. A few spoiled potatoes ruined the entire sale. Grading has eliminated this error. Now it is possible to buy Erie county potatoes in improved containers and the product with-

in the sack is exactly as indicated on the cover.

Vocational pupils are receiving this information. This fall many inferior potatoes were eliminated from the open market by careful grading. Bill Robinson of Wattsburg marketed his entire crop in peck sacks properly graded. Bill raised 472 bushels on one acre.

Bob and Ted Harwood produced potatoes as a part of their vocational program of study. Each lad secured a yield of over 300 bushels per acre. Their potatoes were carefully graded. In this

small area surrounding Wattsburg we find that potato grading is of major importance.

There are other factors which make possible a more successful vocational educational program. Parental guidance is of vast importance. In the instances mentioned we find that each of these lads has found it necessary to follow the rules of the game of life. Their parents know that farm life demands a certain amount of intelligent farming coupled with hard work. The boys are



Bill Robinson

expected to assist with the farm work, and they do just that very thing. These lads along with many more have received parental guidance.

Arthur Harwood and George Robinson, prominent Wattsburg farmers, have allowed their boys to do a bit of farming on the home farm, and the proposition is on a business basis. Should the project produce a cash profit the boys will be allowed to bank the money. It is not a case of the boy owning the pig until sold, then the money goes to dad.

This type of arrangement will keep boys on the farm, because there is an opportunity to assist with the management, as least each lad has one acre to manage and own. Well, many of these boys who study agriculture and especially those receiving parental backing, financial as well as otherwise, can show bank accounts totaling up to \$2000. Annually some of these lads earn through their vocational projects anywhere from \$50 to \$500.

Bill Robinson, Bob Harwood and Ted Harwood have bank accounts. They made it farming. They will go to Penn State next fall if present plans succeed.

Yes, vocational supervisors realize that parents are in a large measure the main influence backing a successful vocational agricultural program.

Parental support plus vocational agricultural teacher plus pupil equals success.

A Visit to the Vogel and Nissley Warehouse, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

by PHARES ULMER

Editor's Note: This article is reprinted from "The Garden Spot Farmer," published semi-monthly by the Garden Spot Chapter, Future Farmers of America, Lampeter, Pennsylvania.

The Junior and Senior Agricultural boys visited the Vogel and Nissley warehouse, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to see the new Association method of marketing potatoes.

The potatoes are brought to the plant by county growers and are put into bins outside of the large building. They are taken to the second story of the plant on belts where they go over rollers and are graded.

The rollers are rubber covered so that all ground is removed from the potatoes without bruising them. As the potatoes pass over the rollers, an attendant picks out all the diseased, injured and sunburned potatoes. These are known as culls, and these are dropped down a chute to the first floor where they are put into 100 lb. sacks.

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The Sublime History of Potato's Triumph

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a reprint of the Charles Fisher column "So What!" in the Philadelphia Record. We thought it pretty funny]

"We've been falling far behind in our social calendar lately. We realized it yesterday morning when the elevator man greeted us with a respectful "Happy Potato Week, Sir." For a moment we scarcely knew what he meant.

"Then as we glanced at the sprig of French Fries in his lapel, it came to us like a flash that National Potato Week is here at last! That must have been why our wife, who is frequently quite carried away by the spirit of such festivals, had surprised and mystified us by stuffing mashed potatoes in our hat. How obtuse we had been! How inexcusable for an old potato-lover to overlook the winsome hint, to forget the very climax of the potato year.

"We immediately called our potato broker and ordered a gala gift crate of the dainties sent to our helpmeet and then we fell to musing, as we always do during National Potato Week, on the many popular fallacies concerning the potato which remain in circulation year after year. The very history of the succulent tuber has been obscured by all manner of romantic nonsense.

Those Olde Tales, Ah!

"You probably recall the legend that the Indians were already conversant with the uses of the potato when Columbus landed at Plymouth Rock. Hundreds of thousands of school books have reprinted the picture purporting to show Columbus confronted by a stern old warrior, who grasps a skillet in menacing fashion and grunts: "Ugh! E Pluribus Unum. Ugh!" (Trans.: "We're all out of hash brown. How about some home fries?")

"Needless to say, the incident never occurred. Nor is there any sound historic basis for the tale that Sir Walter Raleigh took the potato to England and that his servant, seeing smoke issuing from his mouth one afternoon doused him with water in ignorance of the fact he was eating freshly made potato chips.

"And the story which the Encyclopedia Britannica attempts to foist upon its gullible readers to the effect that potatoes originated with the Incas in Peru

is equally erroneous; some of our best friends are Incas and we have it direct from them that the fruit in question was not potatoes, but parsnips.

Invention Sublime

"The fact of the matter is, the potato was the invention of Nicholas Opopolis (known to historians simply as "Opopolis of the Acropolis"), who was proprietor of the world's first restaurant. Mr. Opopolis was at the time toying with the invention of the deviled crab and he realized that with crab meat selling at 90 cents a quart there was grave danger in oversimplifying the construction of the dish.

"He attempted vainly to eke out the crab meat with everything the Hellenic markets provided, from the cheap but indigestible hemlock to the nourishing but hopelessly expensive peacock's tongues. Finally, late one Thursday night (he had already advertised a deviled crab and cole slaw special for the following day) he invented the potato in sheer desperation. At the same time he made public the famous "one and one" formula for deviled crabs which is still in use in restaurants today: one crab to one bushel of potatoes.

"The potato did not, however, achieve its fullest sphere of usefulness until a century later, when the discovery of clam chowder brought about a natural demand for something to take the place of clams and it was found that potatoes, cut into small cubes filled the bill to perfection.

Comes True Fame

"From that time on the place of the potato in civilization was assured. It moved forward with mankind. The stories of how it came ultimately to supplant the chicken in chicken croquettes, the corned beef in corned beef hash, the sweetbreads in sweetbread patties and the lobster in lobster cutlets are too familiar to bear repetition here. They are known to every diner-out.

"The potato is, indeed, the universal food, with or without onions. Mashed, baked, souffled, deep-fat fried, stuffed with cream and roquefort cheese or simply stuffed *au naturel* in the toe of an old stocking to make a handy and inex-

(Continued on page 22)

Pennsylvania's Quality Potatoes

From a Recent Radio Talk by KYLE ALEXANDER

Potato Publicity of This Type Is Doing Much to Enhance the Value of Our Industry

"Did you know that the belief potatoes are fattening is a fallacy? Research experiments by the Home Economics Department of Michigan State College show that an eight-ounce potato produces about 100 calories. An equal amount of macaroni produces about 400 calories; an equal amount of rice about 350 calories; oatmeal, 400 calories; chocolate cake, 400 calories; a piece of pie, 400 calories; and a doughnut 200 calories. So ladies and gentlemen, be consistent. Don't exclude potatoes from your diet in order to retain that slim figure, as long as you eat any of the above.

"Physicians state the baked potato is the most easily digested of all foods, being fully assimilated by the human body in much less than half the time required for the digestion of bread. Experiments made to determine the time required for the salivary digestion of the starch of various foods show wheat, corn and rice require about two hours for digestion; oatmeal, eighty minutes; arrowroot, thirty minutes, and potatoes properly cooked, ten minutes.

"The potato has certain chemical properties contained in few other foods. It dissolves uric acid as well as chalk and is therefore able to cure different forms of gout and rheumatism. The white potato is an excellent blood-building food. Comparing equal food value the potato contains as much iron as a medium-fat beefsteak, twice as much iron as whole wheat bread and five times as much iron as cornmeal.

"When properly prepared and cooked the potato is important for its mineral salts and vitamins. The average composition is 77% water, 20% carbohydrates, 2% protein, and 1% ash. To maintain the neutrality of the blood is an important consideration in planning the dietary. It is thought better to keep the alkaline-forming foods well in the majority. The potato is an excellent food for counteracting acidity in the body. It contains an appreciable amount of vitamin A and is good source of vitamin B. The potato has been found to be an ex-

cellent food for pellagra patients. Because of the quantities eaten, the potato is one of the best sources of vitamin C, particularly when raw fruits and vegetables are lacking in the diet on account of cost. The best way to obtain the greatest amount of vitamin C from the potato is to cook it with its skin on.

"Dr. Wilson of Muncy State Institution for women uses a predominant amount of potatoes in the diet used by the institution, relying on the medicinal qualities of the popular vegetable to aid rehabilitation of the inmates. And that very fact, we feel, is as fine an endorsement as any for a Pennsylvania grown product. The present importance of the potato is probably not generally realized. It is second only to wheat as a human food. In addition it is used extensively in the manufacture of starch, alcohol and as a food for livestock.

"Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French says, 'From Pennsylvania's 193,000 acres planted with potatoes in 1938, there will be an estimated crop of 22,002,000 bushels of potatoes, 61% of which will grade United States No. 1. Pennsylvania ranks fifth among all the states in the Union, both for crop and acreage. The Pennsylvania crop production for 1936 was 25,212,000 bushels of white potatoes with a value of \$29,750,000, an average value per acre of \$155.76. The crop ranked second in value, surpassed only by Maine.'

"Heretofore, the proximity of our Pennsylvania producers to the large consuming centers has caused a carelessness in grading, and because of this, in many instances our Pennsylvania stocks have not been so dependable, but during the last two years many of the Pennsylvania potato growers with the assistance of the Bureau of Markets have made concerted efforts to standardize potato grades.

"Now our Pennsylvania potatoes may be purchased in 15 and 60 pound paper bags, graded as to size, quality, and freedom from mechanical injury. These potatoes are inspected by trained in-

(Continued on page 22)

Quality Pennsylvania Potatoes for Pennsylvanians

Appetizing Ways To Prepare Them

SHEPHERD'S PIE

- 2 cups hot mashed PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup stock or
- 1 cup hot water and 2 bullion cubes
- 1 cup cooked carrots (fresh or canned)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup peas (fresh or canned)
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups diced cooked meat
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $1\frac{1}{5}$ teaspoon pepper
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce

Melt butter and blend in flour. Gradually add in stock, stirring until thick and smooth. Add vegetables, meat and seasoning. Turn into casserole. Top with mashed potatoes and bake in a hot oven (400 F. about 15 to 20 minutes.

—PATRICIA ELLIS

DUCK UN KRAUT

Prepare a young duck for roasting. Place in a roasting pan and add 2 quarts of sauerkraut, 1 cup water, and 3 tablespoons granulated sugar. Cover and bake until a golden brown and duck is tender. Serve with creamy mashed PENNSYLVANIA potatoes.

OLD-FASHIONED STRING BEANS AND BACON

- 1 can string beans and liquid, or an equal amount of fresh beans
- 2 medium PENNSYLVANIA potatoes (cut into half-inch dice)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ pound bacon, diced
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 small onion
- 1 cup water

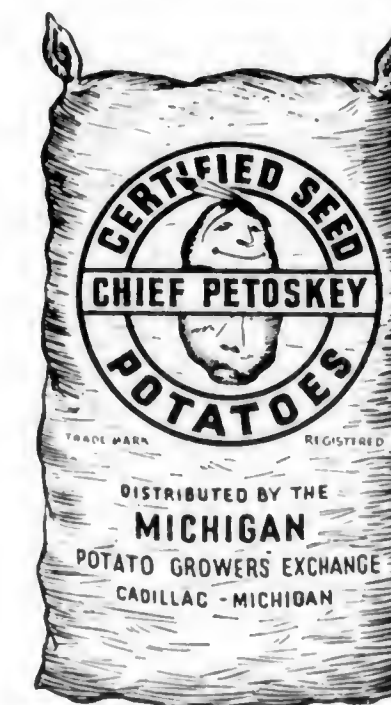
Brown the bacon and combine with the other ingredients and cook about 30 minutes until potatoes are soft.

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT US AT OUR BOOTH During the FARM SHOW

We are now booking orders for Spring Delivery on

RUSSET RURALS
IRISH COBBLERS
KATAHDINS
WHITE RURALS
GREEN MOUNTAINS
CHIPPEWAS

grown by a selected group of outstanding growers with years of experience in production of Certified Seed Potatoes.



Insist on only the best. Ask for Chief Petoskey Brand—Packed and sold by

MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS' EXCHANGE, Inc.
Cadillac, Michigan

PROGRAM

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

(Room F, Farm Show Building)
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
JANUARY 17-18, 1939

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1939

(Fifth Street Methodist Church)

9:30 A. M.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION at the Fifth Street Methodist Church, Fifth and Granite Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. (Near the Farm Show Building.)

- (a) Annual Report of Officers and Committees.
- (b) Election of Directors.
- (c) Other Business.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 17, 1939

(Room F, Farm Show Building)

OPENING OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS

1:30 P. M.—ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES.

- (a) President's Address—Walter S. Bishop.
 - 1. Potato Interests.
 - 2. Legislation.
 - 3. Public Relations.
- (b) Synopsis of Business—E. B. Bower, Secretary.
 - 1. Joint Conference.
 - 2. Membership.
- (c) "Camp Potato"—A. C. Ramseyer, Smithville, Ohio.
 - 1. Moving Pictures.
 - 2. Youth Movement.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1939

(Fifth Street Methodist Church)

6:30 P. M.—POTATO GROWERS' BANQUET.

Toastmaster: Miss Franklin Wilson, Superintendent, Muncy State Home for Women, Muncy, Pennsylvania.

- (a) Music and Songs.
- (b) Presentation of Medals.
- (c) Address.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1939

(Room F, Farm Show Building)

9:30 A. M.—WHAT IS NEW IN POTATO CULTURE?

Dr. C. F. Noll, Head, Department of Agronomy, The Pennsylvania State College.

MARKETING PENNSYLVANIA POTATOES.

- (a) Distributor's Viewpoint—
Earl R. French, Atlantic Commission Company,
New York City.
- (b) Packer's Viewpoint—
E. H. Vogel, Vogel & Nissley,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- (c) Grower and County Contact Man's Viewpoint—
P. Daniel Frantz, Association Director,
Coplay, R. F. D. No. 1, Pennsylvania.
- (d) Questions and Answers.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 18, 1939

(Room F, Farm Show Building)

1:30 P. M.—POTATO PRODUCTION ON THE INSTITUTIONAL FARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

R. Bruce Dunlap, Director, Institutional Management, Department of Welfare.

THE PROBLEMS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S POTATO INDUSTRY IN ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION.

- (a) Trends in Future Production.
- (b) Transportation and Distribution.
- (c) Educational.
- (d) Immediate Grower Problems for Quantity and Quality Production.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

LUCK—

'Tis fitness and a taking hold of opportunity
Every time she knocks,
That counts on life's road.

When a man
Makes a statement bold
That he is "down in luck,"
It is not luck at all,
He's down because he's not on the job.
He lies! He lies!

'Tis hard to find a man
Who when he has reached the top,
Will give the glory and the credit
All to luck,
So today,
We should not wait for "Luck to turn."
But make her turn,
And when she answers your commands
Look further—then insist
That she obey again—and then again,
That's all the luck I want.

There are some people who imagine
they can't be sincere without saying disagreeable things about their friends.

It sometimes happens that when a man arrives home at 2 A. M. and his wife commands him to go straight upstairs to bed, she is asking the impossible.

The farmer has again been informed that the safety of the country depends on his vote.

Who is responsible? That is the inevitable question whenever human endeavor proves fruitless.

"I want a piece of meat without any bone, fat or gristle," said the bride on her first trip to market.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the butcher. "I would suggest that you take an egg."

Opportunity is the alarm clock of success—if heeded.

Pay compliments if you will, but pay your bills first.

"Is the cashier in?"
"No, he's out."
"I'm a depositor."
"Then you're out, too."

"Heah, conductor!" yelled the passenger on the Southern train, "That was my station, suh! Why didn't you stop theah, suh?"

"We don't stop there no more," said the conductor. "The engineer's mad at the station agent."

There is a man who never does a thing that is not right; his wife can tell just where he is at morning, noon and night—he's dead.

"He slipped on the polished floor and killed himself."

"Sort of a hardwood finish, eh?"

"Son, consider the band saw. Never does it spit in the face of the man who feeds it."

The man who buys box seats for the theatre and orders strawberries out of season is usually the first one to complain of the high cost of living.

A pessimist is one who expects to get mud on his shoes before he reaches the crossing.

Every man declares he likes to work, but he can't prove it.

Far better to rise with the lark than to go on one.

Smile—every time you get the chance—it's the chance smile that wins.

Have You Renewed Your Membership in the Association?

MEMBERS!

*Patronize Your
Advertisers*

*Visit Their Booths
at the*

FARM SHOW

*They Are Your
Supporters!*



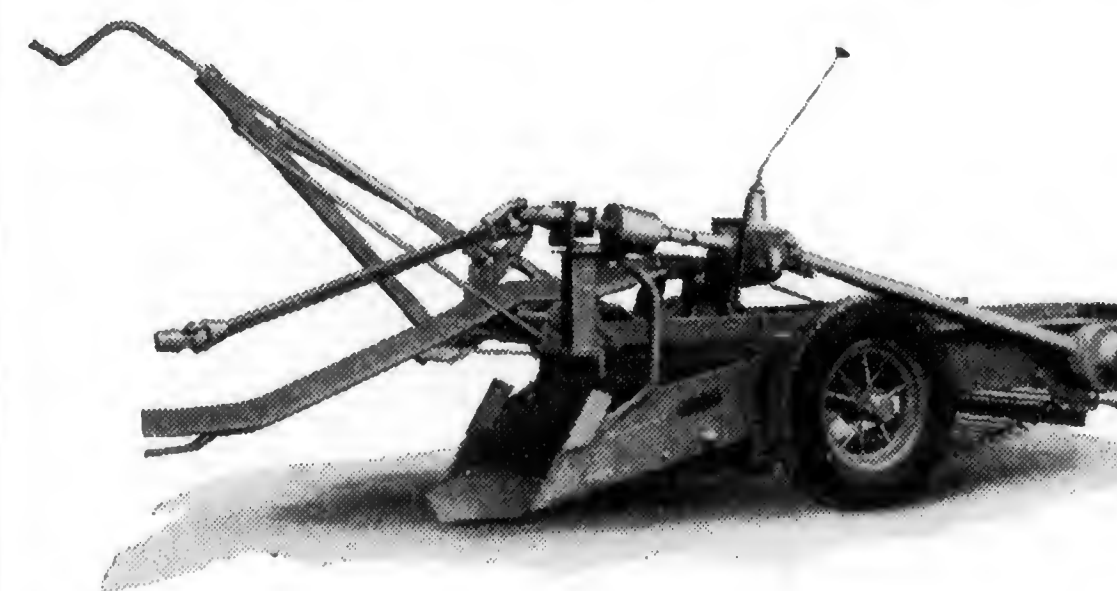
*Visit our Booth
at the
Farm Products
Show*

Harrisburg, Penna.
January 16-20, 1939

Spaces 388-389
Section D

WHITEROCK QUARRIES
BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

Get More No. 1 Potatoes with CHASE Level Bed Potato Digger



This improved "Level-Bed" Digger digs potatoes with practically no mechanical injury—enables you to sell more No. 1 quality—at higher prices.

A. B. Hobson, Wyo., reports 50 more bushels per acre of No. 1 quality. Will Ehrman, Neb., says, "Chase is superior to any other on the market!"

WRITE Send name and address for free book with complete details, photographs, letters from users, and low prices.
CHASE PLOW CO., Dept. PC Lincoln, Nebr.

Pennsylvania Potato Program

As Explained by HON. J. HANSELL FRENCH, Secretary of Agriculture, Before a Gathering of State Agricultural Secretaries, in Florida Recently.

Pennsylvania's prestige and present position as a potato state was largely attained through an aggressive program of potato production during the past twenty years. Pennsylvania's production program involved wide distribution and use of disease-free seed (large quantities of which were purchased from seed producing states represented here); a state-wide program of thorough spraying; and supplying the soil with an abundance of humus or organic matter. These were combined with intelligent growers and the exclusive "400 Bushel Club" appeal for achievement. That the program has been successful, need not be restated here, however, a few facts might be of interest and of considerable help in following the topic I wish to discuss.

More than 1400 Pennsylvania potato growers are members of Pennsylvania's "400 Bushel Club."

400 Bushel yields have been grown in 63 of the 67 counties of the State.

134 Growers have grown over 500 bushels. 34 over 600 bushels and this year for the first time, over 700 bushels (741 bushels to be exact) were grown on the measured acre on Pennsylvania soil.

In view of such a successful program of production and phenomenal yields one might be lead to conclude that potato acreage and production would also show an increase during recent years. Such is not the case. Whereas Pennsylvania, fifteen to twenty years ago grew around 270,000 acres of potatoes, the acreage is now around 200,000 acres, or a decrease of approximately 70,000 acres. This decrease cannot be attributed to an inability to produce; to lack of markets; nor on the basis of facts obtained during the past year, can it be attributed to inferior quality.

In spite of all this success in production and as facts will bear out, improved quality, something was wrong. Pennsylvania growers had proven their ability to produce high yields of good quality—but what of marketing or merchandising? A number of trends and changes both State and National in scope threatened the industry and its present posi-

tion, in fact, had already placed Pennsylvania growers at a disadvantage with other producing areas. Representative growers and leaders in the industry had come to the realization that unless an equally aggressive and progressive program of marketing and merchandising was initiated, Pennsylvania would rapidly lose her present position and prestige attained by a sound and practical program of potato production. The necessity of new methods of merchandising Pennsylvania's potatoes to advantage in competition with those produced in other areas, is emphasized by a number of the following trends and changes that have taken place in the industry in recent years:

1. Local production for local needs as contrasted to a shift to concentrated production in specialized producing areas, resulting in marked increased production in the other areas or states.
2. Adaptation of power equipment and a tendency toward large unit production.
3. The advent of the truck in moving quantities of potatoes to market, bringing advantages as well as serious problems to the producer and distributor.
4. Highly advertised fresh fruits and vegetables the year round as contrasted to fresh fruits and vegetables in season in the past.
5. Decreased potato consumption, imaginary and real.
6. Development and promotion of adapted varieties by other states and producing areas.
7. Passage of progressive laws by other states regulating the grading, packing and sales of potatoes that were of equal importance to the producer, distributor and consumer. These laws have resulted in stricter grading and packing on the part of producing areas shipping into Pennsylvania markets.
8. Development of the retail consumer package and a trend away from the larger wholesale packages.

(Continued on page 24)

Are You On Top Of the Market?

A large percentage of No. 1's, well-shaped and of good cooking quality, puts any potato grower on top of the market. Potash plays a big part in the production of No. 1's. It also rounds out the tubers and prevents blackening in cooked potatoes.

If you were not satisfied with the yields and quality of your crop last year, consult your experiment station or county agent about the fertility of your soils. Make sure that this year's plantings are supplied with enough available potash. Potatoes remove from the soil more potash than nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. See your fertilizer dealer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash to insure profit.

To guard against deficiency, apply at least 200 lbs. of actual potash per acre. With usual rates of application this means that the mixed fertilizer must contain at least 10% K₂O.

Write us for additional information
and literature on fertilizing
your crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MARKET OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 8)

rapidly promises to be the most sensible course for Pennsylvania growers to follow, with slight increases only when the market shows temporary strength. There appears to be no substantial grounds at present to expect a very high late spring market although certain factors, which could make that situation a possibility, chiefly, any serious curtailment of the early crop—the more rapid movement of the late crop into consumption—or both.

DR. NIXON WRITES ON— "WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?"

(Continued from page 3)

All one has to do to prove the truthfulness of these statements is to observe the individual growers. Here is one who gets off the track on *good seed*; another who thinks he can get by without *humus*; still another who thinks he can get by without *proper spraying*. Of course, all such lack enthusiasm and *vision*. Such growers are depleting the "rolling stock" on track—working for their board, and boarding themselves, so to speak.

Sixty per cent. of Pennsylvania's potato acreage is operated at a loss. Why? Low yields or no yields. There is still room for fifty-two per cent. of Pennsylvania's potato acreage to be operated at a profit. There is still a lot for education to do for the Potato Industry, having for its greatest aim, not knowledge, but action.

THE SUBLIME HISTORY OF THE POTATO'S TRIUMPH

(Continued from page 13)

pensive blackjack, it has become virtually indispensable. We join with potato lovers the nation over in paying it tribute.

"And to our readers, we follow the lead of the elevator man in wishing each and every one of you a happy and prosperous Potato Week."

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP

Remember! A membership in the Association is only \$1 per year which includes twelve issues of the Guide Post, the official organ of the Association. We cannot mail the publication to anyone who is not a paid-up member.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUALITY POTATOES

(Continued from page 14)

spectors and the package, upon his approval, is stamped with his inspection number. This is assurance to the purchaser that a uniform, superior product is contained in the stamped package.

"The inspected potatoes are selling, in most cases, at an attractive price to the retail buyer. This newly inaugurated system of packing and inspecting is placing our Pennsylvania potatoes on a par with any potatoes coming to the Pennsylvania markets. The size and quality are dependable and considered the choicest to be had from any source.

"Inspected Pennsylvania potatoes are in moisture repelling paper bags to guard against frosts. Inasmuch as paper is one of our poorest conductors of temperature change, the paper bag is an insurance against frosted potatoes. The bags are attractively labeled and are convenient as well as clean to handle.

"Our Pennsylvania potato growers are proud of the fact that they can equal all outside offerings, and in most instances, offer a superior potato product to the consumer and, you, the consumer, can now and in the future, acquire the best potatoes procurable from our Pennsylvania producers by insisting that your local merchant carry inspected Pennsylvania potatoes for your service."

IDEALS FOR SUCCESS

To be honest, earning money honestly or not at all.

To be fair, refusing purposely to injure a competitor.

To be just, remembering that all must live, and are entitled to the pleasures, duties and privileges of life.

To regard the considerate treatment of employees as something more than just an investment.

To be charitable in thought and deed, giving liberally to aid the uprising of humanity.

The law of worthy life is fundamentally the law of strife. It is only through labor and painful effort, by giving energy and resolute courage, that we move on to better things.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Wishing

The members of the

Potato Growers
Association

A Happy
and Prosperous
New Year

Sky High Seed
Potato Farms, Ltd.

Coudersport

Penna.

PROTECT YOUR POTATO CROP BY USING WASHINGTON Powdered and Pebble SPRAY LIME

Packed in 180 Pound Drums
Net Weight

A Rotary Kiln Product Insuring Perfect Slacking and Complete Satisfaction.

Washington Spraying Hydrated Lime for Dusting Requirements 325 Mesh in 50 Pound Paper Sacks.

Ask the Growers Who Have Used Washington; They Are Easy to Find.

The Standard Lime
and Stone Company

First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

N. E. DIETRICK, Sales Rep.

Certified SEED POTATOES

A well planned potato program begins with planting vigorous seed. Leading growers are certain their supply was grown in a proven section where soil and climate assure this essential. The chance is too great to gamble on a seed source.



RUSSET RURAL
IRISH COBBLER
GREEN MOUNTAIN
KATAHDIN

We again invite you to visit our booth at the Harrisburg Show, make it the place to meet your friends, inspect our Show samples and carlot grading. Ask for prices.

"Every Bag Must Be Right"

Dougherty Seed Growers

Williamsport

Penna.

PENNSYLVANIA POTATO PROGRAM

(Continued from page 20)

9. A change from small unit buying to large unit buying by organized distributors; from unlabeled, unidentified products to trade-marked identified consumer packs.
10. Initiation of definite program of promotion and advertising on the part of outside producing areas, resulting in wider distribution of their potatoes in Pennsylvania markets.

Creation of the Division of Potato Interests—The creation of a definite marketing program in 1936, involving the cooperation of Pennsylvania potato growers through their State Potato Growers' Association, Merchandising Food Distributors, Pennsylvania State College, and the State Department of Agriculture, marked a definite step toward not only reclaiming but advancing the position and prestige of our Pennsylvania industry. In the fall of 1937, the Division of Potato Interests was set up by the State Department of Agriculture to promote and advertise Pennsylvania's potato industry; to assist and further a State-wide potato marketing program.

Wider Distribution for Pennsylvania Potatoes—Since Pennsylvania is a deficiency producing state, with many other states and surplus producing areas seeking our favorable markets, the problem of marketing our potatoes to advantage, necessitated some system whereby our potatoes might be given a more even and wider distribution. Early in 1936 steps were taken by the Potato Growers' Association to secure the cooperation of the large retail organizations throughout the area and the smaller retail units in the respective areas of surplus production. The fine cooperation given by these organizations resulted in the movement of our potatoes to market in an orderly manner and to an advantage over similar conditions in previous seasons.

Marketing Contacts Made for Growers—Any change in existing marketing methods necessarily would involve the making of new market contacts or outlets for Pennsylvania potatoes. The creation of a definite marketing program, aiming at a better graded and more attractive product intensified this need. During the 1937-38 marketing season beginning in September, a total of 186

such contacts were made for individual growers and groups of growers and shippers by the Division of Potato Interests alone. Also, one hundred ninety-seven markets were visited and 263 different shipments of potatoes were inspected or checked in the markets for the benefit of both the shipper and distributor.

Improvement of Grading and Packing Equipment—In attacking these problems there was a keen interest on the part of the grower or packer in making improvements. Seventy-five growers or packers were directly assisted in improving their packing equipment and 106 growers were assisted in securing branded or trade-marked bags. Sixty-two demonstrations on packing were conducted, involving the packing of 14,945 pecks; 3,645 bushel packs and 235 one-hundred pound packs. A total of 176 shipments were inspected or checked on the farms to determine the efficiency of sizing, grading, and packaging. This work was also handled by the Division of Potato Interests.

Training Local Inspectors—Over 200 local inspectors were trained by and in cooperation with the Bureau of Markets. These inspectors are paid locally by the grower or shipper but are constantly checked in their work by supervising inspectors out of the State Bureau of Markets.

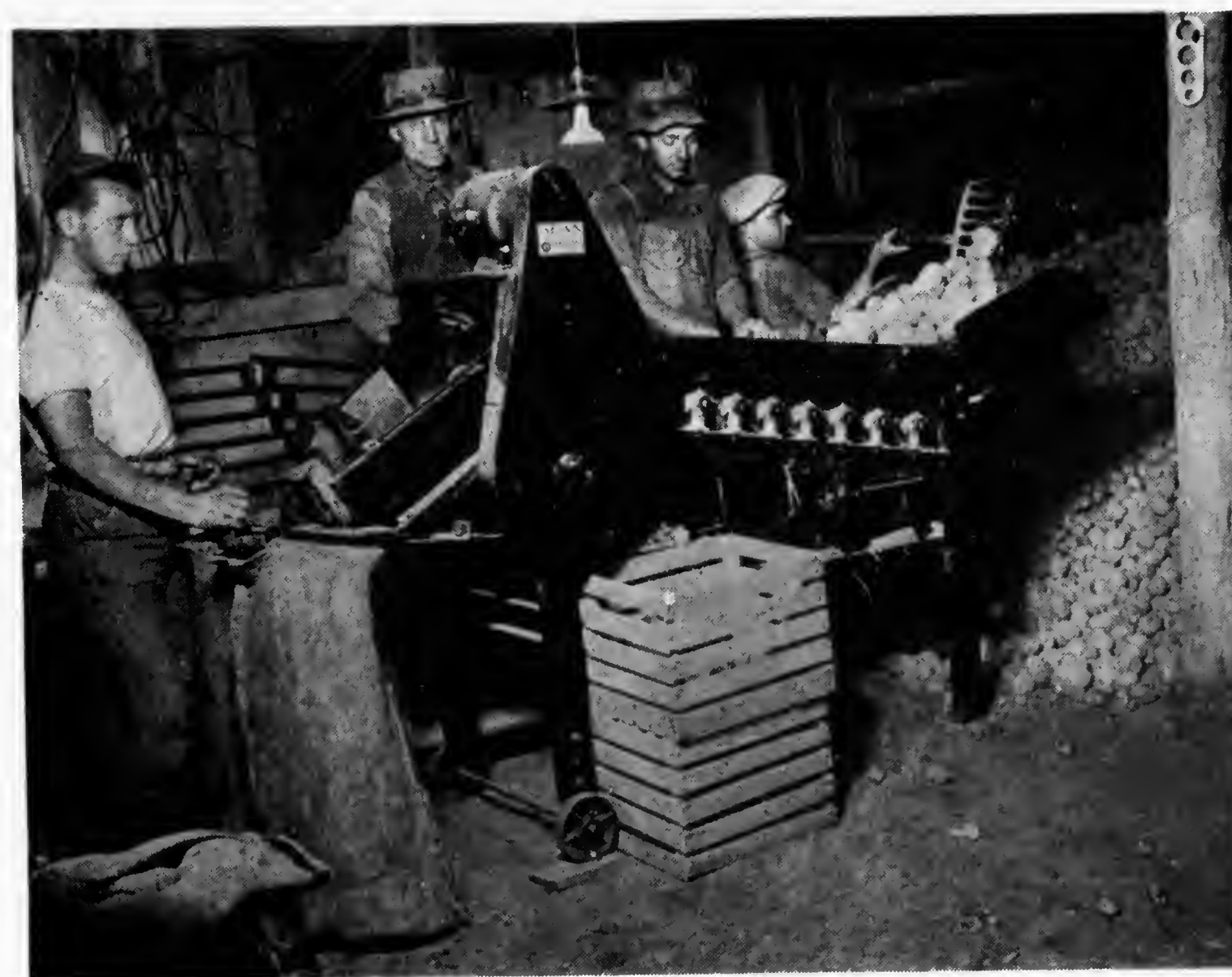
Testing and Proving the Quality of Pennsylvania Potatoes—was conducted in cooperation with the Hershey Industrial School where more than 1,000,000 meals are prepared annually. Modern up-to-date equipment for testing potatoes prepared in different styles, was at the disposal of Potato Interests in this work.

Advertising and Publicity—Advertising and publicity involved hundreds of local news stories, radio broadcasts, posters, addresses at meetings of growers and business men, exhibits and demonstrations.

Pennsylvania Potato Week in Harrisburg—Involving the services of 103 retail stores during the week of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, the use of exhibits, posters and menu stickers and the baking of 34,000 potatoes at 5c each on the floor of the show itself. The local stores sold 26,000 peck consumer packages as a direct result of this program.

(Continued on page 28)

This Grower Wanted To Be Shown



The above grower asked a dealer to allow him to use a BEAN GRADER in his storage for a two hour trial run.

The grower bought the grader and gave the following reasons for doing so.

He said "the compactness of the Grader permitted him to start grading from each of his well filled bins on a small amount of floor space.

"By re-running two's he had gotten from the Grader he had been using—that the Bean Grader by its exact sizing saved twenty to twenty-four pounds from each 100 pounds.

"The Grader does a much better job of cleaning than he expected.

"I like the way the potatoes turn on the Grader, this makes it possible for me to do a much better job of sorting.

"That to use strong well built baggers was a real satisfaction.

"It is nice to see the dirt being screened out of the two's and three's."

A BEAN GRADER will do for you all that it did for this grower.

Write for catalog particulars on other attachments.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.

LANSING, MICHIGAN.

National Potato Week

Pennsylvania Potato Growers observed National Potato Week — December 2-10 — by distributing through their usual trade channels more than 118 cars or an equivalent of 295,000 consumer packages of Pennsylvania-grown "Blue Label" potatoes to consumers in this State.

Packages bearing the "Blue Label" contain choice, carefully graded and in-

spected potatoes from Pennsylvania farms and these were seen in quantities in stores all over the state for the National Potato Week sales.

Cooperating with the growers during National Potato Week, by proclamation of Governor Earle and governors of all leading potato states from coast to coast, were the State Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania Cooperative Po-



Plenty of Pennsylvania potatoes were shipped in to all Pennsylvania, and other markets during National Potato Week. Above is shown a ten car lot of Blue Pecks, shipped by Vogel & Nissley, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to one buyer. Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French, hands E. H. Vogel the last peck to be loaded, while C. A. Ricedorf, D. M. James, L. R. Nissley, and officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad look on.

tato Growers' Association, food merchants throughout the State and the national committee in charge of potato week.

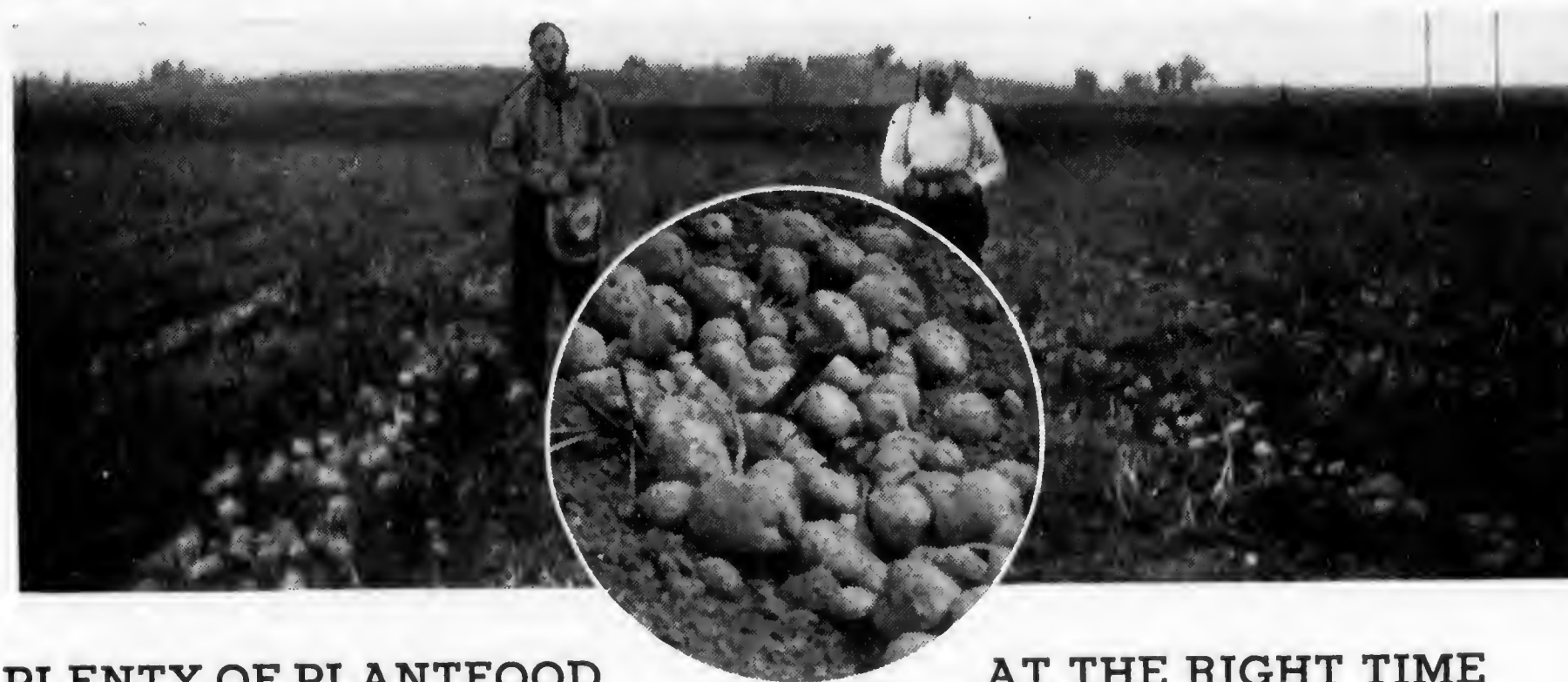
National Potato Week was organized for the purpose of attracting consumer attention to the fact that public health has suffered, according to medical science, through the decline in recent years

in the per capita consumption of potatoes in the United States. Pennsylvania growers, realizing the importance of such state-wide advertising gave bulk supplies.

Interviewed in connection with National Potato Week, Dr. Marion D. Sweetman, University of Maine, said:

(Continued on page 28)

DAVCO Granulated FERTILIZER



PLENTY OF PLANTFOOD

AT THE RIGHT TIME

Harry Swarr, Lancaster, Pa., says "it's profitable to use DAVCO Granulated FERTILIZER on potatoes and all crops. DAVCO feeds the crop so evenly. This field above yielded 460 bushels of Katahdins per acre with DAVCO 4-8-8."

Insist on DAVCO.

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter

Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

Potato Planter

One man machines doing five operations in one. Over twenty-two years' success.

Traction Sprayer

Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

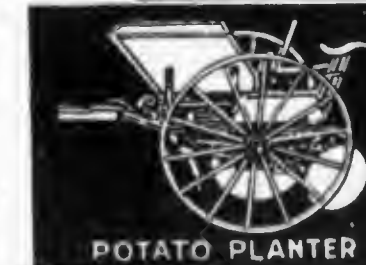


Riding Mulcher

Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger

Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.



Used by many of the most successful growers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere

See our display at Harrisburg Farm Show

BLOCKS
106 and 107

EUREKA MOWER CO., Utica, New York

PENNSYLVANIA POTATO PROGRAM

(Continued from page 24)

A Million Bushels in Trade-marked Consumer Packages—Many factors were involved in measuring the success of the marketing program and what it has meant to the growers and the potato industry of Pennsylvania. The net gain or value of marketing over 1,000,000 bushels of Pennsylvania's 1937 crop in identified packages, cannot be judged alone on the increased returns to the growers and shippers participating, but must take into account—stabilization of prices and increased returns to all growers; increased demand for Pennsylvania potatoes; making buyers and consumers conscious of the quality of Pennsylvania potatoes; making it possible to meet the competition from other states or producing areas on a parity basis; raising the general standard of quality by encouraging better grading, as well as other factors leading to a better position of the industry in the state as a whole.

The Division of Potato Interests has lent its assistance and its support to a number of activities of significant interest and worth to the Pennsylvania potato grower and this industry. Most important of these activities have been: (1) Assisting in the development and promotion of new potato varieties, better suited to Pennsylvania soils and climate. (2) Cooperation with potato growers in the production and promotion of Pennsylvania grown seed. In addition to seed being produced for our own growers, seed is now being produced for southern trade. (3) Wholehearted support of the Potato Growers' Association in the creation of "Camp

Potato" on the lofty heights of the Allegheny Mountains near Coudersport, Potter County. This camp, the only camp of its kind in the country, was dedicated on last August 17th, as a meeting place for potato growers and a Potato Youth Program. The camp is located on a 270-acre farm completely surrounded by State forest land.

NATIONAL POTATO WEEK

(Continued from page 26)

"It is now accepted as a scientific and medical fact that if and when two tablespoons of milk and one teaspoon of butter is added to a potato of medium size, it makes a combination which meets all the known needs of the human body. In fact it furnishes more than its share of calcium, iron, phosphorus, vitamin B and vitamin C and can help to supplement common foods which are deficient in these essentials."

Regarding the notion held by many of the excess fat producing properties of potatoes, Mrs. Margery Boling, Director of the Gentlewoman Institute, says: "One medium sized potato has no more calories than half a grapefruit, one cup of orange juice or lemon juice, one slice of canned pineapple or five cooked prunes. One medium potato is one-fifth as fattening as one cup of uncooked cornmeal, almost one fourth as one cup of flour, one third as one cup of cooked macaroni, one third as two tablespoons of lard, one seventh as one cup of suet, one eighth as one cup of sugar, one fourth as one cup of mincemeat, almost one fourth as one regular slice, cut very thin, no fat, of ham or one fourth pound of lamb or one shoulder lamb chop. Who says that potatoes are fattening?"

MESSINGER



374

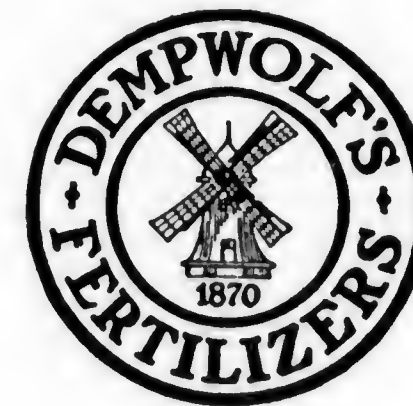
8 SIZES

DUSTERS

90 MODELS

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A BETTER YIELD IN EVERY FIELD



York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

Visit Our Exhibits Penna. Farm Show

EUREKA POTATO MACHINERY

Spaces Nos. 106-107

BOGG'S POTATO GRADERS

Spaces Nos. 325-326

MESSINGER DUSTERS

Spaces Nos. 118-119-124-125

CUTAWAY DISC HARROWS

Spaces Nos. 40-41

CHAMPION POWER DIGGERS

One and Two-Row

CHAMPION IRRIGATION PIPE

An Investment, Not an Expense
Spaces Nos. 116-117

You will find "MAC" and RAY
McCUNE Spaces Nos. 106-107.

S. E. McCUNE & CO.
Wholesale Distributors
NEW WATERFORD, OHIO

THE POTATO GROWERS CHOICE

Deep working teeth, shaped to a perfect spiral, dig like a plow creating the PERFECT SEED BED potato growers like. Plowed under cover is shredded and strewed THROUGH the plowed depth. The HI-BAR WEED HOG creates a moisture reservoir that means money in the bank. Famous WHH24 teeth carry an unusual guarantee.

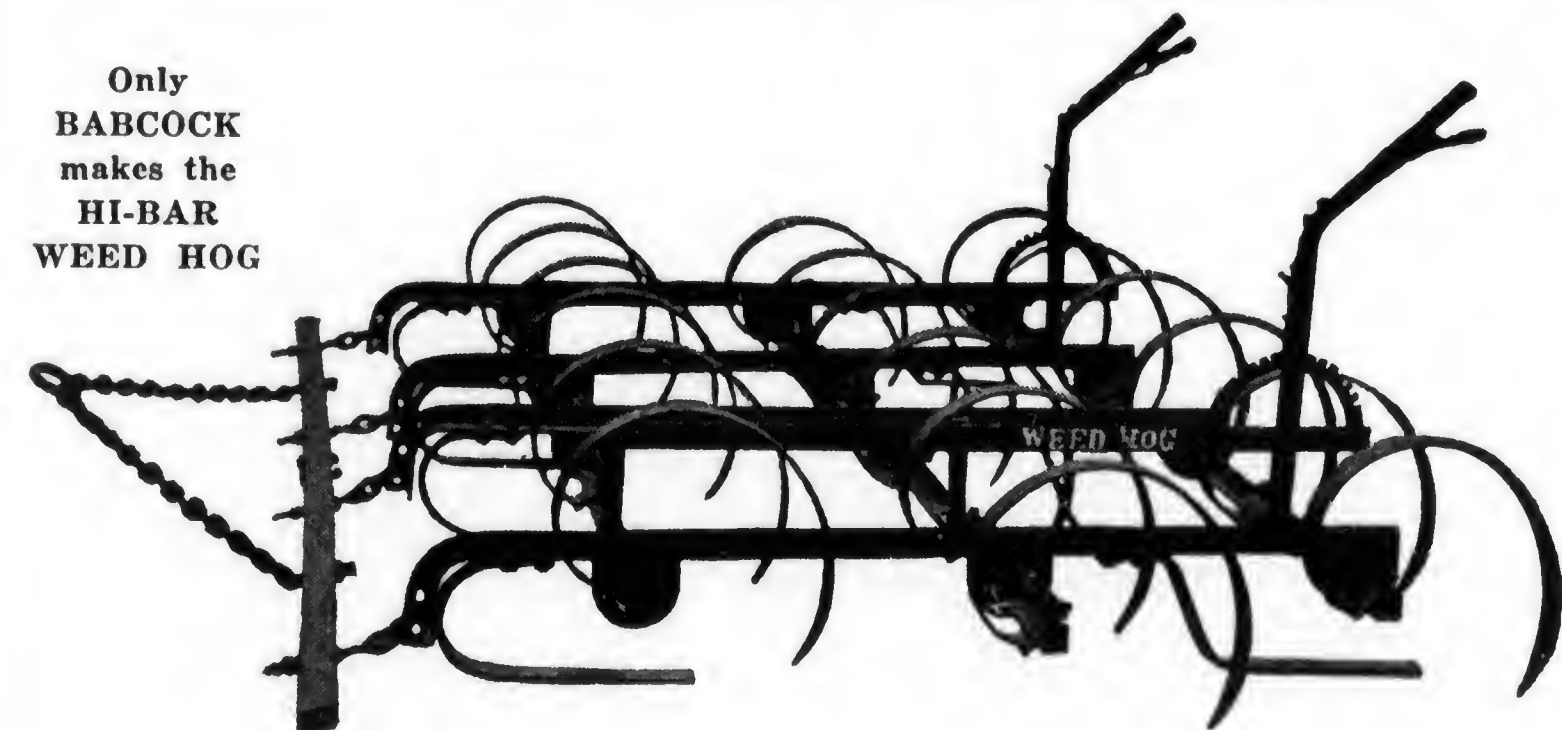
BABCOCK HI-BAR WEED HOG

Is a completely FLEXIBLE tillage tool with extra high frame and under slung tooth bars. Gives greater clearance; freedom from clogging; a fast, thorough worker that lowers field costs.

See the HI-BAR at the Farm Show Spaces 106 and 107

Only
BABCOCK
makes the
HI-BAR
WEED HOG

Ask for Folder
WH-8



18T HI-BAR, 7' 6" with chain hitch

BABCOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Leonardsville, N. Y.

A VISIT TO THE VOGEL AND NISSLEY WAREHOUSE LANCASTER, PENNA.

(Continued from page 12)

The next operation is the packaging of the good potatoes. They are put into the Potato Growers' Association's Blue Labeled bags and are weighed on a nearby scale. There are 15 lbs. of potatoes weighed into each bag. Then each bag, showing quality and size of the potatoes, is stamped with the Inspector's number by the inspector. All the potatoes that go into the Blue Label bags are U. S. #1, and of 2" minimum. All smaller potatoes of #1 quality are packed in Red Label bags.

All bags are placed on a belt and carried to an automatic tying machine which ties 32 bags per minute, by putting a wire ring around the top.

The bags of potatoes are then put down a chute to the first floor where they are caught by a man and placed in a hand cart. When the hand cart is loaded, it is pushed over the floor to another part of the room, where packed potatoes are stored until shipment is made, by truck or rail, to distributors.

As the bags go down the chute, they are automatically counted.

With this method of grading, packaging and marketing, the consumer is sure to get a good quality of potatoes in a small handy package, and the method itself is cheap and practical when growers work it cooperatively.

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP!

Can you think of a better way to start the New Year off than by renewing your membership in the Association? For the personal satisfaction which comes by helping others, why not ask your neighbor to also become a member?

On Her Toes

Asked if he might have the last dance with her, she replied, "You've just had it."—K. C. Journal Post.

**We are Counting on Seeing You
at the Association Meetings
during The FARM SHOW at
Harrisburg, January 17-18, 1939**

POTTER COUNTY FOUNDATION SEED POTATOES

PENNIGAN - NITTANY - RED BLISS - RUSSET RURAL

HIGH IN VIGOR — HIGH IN YIELDING QUALITIES — HIGH
IN SELLING QUALITY — LOW IN TRANSPORTATION COSTS.

**POTTER COUNTY
FOUNDATION SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION**
COUDERSPORT, PA.

EXTENDS TO YOU GREETINGS FOR THE NEW YEAR. MAY WE
HELP YOU MAKE THE COMING SEASON A PROSPEROUS ONE.

DON STEARNS, President
Coudersport, Pa.

F. E. WAGNER, Secretary
Coudersport, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GROWERS RECIPE!

PLANT GOOD SEED, FERTILIZE,
SPRAY THOROLY, PROVIDE
PROPER MOISTURE* AND DIG
WITH **OK CHAMPION**
BRUISE-PROOF, EASY RUNNING,
SHORT TURNING, CONTROLLED
ELEVATOR, CASTER WHEEL DIGGERS



OK CHAMPION No 44 TWO ROW
No 88 ONE ROW
WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES, RIGID HITCH,
SPRING LEVER LIFT, OIL TEMPERED
ELEVATOR WEBS, TIMKEN BEARINGS,
HYATT BEARINGS, ADJUSTABLE 30 TO
40 INCH ROWS. FIT ANY TRACTOR.
THE WORLD'S BEST DIGGERS.
★ PROVIDE MOISTURE WITH
OK CHAMPION IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.



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Farm Show Spaces 116 and 117

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and

That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate
amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some
time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

See us at the Harrisburg Show (Spaces 325-326, Section E)

Let us explain our line in detail.

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

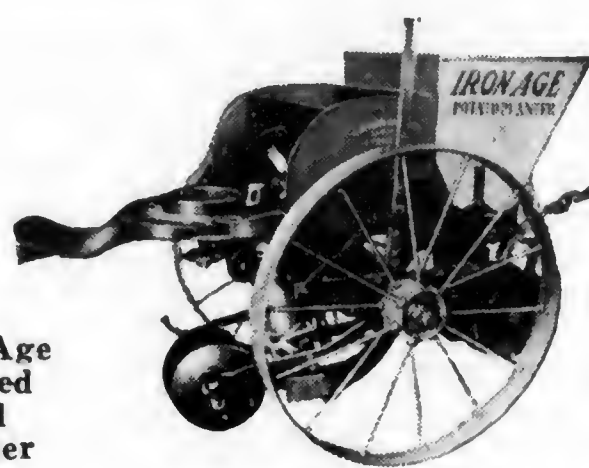
Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Plant Potato Profits the *IRON AGE Band-Way*

Leading potato growers from Maine to California have more Iron Age Planters working for them than all other makes combined. Why?

- Because Iron Age Band-Way method of applying fertilizer places it where it does most good—level with bottom of seed, two inches away.
- Because Iron Age is the only planter with a tuber unit planting attachment.
- Because Iron Age Adjustable Picks have less misses, space more evenly, do not injure seed—are nearly 100% accurate. Result—an even grade crop.
- Because Iron Age Planters are built in one, two, three, four row sizes—for every grower. Adjustable for shallow or deep planting. Automatic or Assisted Feed types.

Iron Age
Assisted
Feed
Planter



Iron Age
One Row
Automatic
Planter



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THE GUIDE POST



VOLUME XVI

NUMBER 2



FEBRUARY • 1939

PUBLISHED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

The law of worthy life is fundamentally the law of strife. It is only through labor and painful effort, by giving energy and resolute courage that we move to do better things.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

Association Activity

The text of the address of former President Walter S. Bishop, of Doylestown, Pa., at the Association's Educational Session, during the Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa., January 17, 1939

I do not feel, as Alexander the Great did, concerning his father (Philip of Macedonia), when, in bitter resentment, he scanned the world horizon and said that he had left no new territory for him to conquer. The Potato Growers have gone far in adopting better methods in economical production. With the assistance of the food distributors, we have developed a practical, workable plan for marketing all of our potatoes. Yet, I feel there is much more to be accomplished. We have only begun the work that our organization can do and should do.

In my remarks to this Association at our annual meeting in 1936, I reviewed, as some of you may recall, the "past, present and future of Pennsylvania Potato Growers." To refresh your mind, permit me to quote from this address: "As we trudge along the potato growers pathway, may we encounter just enough obstacles to keep us alert and surefooted, but not so few as to cause us to lose our heads." Those of us who have been in close touch with the affairs of the Association fully realize that we have encountered "just enough obstacles." I called your attention to the early activities of the Association. How, by means of tours,—auto, bus and train; meetings—county and statewide; friendships, and confidences, one with another, were established. "What are they worth in dollars and cents?" As these pleasant memories were established through our interests in production problems, it is only logical to assume that these friendships and confidences in each other will increase as the still more vital aspects of our industry are engaged in—that of cooperative thinking and cooperative marketing.

Reference was made to standardization and adaptation of potato machinery and equipment. Medals of award and certificates of merit are being presented in recognition of some of these needed improvements, and the end is not yet.

If you will not interpret it as boastful, I would like to add to those accomplishments of a permanent nature referred to three years ago, the acquiring of "Camp Potato," with its 270 acres the past year,

and what is more important, the acquiring of the conception of a practical youth movement.

While I made the statement three years ago that "I believe we have come to the place where our Association is in the need of a permanent, paid Secretary," I did not anticipate that this would be an accomplished fact within six months. Most of you are familiar with the details as to how and why this was done. This year's annual report of the Secretary and General Manager is most gratifying to all of us.

I cannot refrain, at this point, from giving you the beatitudes—so to speak—of the movement around which our Association centers—that of cooperative thinking and cooperative marketing. The Association has adopted a program, its object being, the marketing of Pennsylvania potatoes in the most efficient manner, by:

- (a) Determining a standard grade, high enough to meet exacting demands for all practical consumer acceptance, and low enough to make the best of our local crops.
- (b) Adopting and trade-marking a distinctive, practical and attractive pack, of a size to meet the widest market demands.
- (c) Determining definitely and accurately the merits of our own potatoes.
- (d) Determining the true status of the potato in the diet of the normal and subnormal person.
- (e) Determining and developing varieties most adapted to our growing conditions and most suited to special culinary uses.
- (f) Setting up machinery by which the grading and packing of the adopted brand will be guaranteed to the consumer and made available in sufficient volume to interest large purchasers.

Some may raise the question, "why so much emphasis on cooperative thinking and cooperative marketing?" The answer is, without thinking together, we would have no Association, no confid-

(Continued on page 20)

The Market Outlook

By the OBSERVER

Late in January the general potato market stands at the same level as a month earlier, having advanced and later receded during the month. The present shipping-point market for "Blue Label" pecks, however, has advanced 4 to 5 cents over a month ago, bringing 25 to 27 cents today and 21 to 22 cents a month earlier.

Reports indicated merchantable potatoes available for sale on January 1st of 100,806,000 bushels compared with 113,155,000 bushels on January 1st, 1938, a decrease of 11%. Rail shipments to January 21st of the 1938 crop total 138,407 cars compared with 160,944 cars shipped of the 1937 crop a year ago. Shipments by truck have increased, however, which is especially true for Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Colorado and Washington. Truck shipments are indicated to be lighter from New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Idaho and Oregon but heavier for the country as a whole.

As mentioned in the "Outlook" in the January issue of the "GUIDE POST," the early southern crop will be considerably reduced in acreage. This reduction appears to be about 18% in Florida and Texas. The second early group of States comprising Alabama, California, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana is expected to plant an acreage equal to last year. However the crops from these States do not compete to any extent with Pennsylvania except on a few very late shipments.

Carlot shipments and track holdings in principal markets have both increased considerably over a month ago. That the market tone has not weakened under these heavier supplies would indicate local supplies have been less plentiful, that potatoes are now moving into consumption more rapidly or both.

In any unbiased analysis of the situation, it must be conceded that the actual quantity of merchantable potatoes that can be sold as U. S. Commercial or better is considerably less than the 100,806,000 bushels reported by the Government. Blight rot, size B potatoes, shriveling, sprouting, stem-end discoloration and loss of weight in storage have all been reported as heavier than

normal in one part of the country or another. Some believe that the market can hardly advance beyond present levels. However, it would appear that there are sufficient bullish factors so that a high Spring market might result, if for only a short period late in the season. Chief of these favorable factors are a low stock of top grade potatoes on hand, apparently increasing purchasing power and retail sales of potatoes and probably light competition from the early movement from the far South.

As any late season market strength is still problematical, it would appear to be sensible to move some potatoes regularly on favorable offers, particularly where sprouting, shriveling or other forms of loss of weight or deterioration might result through faulty storage during the late winter or early Spring months.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS INTO THE FOLD

T. M. Kresge, of Falls, Penna., was the first Association member to return home from the Annual Meeting of the Potato Growers, at the Farm Show, and to immediately look up a non-member friend whom he could enroll with the Association as his new member in the membership drive now being conducted.

Mr. Kresge wrote the Association office as follows:

"At the growers' conference at Harrisburg, each member of the Association was asked to secure one new member.

"I am enclosing a check to cover the cost of membership for D. M. Batron, R. D., Tunkhannock, Penna. Will you please send him the last copy of the GUIDE POST?"

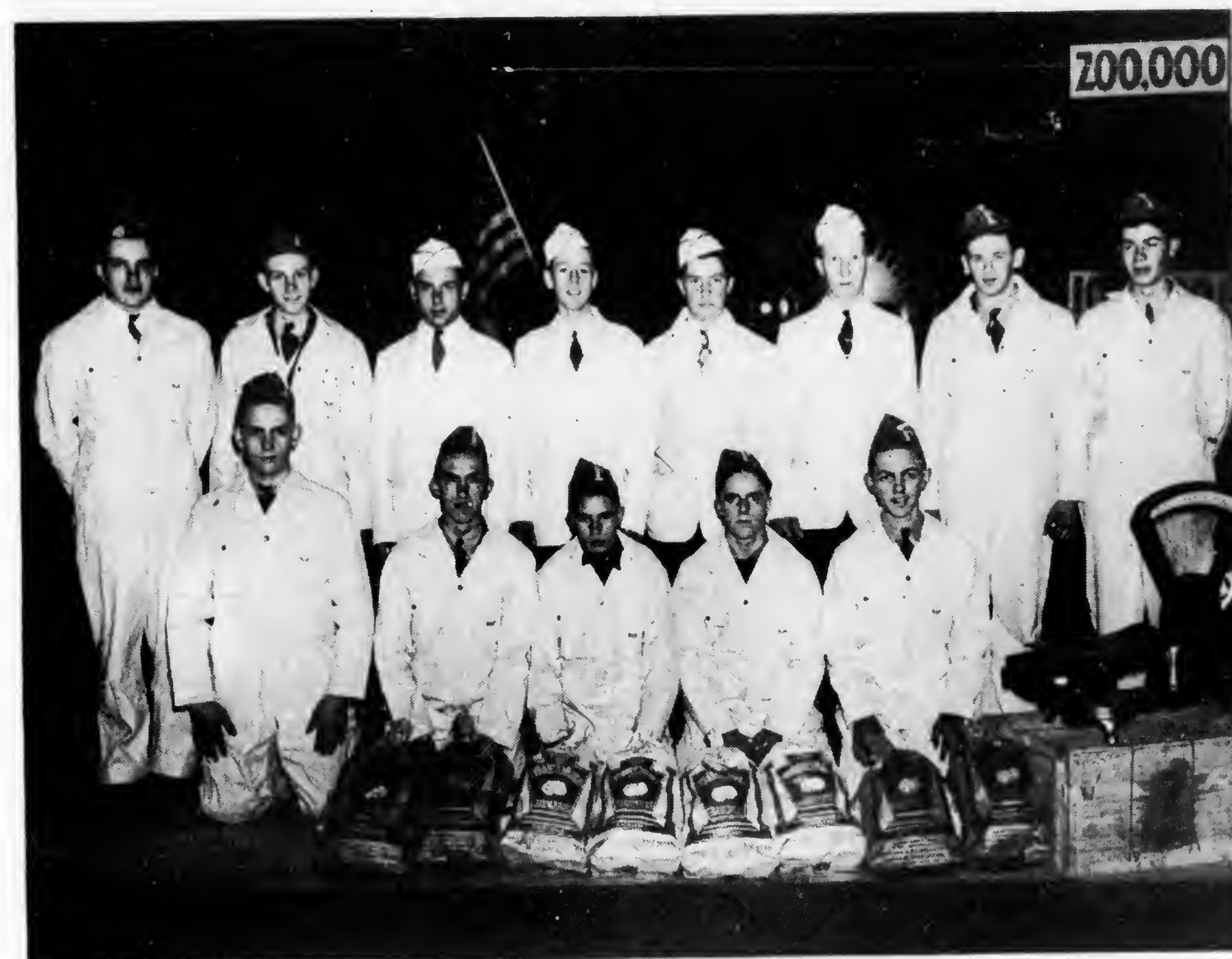
Our many thanks to Mr. Kresge for his initiative and leadership. *Members!* Isn't there a friend in your neighborhood who *should* be an Association member? Haven't you a friend who would be benefited by Association membership? Well, sell that neighbor a membership—*each of you!* *Bring your neighbor into the fold!*

Future Farmers of America Cooperate

(Editor's Note: During the State Farm Products Show, the Future Farmers of America presented a pageant to illustrate their progress during the past 25 years. Mr. C. F. Henry Wuesthoff, Adviser, Agriculture Education, at Warren, Pa., organized the grading and marketing phase of this pageant to show how the F. F. A. is striving to cooperate in better methods of marketing. The demonstration was presented in the huge

Arena, before 12,000 persons. No finer demonstration has ever been given of packing potatoes for cooperative marketing the Association way. The following is the exact wording used over the public address system in connection with this enterprise.)

The F.F.A. introduces and cooperates with existing worthwhile agencies. Seeing the need and realizing the desirable-



Warren County Future Farmers of America, who participated in the F.F.A. Pageant, at the Harrisburg Show. These boys really showed how to properly pack quality Pennsylvania potatoes.

ness of a County Potato marketing organization, the Brokenstraw Chapter studied local conditions and existing state agencies in the interest of Potato Sales. Contacts were made and assistance solicited of the only cooperative extant with the result that at their 1937 Community Fair the staff of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers

and a representative of the Dept. of Agriculture staged a really definite cleaning, grading, and packing demonstration.

The F.F.A. boys cooperatively purchased a field of potatoes and at their fair proceeded to clean, grade, and pack these Spuds. The Warren Chamber of

Commerce was very much interested in the venture and proceeded to bid for the supply. The successful bidder was a local merchant who has been a staunch customer and booster for Warren County's specially graded and packed potatoes. Forthwith an inspectors' school was held in the Community under the direction of the Potato Interests of the

Dept. of Agriculture where five former F.F.A. boys were certified.

The interest and that of the County's F.F.A. chapters spread to farmers and Chamber of Commerce members. A leading business man made it possible for the F.F.A. to control an outstanding machine for the necessary conduct of efficient operation. Meetings were held



The actual potato grading demonstration presented by the Warren County F.F.A. boys in the Pageant.

in different sections of the county to explain the plan for cooperative selling of potatoes. An all county dinner was served to one hundred interested growers through the courtesy of two interested individuals. At this meeting a definite organization was perfected which included a Board of Directors, the members of which hailed from nine different sections of the county.

The 1938 season began in earnest in August at which time cleaned, graded, and well packed U.S. No. 1 potatoes drifted into the Warren market. Since then 1000 to 1200 pecks of potatoes have

been marketed weekly. More could easily have been handled and sold at good prices had not the "epidemic of blight" entered into the picture.

Above you see a crew of F.F.A. boys operating their cleaner and grader. We see an unloader. Note the Inspectors—note each has his definite job. Two are busily engaged in discarding off types, diseased, injured and sunburned. The machine by means of rubber spools cleans and separates the potatoes into three grades—U.S. No. 1's, U.S. No. 2's, and U.S. No. 3's. The six funnelled

(Continued on page 18)

POTATO CHIPS

To my mind one of the high lights of a remarkable Farm Show was the address delivered by E. A. French of the Atlantic Commission Company at the Potato Assn. Meeting. Here was good horse sense, honest-to-goodness cold-blooded facts that cannot be denied. And one of the most significant things he said was that anybody with anything to sell these days must go out and get his market and can hold it only by rendering as good or better service than the competitors. In other words, who sells the most sugar, rice, coffee, oatmeal and other staples now-a-days? The distributor who sells the ordinary bulk article or the one who sells a trade-marked article in a fancy package for a little more money? Yes, the average consumer pays for the extra service and the merchant with the packaged article gets the business.

★ ★ ★

Anyone who missed the potato banquet this year also missed a very interesting trip to Florida, Texas and Mexico via Ramseyer's movies. Why should Denny employ high-priced ventriloquists when we have better talent within our midst?

★ ★ ★

Speaking of agricultural trends, here is an interesting report from our neighboring State on 60 New Jersey potato farms. The average potato acreage per farm was 32 in 1926, 53 in 1931 and had increased to 80 in 1936. The incentive to grow the maximum acreage of potatoes instead of corn, wheat, rye or hay becomes apparent in the comparative values of these crops based on the average yields and prices in recent years. That's O.K. but we've got to get people to eat more spuds if we want to continue to increase acreages.

★ ★ ★

Our business in life is not to get ahead of others but to get ahead of ourselves.

★ ★ ★

A well-known potato distributor, P. C. Miller, has the following to say regarding modern merchandizing. "We have too many who are production-minded, factory-minded, and finance minded. This was all right, perhaps, in

a growing country when supply could hardly keep up with demand. Early in the 1900's smart executives began to think more of sales promotion and advertising. Those who did not were slowly exterminated. Merchandizing in the 20th century manner is today the big business problem. It was virtually unknown when the food industry dealt in bulk commodities, speculation, shrewd trading and sharp practices. The change into consumer packages, adoption of trade-marks, building up of sales organizations which include "specialty men" working in the wholesale and retail fields, advertising, new standards of service, have displaced old methods and brought merchandizing to the fore without disturbing production and financing."

★ ★ ★

"The King is dead, long live the King" as they say in Merrie old England. Here we can say—Walter has completed a most successful term, may "P.D." have one equally significant.

★ ★ ★

Nearly a million American farmers purchased a little less than half a billion dollars worth of farm supplies and services through their local cooperative associations last year. Looks as if the American farmer is beginning to realize the tremendous possibilities open through cooperation which are not to be secured by class legislation, through big business or any other way.

★ ★ ★

During the past twenty to thirty years, hundreds of new varieties of foods have been put on the market, and consumers have bought smaller and smaller quantities of a larger and larger number of items. The Potato industry must sell Mrs. Average Housewife the idea that her family should use more potatoes, regardless of what else is offered, or else reduce potato acreages. There's no other way.

★ ★ ★

And speaking of educating Mrs. Average Housewife, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture warns against too many high-pressure drives by commodity

(Continued on page 16)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF FEBRUARY

The world is asleep. All hushed is nature's warm, sweet breath,
The world is asleep and dreaming, the silent dream of snow,
But thro' the silence that seems like the silence of death
Under their shroud of ermine, the souls of the roses glow.

And forever the heart of the water throbs and beats
Tho' bound by a million gleaming fetters and crystal rings,
No sound on lonesome mornings the lonely watcher greets,
But the frost pane is imprisoned with the shadow of coming wings.

Have You Renewed Your Membership
in the Association?

Our American Birthright

One hundred and fifty years ago our fathers, with infinite wisdom and vision, created for this country a new government and inaugurated George Washington as its first President. The basis of this government was the Constitution which, evolved after great thought and labor, was adopted by the Federal Convention and afterwards ratified by the States. Supplemented at the start by ten Amendments which form the American Bill of Rights, and since expanded to meet the needs of a changing world, the Constitution of the United States remains today the most important document ever produced for the American people.

This living Constitution represented a compromise between the different factions and the different sections of the country, between large and small States, between agricultural and industrial States. It was the result of mutual concessions for the sake of Union which was the only hope of strength, safety, and prosperity. Upon the Constitution alone depended our human liberty and social progress. A thrill of joy ran through the hearts of the people everywhere when they learned of its adoption and ratification.

With its provision for the three independent branches of the government, this great fundamental law continues to afford our chief reliance for "justice, domestic tranquillity, the common defense, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Upon it hang our freedom, our well-being, and our destiny. In every way we should preserve, protect, and defend to the utmost of our ability this precious American birthright.

McGUFFEY'S LESSONS

At the Annual Meeting of the Association, at Harrisburg, Penna., you members agreed wholeheartedly that, beginning with this issue of the Guide Post, a series of the McGuffey Lessons should be run.

The first of these selected, "Do Not Meddle" is appearing in this issue, and we urge you to read it for the value it will give you personally, and we invite your comment.

Town Boy - Potatoes - and Vocational Agriculture

by **BIRON E. DECKER**, County Adviser, Agricultural Education
Edinboro, Erie County, Pennsylvania

This story is not exciting, but we find in it a hero. The scene is in Erie County where potato farmers believe that nothing but grapes and cows grow. The town concerned is Edinboro, meaning "Snow Place," and this, too, is true. The growing season ranges from 120 to 130 days on a good year. The soil was formed, we are told by geologists—from huge glaciers which glided down from Canada. The soil map says that the soil is not well drained, and this is quite true in certain areas. Well then—to grow potatoes one must be above average intelligence. I am about to prove this to be true and to add a margin of safety, I believe that the cows will find it necessary to make room for our vocational agriculture pupils to grow a few quick cash crops, such as potatoes. Northwestern Pennsylvania will become a great potato area very soon.

Our hero is a small town boy—Robert Skelton. His father is Secretary of the Borough Council, has been for years and he earns his bread by counting money in the bank, and by arguing with people who want to borrow money. He has been a banker for many years. Possibly this has something to do with the story.

Robert enrolled in the Edinboro Vocational Agricultural Department of the local high school. He is fond of horses. He has a keen interest in farming, especially modern scientific farming. Robert heard much about the certified seed potato class project which Edinboro boys produced. It was the first and only enterprise of this nature to be completed in Pennsylvania by a vocational school. The project netted a handsome income which the boys utilized during their many tours through Canada and Pennsylvania.

Robert secured a job on the farm of a local farmer friend. He chose to engage in an occupation where the day begins at sunrise, something most town boys read about but seldom see. The wages were not high, but then it was the experience that he sought rather than wages.

Mr. and Mrs. Skelton were surprised to find that Robert was happy in his new surroundings, singing daily as he trod



Robert Skelton

the fresh earth. He did not tire, neither did he become homesick as was expected. Everyone concerned was happy.

The following year Robert was ready to become a real farm manager. During his school days, he prepared a well-planned program. It was based on the modern scientific growing of potatoes as expressed in the Guide Post. The Guide Post carried stories of farmers who raised 500 bushels of potatoes per acre. Why not try it?

"Bob" rented an acre of land, almost within the borough. He fitted the soil, without benefit of proper rotation. He secured certified seed potatoes, planted them with a modern planter and carried out all of the essential cultural practices. He even hired a local farmer to spray the potatoes continuously, keeping the foliage covered at all times. It cost money, but this is the way modern potatoes are grown.

Money was at times a problem, but "Bob" refused his father's offer time and again in financing the project. Money was earned as the need arose, hauling ashes, mowing lawns and various other ways. Having a father in the bank was more reason for not allowing him to help. This would be too soft. Sounds like fiction but it is true.

The season was fair, Father and Mother offered encouragement and indicated a human interest in the project. Robert was given full power to proceed as he had planned it all.

The harvest was soon at hand. I saw the potatoes as they grew. The stand was perfect, the foliage well preserved and the disease pests extremely scarce. Insect injury was very low.

To make a long story short the harvest revealed a 300-bushel yield. The potatoes were clean, well shaped and culls were scarce. The crop was stored in the barn nearby because Robert was not ready to sell at 50 cents per bushel. He believed that he could find a better market.

Father and Son journeyed to Erie. They succeeded in finding a restaurant where the majority of the potatoes were sold at 75c per bushel.

The total expenses were calculated to be \$148.87. Total receipts \$212.95. For his labor, Robert received an inventory income of \$92.48. This was based on the trucking rate of 50c per bushel. The Erie market would pay even more. All expenses were included, even though the item was not actually paid. This was necessary, because of the state record book used.

Robert was successful. He learned much. He made \$30.00 per month during his vacation and the job was not difficult, neither was it made up of long hours or routine work. Every day it was different and the dollars fairly grew. How many of the small town loafing boys made \$30.00 each month? How many found themselves involved in trouble which developed through idleness?

Here is one for parents to think about. Do you promise your son an acre of land for his very own use, and then collect the cash after the harvest. Do you still believe that it should be John's calf and Dad's money? Why do boys leave home and work for the neighbor? If the boy is good enough to earn wages on the

neighbor's farm, is it not wise to pay him better wages and keep him at home? Have you helped your son by starting a bank account for him, and then insist that he take an acre of the best land on the farm for his personal property each summer? One acre of farm land is low wages for an ambitious son, and more sons will become ambitious when they know that Dad will not demand the cash returns. The boys will work harder to make the whole farm click when given a part of the income as well as a major part of the labor. I deal with farm boys and have for 15 years in vocational agriculture. I have stated the problem as they tell it to me. "Bob" has talked it all over with me. He knows what it means to have parental backing.

Robert has more plans for next summer. He has purchased an old "nag" and is looking for another. He has rented a small farm near the home town. The Banker's Son has gone farming, and he is still in high school. He will have a real laboratory for his very own. Robert will be calling upon his agricultural teacher for advice this summer, and it will be a real pleasure as well as a privilege to be of assistance.

Robert's Vocational Agricultural teacher is Mr. Norman P. Manners. Mr. Manners has already indicated his pleasure concerning this new venture. I must admit that I, too, have a keen interest in Robert. He was a pupil in my classes for two years. Robert is not a wizard—just the kind of boy we hope to find in greater numbers. He has never studied the laws concerning—"how do we get a pension and how old must one be before he can collect?"

BARRIE WILSON, ERIE COUNTY HAS 590. BUSHEL YIELD

On a single acre of his 13 acres of potatoes this past season, Barrie Wilson, of Union City, Erie County, produced a fine 590.94 bushels of potatoes, as measured and checked by Erie County Agent, T. H. Patton.

This acre was planted on May 20 with 22 bushels of Potter County No. 2 Russets. It was harrowed once, cultivated once, weeded four times, and sprayed fourteen times.

This is potato growing!

Do Not Meddle

1. About twenty years ago there lived a singular gentleman in the Old Hall among the elm trees. He was about three-score years of age, very rich, and somewhat odd in many of his habits, but for generosity and benevolence he had no equal.

2. No poor cottager stood in need of comforts, which he was not ready to supply; no sick man or woman languished for want of his assistance; and not even a beggar, unless a known imposter, went empty-handed from the Hall.

3. Now it happened that the old gentleman wanted a boy to wait upon him at table, and to attend him in different ways, for he was very fond of young people. But much as he liked the society of the young, he had a great aversion to that curiosity in which young people are apt to indulge. He used to say, "The boy who will peep into a drawer will be tempted to take something out of it; and he who will steal a penny in his youth will steal a pound in his manhood."

4. No sooner was it known that the old gentleman was in want of a boy, than twenty applications were made for the situation; but he determined not to engage any one until he had in some way ascertained that he did not possess a curious, prying disposition.

5. On Monday morning seven lads, dressed in their Sunday clothes, with bright and happy faces, made their appearance at the Hall, each of them desiring to obtain the situation. Now the old gentleman, being of a singular disposition, had prepared a room in such a way that he might easily know if any of the young people who applied were given to meddle unnecessarily with things around them, or to peep into cupboards and drawers. He took care that the lads should be shown into this room one after another.

6. And first Charles Brown was sent into the room, and told that he would have to wait a little. So Charles sat down on a chair near the door. For some time he was very quiet, and looked about him. On the table was placed a dish cover, and Charles wanted sadly to know what was under it, but he felt afraid of lifting it up. Bad habits are strong things; so he lifted up the cover.

7. This turned out to be a sad affair; for under the dish cover was a heap of very fine feathers; part of the feathers, drawn up by a current of air, flew about the room, and Charles, in his fright, putting the cover down hastily, puffed the rest of them off the table.

8. What was to be done? Charles began to pick up the feathers one by one; but the old gentleman, who was in an adjoining room, hearing a scuffle, and guessing the cause of it, entered the room, to the consternation of Charles Brown, who was very soon dismissed as a boy who had not principle enough to resist even a slight temptation.

9. When the room was once more arranged, Henry Wilkens was placed there until such time as he should be sent for. No sooner was he left to himself than his attention was attracted by a plate of fine ripe cherries. Now Henry was uncommonly fond of cherries, and he thought it would be impossible to miss one cherry among so many so he went cautiously and took a very fine cherry, and put it into his mouth. It was excellent; and then he persuaded himself that he ran no risk in taking another; this he did and hastily popped it into his mouth.

10. Now the old gentleman had placed a few artificial cherries at the top filled with cayenne pepper. The old gentlemen heard him coughing, and knew very well what was the matter. The boy that would take what did not belong to him, if no more than a cherry, was not the boy for him. Henry Wilkens was sent about his business with his mouth almost as hot as if he had put a burning coal into it.

11. Rufus Wilson was next introduced into the room and left to himself. But he had not been there ten minutes before he began to move from one place to another. He was of a bold, resolute temper, but not overburdened with principle; for if he could have opened every closet, cupboard, and drawer in the house, without being found out, he would have done it directly.

12. Having looked around the room, he noticed a drawer to the table, and made up his mind to peep therein. But he no sooner lay hold of the drawer knob than he set a large bell ringing, which was concealed under the table.

The old gentleman entered the room. He asked Rufus if he had rung the bell because he wanted anything. All his impudence could not support him. He stammered, and tried to excuse himself. He was ordered off the premises.

13. George Jones was then shown into the room; and being of a cautious disposition, he at first touched nothing. At last he saw that a closet door was a little open, and, thinking it would be impossible for any one to know that he had opened it a little more, he very cautiously opened it an inch farther. He ventured to open the door another inch, and then another, till, a plug was pulled out of a barrel of shot and the leaden shot poured out at a strange rate upon a tin pan placed for the purpose on the floor of the closet. George was frightened half out of his senses. George was soon dismissed.

14. It now came the turn of Albert Jenkins to be put into the room. On the table stood a small round box with a screw top, and Albert thinking it contained something curious could not be easy without unscrewing the top; but no sooner did he do this than out bounced an artificial snake, full a yard long, and fell upon his arm. He started back, and uttered a scream which brought the old gentleman to his elbow. "Come, come," said the old gentleman, "one snake is quite enough to have in the house at a time; therefore, the sooner you are gone the better."

15. William Smith next entered the room. William was not only curious and prying, but dishonest, too, and observing that the key was left in the drawer of a book-case, he stepped on tiptoe in that direction. The key had a wire fastened to it, which communicated with an electric machine, and William received such a shock as he was not likely to forget. He was told to leave the house and let other people lock and unlock their own drawers.

16. The other boy was Harry Gordon, and though he was left in the room full twenty minutes, he never stirred from his chair. Harry had eyes in his head as well as the others, but he had more integrity in his heart; neither the dish cover, the cherries, the drawer knob, the closet door, the round box, nor, the key tempted him to rise from his seat. In half an hour after he was engaged in the service of the old gentleman. He followed his good old master to his grave, and received a large legacy for his upright conduct in his service.

BILL ROBINSON, ERIE COUNTY VOCATIONAL STUDENT, WINS POTATO YIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

The State Project Committee on judging recently selected Bill Robinson, of Wallsburg, Erie County, as State Champion for his potato yield in the contest which included only Vocational pupils, and during the Pennsylvania Farm Show, at Harrisburg last month, pre-



Bill Robinson

sented him with a gold medal in recognition of this distinction.

The membership will remember Bill Robinson above, as the up-and-coming potato producer whose story appeared in the January GUIDE POST. Bill raised 472 bushels to the acre last year, and marketed his entire crop in peck sacks, properly graded.

Our congratulations to Bill Robinson for the honor he has earned and received.

PATRONIZE YOUR ADVERTISERS!

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

The three, Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, are our triangle of greatness, and each holds its own glory—like the red, white and blue.

If our American institutions had done nothing else than furnish the character of these men, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind.

He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool; shun him.

He who knows not, and knows that he knows not; is a child; teach him.

He who knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep; wake him.

He who knows, and knows that he knows, is wise; follow him.

Light travels 200,000 miles a second for 100,000 years to reach us from certain stars. Still some folks wonder why they never hear from their rich relatives.

If you trust to luck, you must take the bad with the good—there is an equal supply.

People who steal another's thunder never make much noise in the world.

The Maine florists, Messrs. Scribner, Hewes, Hussey and Brown, reported a rushing business during the Farm Show.

Our admiration is so given to dead martyrs that we have little time for living heroes.

No less than 3,768,445 people passed the busy corner every twenty-four hours. There was a loose brick on the cornice of the building at the busy corner. The chances of this brick falling and hitting any certain individual were as 986,578,763,224,521,885,000 to 1. The brick fell and killed a pedestrian. And when they searched him they found a swastika pin in his tie, a four-leaf clover on his watch charm and a rabbit foot in his pocket.

The eugenists say a girl should know all about a man before she marries him. If she did, the chances are she wouldn't want him.

Divorce is the only lifeboat that is carried by the old ship matrimony.

This ad which was printed in a Chicago paper, ought to appeal to some person who likes lively company: "For sale—First-class rooming and boarding house; 25 regular boarders; always full."

If a man will only tell a woman she is beautiful—she will overlook all of his other lies.

What are our petty sorrows when compared with the monumental woes of others! Cole Younger, the former train robber had his pockets picked while attending a Chautauqua lecture in Missouri.

Character is the result of two things—mental attitude and the way we spend our time.

Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them; power flows to the man who knows how.

CLOUDS

If every day was sunny, with ne'er a cloud in view, we'd soon be spending money to buy a cloud or two. It always makes me weary when people say: "Old boy, may all your days be cheery and bright and full of joy!" If all my days were sunny, existence would seem flat; if I were fed on honey, I'd soon get sick of that. I like a slice of sorrow to hold me down today, for that will make tomorrow seem fifty times as gay. A little dose of sickness won't make me whine or yell; 'twill emphasize the slickness of life when I am well. A little siege of trouble won't put my hopes in pawn, for I'll be trotting double with joy when it is gone. Down there in tropic regions

(Continued on page 16)

The Potato Growers at the Farm Show

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association was held in the Fifth Street Methodist Church, on Tuesday, January 17, 1939.

Secretary E. B. Bower read the minutes of the 1938 Annual Meeting, and these were approved by the Membership. Then Secretary Bower gave a detailed report covering the Association activities during 1938.

President Walter S. Bishop next appointed Director J. C. McClurg, Geneva, Crawford County, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, consisting of Directors J. A. Donaldson, Evan D. Lewis, Ed Fisher, John Schrack, L. O. Thompson and P. Daniel Frantz to nominate Directors to replace Directors Robert Wigton, Evan D. Lewis and Walter S. Bishop, whose terms expired. The Directors nominated by this committee were Roy R. Hess, Stillwater, Columbia County; Jacob K. Mast, Elverson, Chester County; and Evan D. Lewis, Johnstown, Cambria County. When no further nominations were made from the floor by the membership, a ballot was cast by the Secretary and the nominees were elected Directors of the Association for three years.

Secretary Bower then introduced a resolution in opposition to the Patman Bill on the National Chain Store Tax, as follows:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Hon. Wright Patman of Texas has introduced in the Seventy-sixth Congress a punitive and discriminatory tax measure designed to drive national chain store organizations out of business, and

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association regards such use of the Federal government's power of taxation to unfairly penalize beneficial business enterprise, as dangerous and undemocratic, and

WHEREAS, The destruction of chain stores would eliminate almost one-third of the nation's existing farm marketing machinery, and that part which moves the farmer's crops at the least cost to millions of low-income families, and

WHEREAS, By paying fair prices to growers, by cooperating with them to move surplus crops, and by providing them with savings on their purchases of food and other necessities, chain stores render an indispensable service to farmers, both as buyers and sellers, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That this Association vigorously condemn the Patman anti-



P. Daniel Frantz, Coplay, Lehigh County, elected President of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, on January 17, 1939.

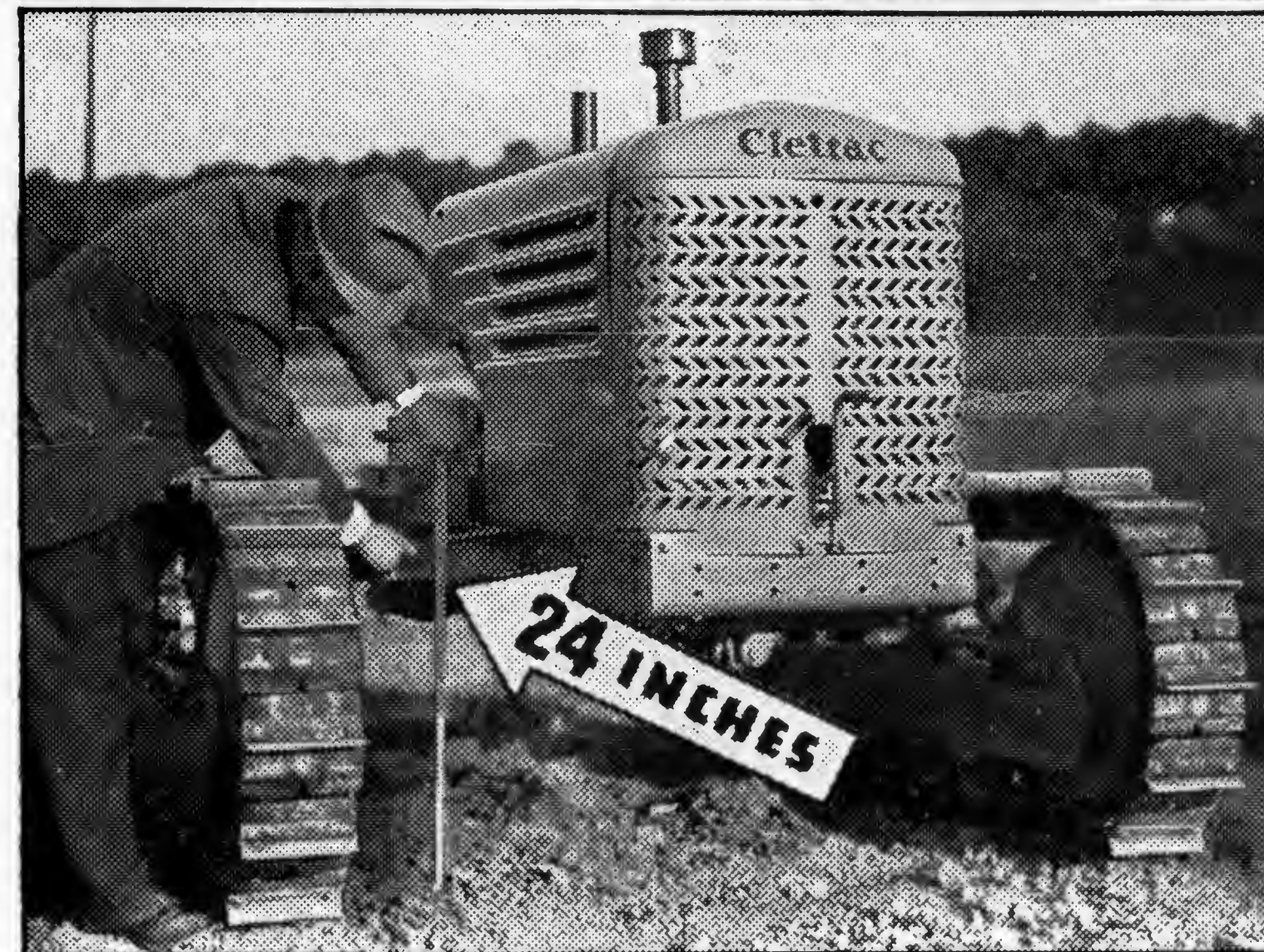
chain store tax bill as a dangerous measure, contrary to the interests of farmers, wage-earners and consumers; and denounce all similar Federal, state or local abuse of the power of taxation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to members of the House and Senate of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and to members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress.

which resolution was given over to the Membership for discussion.

(Continued on page 19)

THE CRAWLER WITH 24 INCHES *Clearance*



The new Model E Cletrac has 24 inches of clearance, as much as any and more than most general purpose tractors.

It's the cultivating crawler that plants and cultivates all row crops . . . potatoes, beets, beans, vegetables efficiently and successfully.

And . . . in the Cletrac you have the positive traction that enables you to get your heavy drawbar jobs done on time in the face of adverse weather conditions. There is no waiting for the ground to dry out after spring rains. With a Cletrac you get in and out of the soft spots without miring down.

Check all the features of the Cletrac, including its integral planting and cultivating equipment. It's the tractor you'll want to own. Investigate.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cletrac Crawlers
for better work at lower cost

POTATO CHIPS*(Continued from page 7)*

groups lest the public become immune to all such drives. Would seem to be the more logical way to institute a steady, non-spectacular but persistent educational campaign to educate the consumer to the real facts about potatoes; that they are a low-priced, healthful food, needing a much greater place in the average diet.

* * *

Chief seed potato rejector, K. W. Lauer, reported at the Show that all certified seed is short this year except Russets, and that prices of certified seed may be expected to advance this Spring. The fact that seed growers are holding for higher prices than the present market, seems to confirm Lauer's report. Maine is particularly short and heavy shipments of "selected seed" may be expected next Spring from Aroostock.

* * *

No other than the Wall Street Journal says: "The one great lesson that the Cooperative societies have taught the world—and we need no committees studying on the spot to teach it to us—is that God helps those who help themselves."

* * *

Was said that the first premium entry of Russets in a stiff Commercial Class was entered by J. A. Robinson of Mercer only after considerable persuasion by County Agent, Waha. Robinson, who didn't think the spuds good enough to win, incidentally, also carried off more than his share of honors in the sheep Department.

* * *

Have you noticed the price differential between U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 1, size B, is greater this season than usual? To be expected because of the scarcity of large and the abundance of small tubers harvested last Fall. Just the old law of supply and demand working again!

* * *

'Tis being said that carlot shipment figures of Maine and of some other potato-shipping districts must be taken with a couple of grains of salt because of much heavier trucking this year. Boatland shipments from Maine are

translated into carlots so are included in the totals but no government figures show the volume of spuds moved over the highways which in previous years would have moved over the rails.

* * *

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, probably the leading columnist for the daily newspapers stated in one of her recent columns, "There is no question in my mind that the age of co-operation is with us to stay, and that we should be familiar with every development. Where we find it convenient and valuable not only to ourselves but to our neighbors, we should join the cooperative movements."

—"BILL SHAKESPUD"

OVER THE PICKING TABLE*(Continued from page 13)*

where sunshine gleams all day, the fat and lazy legions just sleep their lives away; there every idle bumpkin who in the sunshine lies, lives like a yellow pumpkin, and like a squash he dies. I want my share of changes, my share of ups and downs; I want a life that ranges from crosses up to crowns.—WALT MASON.

**OPEN LETTER TO ASSOCIATION
MEMBERSHIP FROM FORMER
STATE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
J. HANSELL FRENCH**

In appreciation of the Medal of Award and Certificate of Merit awarded him by this Association at the Potato Growers' Annual Banquet, J. Hansell French, former Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, thanks the members of this Association, one and all, as follows:

Collegeville, Penna.,
January 23, 1939.

Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato
Growers' Association, Inc.
Bellefonte, Penna.

Friends:

No member of your great Association
will ever realize how much I appreciate

(Continued on page 18)

Will Potatoes Be More Profitable This Year?

Growers are asking this question as they shape up their planting plans for 1939. Present indications are that the acreage will not be much, if any, larger and that consumers are going to have more money to spend, which should lead to higher prices for the potato grower.

With these possibilities for better prices, it is well worth while to plan for high yields and a greater percentage of No. 1's. Fortunately potash, the plant food on which potatoes feed so heavily and which has greater influence on improving quality than any other plant food, is still relatively one of the cheapest necessities which a farmer buys.

You will want to make sure that the potatoes you plant are provided with enough potash. To guard against deficiency, at least 200 lbs. of actual potash per acre are recommended. With the usual rates of application this means that the mixed fertilizer must contain at least 10% K₂O.

Consult your county agent or experiment station about the fertility of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash and get more profit.

Write us for additional information
and literature on fertilizing
your crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA COOPERATE

(Continued from page 6)

wheel places approximately 15 pounds of potatoes into attractive clean and neat packages. This young man is busy in keeping containers available and removing them to the scales. One of the crew is charged with proper weighing allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ pound extra per package for possible shrinkage. The last man does an efficient job of tying by means of a wire twister.



Future Farmer John Jensen, Jr.

Future Farmer, John Jensen, Jr.'s, Secretary of his Chapter, definite activity in this cooperative venture is a real case in point. His 1938 project consisted of 2A of potatoes—His seed was purchased cooperatively through the chapters committee on Buying and Selling. They cost him \$49.50—Fertilizer purchased totaled \$24.40 — \$12.35 for spray materials—\$75.85 for marketing expenses and he allowed \$88.30 for self and others labor. In short his total expense was \$287.54. On the other side of the ledger John's yield was exceptionally good for the season. He sold cooperatively through his own organization 592 bu. of potatoes in pecks at 21c totaling \$498.16. He had 181½ bu. of No. 2's and No. 3's which he valued at 48c. He expects to use these for his 1939 planting since they are from good State Certified stock. The total receipts for this 2A

project were \$585.96, while the net profit was \$298.42 which together with his own labor makes his Labor Income \$325.22. At the time when this crop was marketed current prices for potatoes was 60-65c. You will note that the price secured by John for his U.S. No. 1's was 84c which accounts definitely for his splendid financial results. John incidentally is a real cooperator in every way. He is and has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Freehold Community Fair sponsored by the Brokenstraw Chapter of the F.F.A. He is a real potato grower and has won prizes consistently not only in his own county but four years in succession here at our Annual Farm Products Show.

The example cited shows how farmers and Future Farmers can benefit by co-operatively Buying and Selling, supplies and products respectively.

—Courtesy Biron E. Decker
and C. F. N. Wuesthoff.

OPEN LETTER TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP FROM FORMER STATE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE J. HANSELL FRENCH

(Continued from page 16)

the great honor that you gave me, and to all the members I send my sincere thanks.

If I was of any help to the farmers of this State, I am happy. I did try to ease their burden, and hope that their lives will be more bright in the future.

Again thanking one and all for the many courtesies extended me, and with warm regards to all, I am

Cordially,
J. HANSELL FRENCH.

The Police Court Judge was trying to dig out the details of a domestic difficulty.

"Tell us," he said to the husband, "what passed between you and your wife in this quarrel?"

"Well, your honor," the man replied, "I don't remember exactly, but there was about a dozen plates and saucers, a teapot and a water pitcher."

Don't Forget to Eat a Baked Potato

THE POTATO GROWERS AT THE FARM SHOW

(Continued from page 14)

Member John Schroepe, Hegins, moved the adoption of the resolution as it stood, and Member E. H. Vogel, Lancaster, made a second to this motion. A vote was cast, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

The 400 Bushel Club was discussed,

and it was decided by the Membership to revive this Club as a boost to the future of Pennsylvania potato industry, through the Association, the revival to take place just as soon as it could be set up and handled financially by the Association.

Following the Annual Meeting, the new Board of Directors met to elect

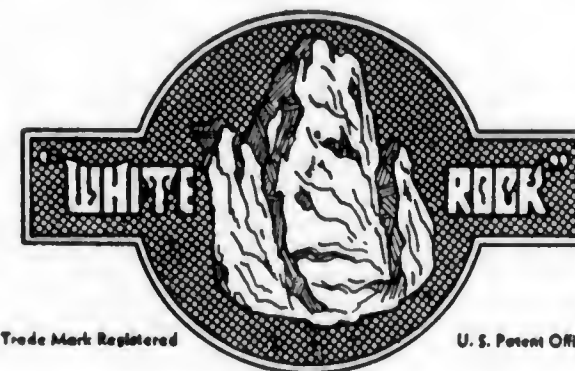
(Continued on page 20)

WHITEROCK PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Besides being swift in action, it maintains its high solubility until every bit of sour soil has been neutralized.

Sweetens sour soil!
Loosens clay soil!
Tightens sandy soil!

Order your Whiterock now—
Don't wait until mid-season!



WHITEROCK QUARRIES
BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

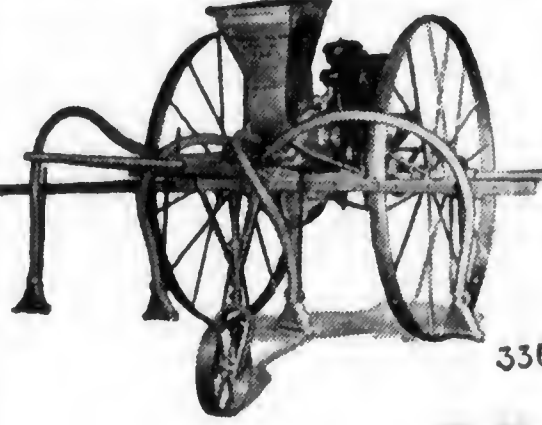
You Can Save On Your

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO BILL

by Communicating
with the

Potter County Foundation Seed Potato Association

F. E. WAGNER, Secretary
COUDERSPORT, PA.



MESSINGER



8 SIZES

DUSTERS

SEED TREATER

336

387

90 MODELS

2 SIZES

Messinger Mfg. Co., G. P. St., Tatamy, Pa., Since 1857

ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 3)

ences, no friendships which we cherish so much. Also, without cooperative marketing, we can have no dependable orderly marketing at the market price. With cooperation we erected "Camp Potato." Mr. Harshaw, of the State Bankers' Association, said on the occasion of the dedication of the camp that this was the finest example of cooperation that had ever come to his attention. United, we do things; divided, we do nothing. I believe we now have a program for merchandising Pennsylvania potatoes adequate for all the growers, large and small. Apparently, there are many educational features of this program that the Association must, of necessity, carry to the growers. This requires cooperation as a share from all of us.

The agencies which are cooperating in the movement are:

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania State College.

Mercantile Food Distributors.

The Agricultural Committee of the State Bankers' Association.

Potter County Potato Growers, Bankers and Business Men.

Machinery and Supply Manufacturers and Distributors.

Pennsylvania Vocational Schools.

The Hershey Estates and Industrial School.

Many other agencies, groups and individuals are making notable contributions to the movement.

Pennsylvania Potato Growers have a proved production program. To freshen our memories, permit me to enumerate the "Big Four":

- (1) Good Seed.
- (2) Abundance of Humus.
- (3) Proper Spraying.
- (4) Vision.

After all is said and done, the success of a potato grower is determined by whether he can grow potatoes, not on account of the seasons, but in spite of them. When a man says that is a difficult problem, he really says, "I am a soft drill on a hard piece of steel." Difficulties are things that show what men are. A man is not rewarded for having brains

but for using them. Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. How extensive an education program can the Association put on? The great aim of education is not knowledge, but action. It is not enough to be busy, so are the ants. The question is, "what are we busy about?"

The future needs of Pennsylvania's agriculture, as based on our experience as potato growers, are:

- 1st. Cooperative Marketing.
- 2nd. Adapted Vocational Education.
- 3rd. Adapted Research.

THE POTATO GROWERS

AT THE FARM SHOW

(Continued from page 19)

officers for 1939, and these were chosen, as follows: President, P. Daniel Frantz; Vice-President, J. A. Donaldson; Secretary-Treasurer: Ebon B. Bower.

THE POTATO GROWERS' BANQUET

Miss Franklin R. Wilson, Superintendent of the Muncy State Home for Women, graciously acted as Toastmaster for the gala affair, and distinguished herself in this capacity.

The evening was full of fun and music.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the Medals of Award by Dr. E. L. Nixon. These Medals, together with Certificates of Merit went to, first, Art Knoerzer, General Manager, the Champion Corporation; second, to J. Hansell French, former Secretary of Agriculture; and third, to Walter S. Bishop. A fourth medal was presented to Dr. E. L. Nixon, as a total surprise to Doctor Nixon.

Mr. A. C. Ramseyer then showed movies of the building of "Camp Potato" beginning with the dismantling of CCC Camp, F-10, through the dedication of the Camp—as well as interesting movies of his trip with Dr. Nixon last winter to Florida, Texas, and Mexico. These pictures were most interesting.

The Educational Meetings at this year's show included a wealth of valuable subjects all well covered. Some of these outstanding were Fred W. Johnson, on the Marketing program, giving both praise and encouragement; A. C. Ramseyer on "Camp Potato" and the Youth Movement; Dr. C. F. Noll, on Modern Potato Culture; Earl R. French, giving the distributor's viewpoint on the Association Marketing program; E. H. Vogel on the viewpoint of the packer in

marketing Pennsylvania potatoes, and P. Daniel Frantz on the growers and contact man's viewpoint of the Marketing program; and R. Bruce Dunlap, a Director in the Department of Welfare on potato production on the institutional farms.

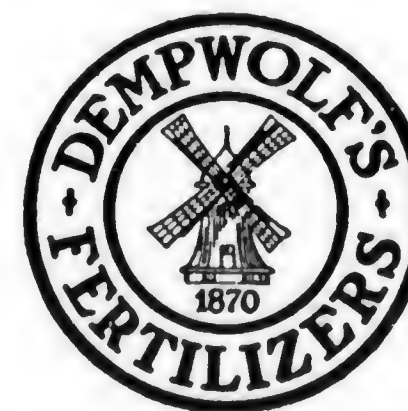
There was much discussion in and out of these meetings and growers from all parts of the State enjoyed all of these talks and benefitted greatly by them.

THE BAKING BOOTH

A success, if 28,083 potato eaters aren't wrong! Two hundred bushels of fine Pennsylvania quality bakers were prepared by a fine crew of boys for sale at the booth, and nearly half a ton of butter and pounds and pounds of salt and pepper were used in serving these potatoes. Dozens—no hundreds of potato customers left this booth not only filled but completely satisfied that for baking quality, a Pennsylvania potato cannot be beaten.

State-wide comment proclaimed the 1939 Farm Show from the Potato Growers education and enjoyment a huge success!

A BETTER YIELD IN EVERY FIELD



York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

Certified SEED POTATOES

NORTHERN MICHIGAN RUSSETS

The late variety that has stood the test for yield and scab resistance. Grown in a section that demonstrations have proven best for production of vigorous seed. Shipped direct from Michigan to your destination in new branded bags—a pack of well-sorted, clean, dormant seed potatoes.



MAINE COBBLERS MAINE KATAHDINS

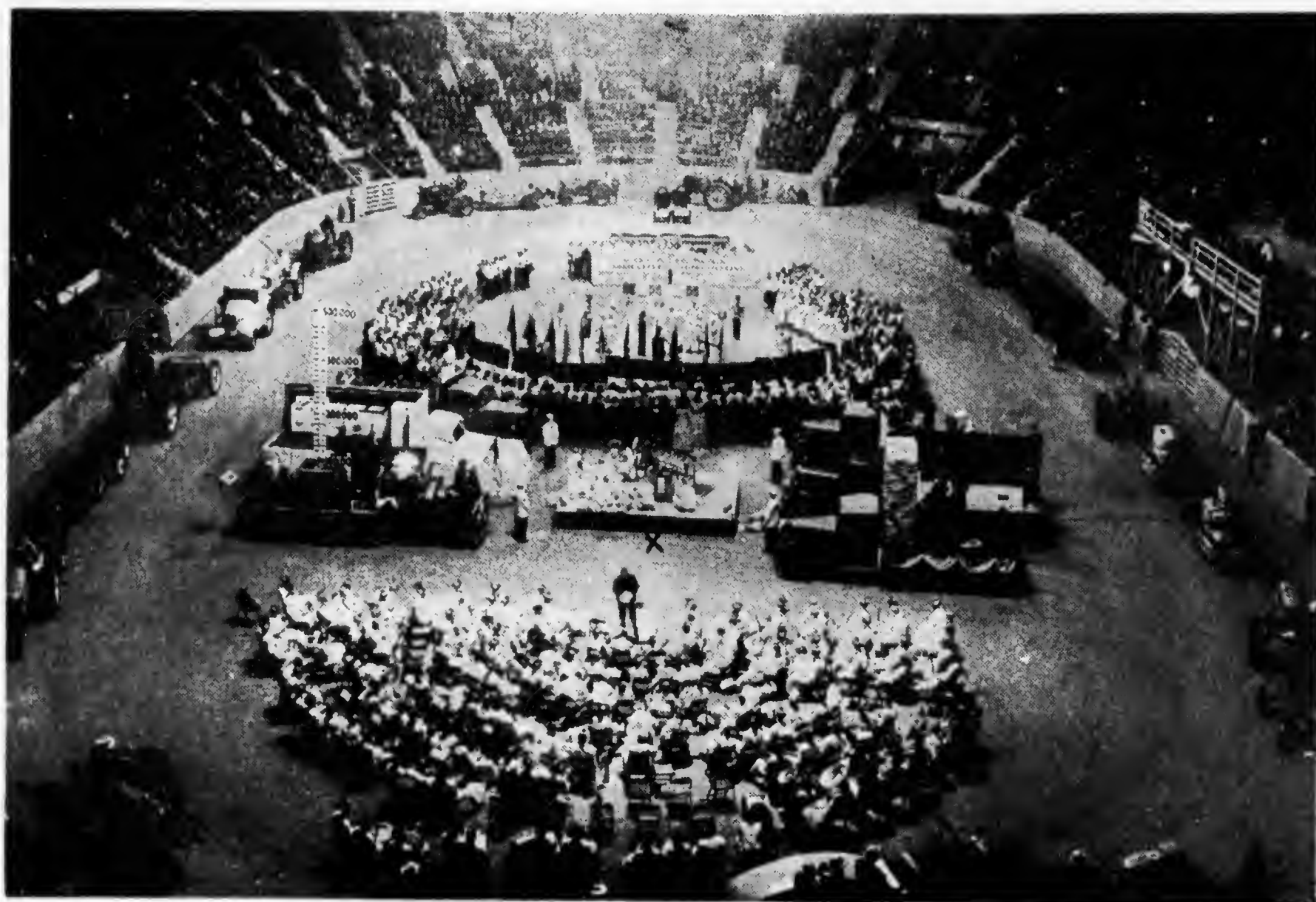
Safe and dependable sources grown by leaders in certified seed work in Aroostook County. Selected while growing in the field and accepted only when meeting rigid requirements. Rogued in most instances in addition to certification requirements. Graded to economical size for cutting with no evidence of blight rot.

When you have planted high quality seed you will have met the first essential in producing a profitable crop. Ask for prices.

"Every Bag Must Be Right"

Dougherty Seed Growers
Williamsport Penna.

The Future Farmer Pageant



The Future Farmer Pageant Photo showing the 160-piece F.F.A. Band; 6 trucks, representing the modern progress of Vocational Agriculture. Center (x) showing potato grading and sacking in Pennsylvania Blue Labels by Warren County boys; modern tractors indicating Vocational Education has adopted modern practices and machinery. Two thousand vocational pupils, representing every County in Pennsylvania took part in this Pageant to celebrate the 25th year of Vocational Agriculture. (Compliments of Biron E. Decker.)

Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Crider's Exchange Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

WANTED TO BUY—Will buy full line of used machinery for potato growing. Interested particularly in Model E Cletrac; Iron Age Planter, one or two row; Bean or Iron Age Sprayer; Champion or Iron Age Digger, one or two row. What have you to sell? Describe fully, stating price in first letter. Address Box H, the GUIDE POST, care this office.

FOR SALE—Large Boggs Potato Grader equipped with elevator, brushing device, picking table, and bagging equipment. New in 1936. Will sell at approximately half the original price. If interested, contact Blair C. Seeds, Loretto, Penna., quick.

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and
That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter
Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

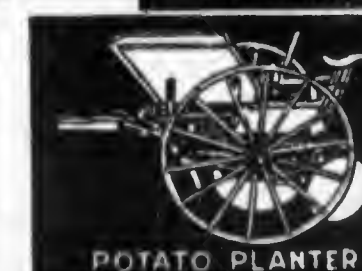
Potato Planter
One man machines doing five operations in one. Over twenty-two years' success.

Traction Sprayer
Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

Riding Mulcher
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

All machines in stock near you. Send for complete catalogue



Used by many of the most successful growers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere

Distributors of
**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

The Ideal Tool
To Make Deep
Seed Beds for
Potatoes

EUREKA MOWER CO., Utica, New York



This Picker Picked 1,527,750 Seed Pieces!

THE LONG LIVED
PICKER OF THE

IRON AGE

AUTOMATIC
POTATO PLANTER

This picker was taken from the first Four Row Iron Age Potato Planter made, and sold to A. C. Ramseyer, Smithville, Ohio.

The Iron Age Automatic Picker is simple, durable, dependable, accurate and harmless to seed.

Adjustable for seed ranging in size from ½ to 4 ounces. These pickers are almost human in their ability to pick a piece of seed every time the picker arm passes through the seed chamber. Each picker arm resembles a mechanical hand in its precise handling of the seed.

An exclusive IRON AGE FEATURE.

**A. B. FARQUHAR CO.,
Limited**

322 Duke St., York, Pa.



LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

THE GUIDE POST

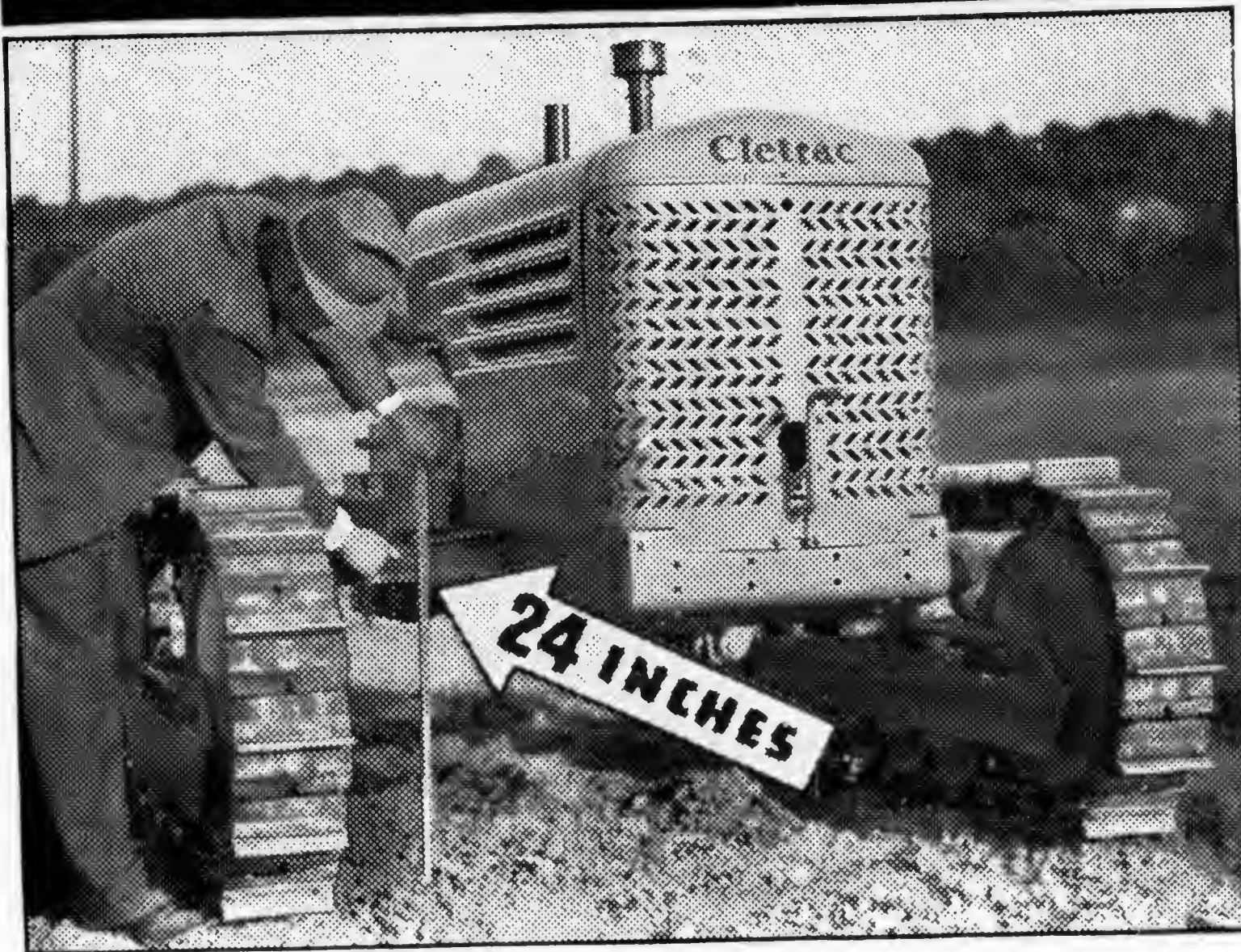
PENNSYLVANIA
POTATO
GROWERS

VOLUME XVI NUMBER 3

MARCH • 1939

PUBLISHED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

THE CRAWLER WITH 24 INCHES *Clearance*



The new Model E Cletrac has 24 inches of clearance, as much as any and more than most general purpose tractors.

It's the cultivating crawler that plants and cultivates all row crops . . . potatoes, beets, beans, vegetables efficiently and successfully.

And . . . in the Cletrac you have the positive traction that enables you to get your heavy drawbar jobs done on time in the face of adverse weather conditions. There is no waiting for the ground to dry out after spring rains. With a Cletrac you get in and out of the soft spots without miring down.

Check all the features of the Cletrac, including its integral planting and cultivating equipment. It's the tractor you'll want to own. Investigate.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cletrac Crawlers
for better work at lower cost

Timely Quotations from Nixon's Potato Book Selected by Miss Sloop

The boy who can raise a good crop of potatoes, and do it every time, is entitled to honor and respect. He is a useful member of society, and he is sure of a job anywhere, under any circumstances; for the commodity that he produces will probably be a staple so long as there are hungry people waiting to be fed.



Edward Kosa, Champion Yield Grower, 1936. The boy who can raise a good crop of potatoes is sure of a job anywhere.

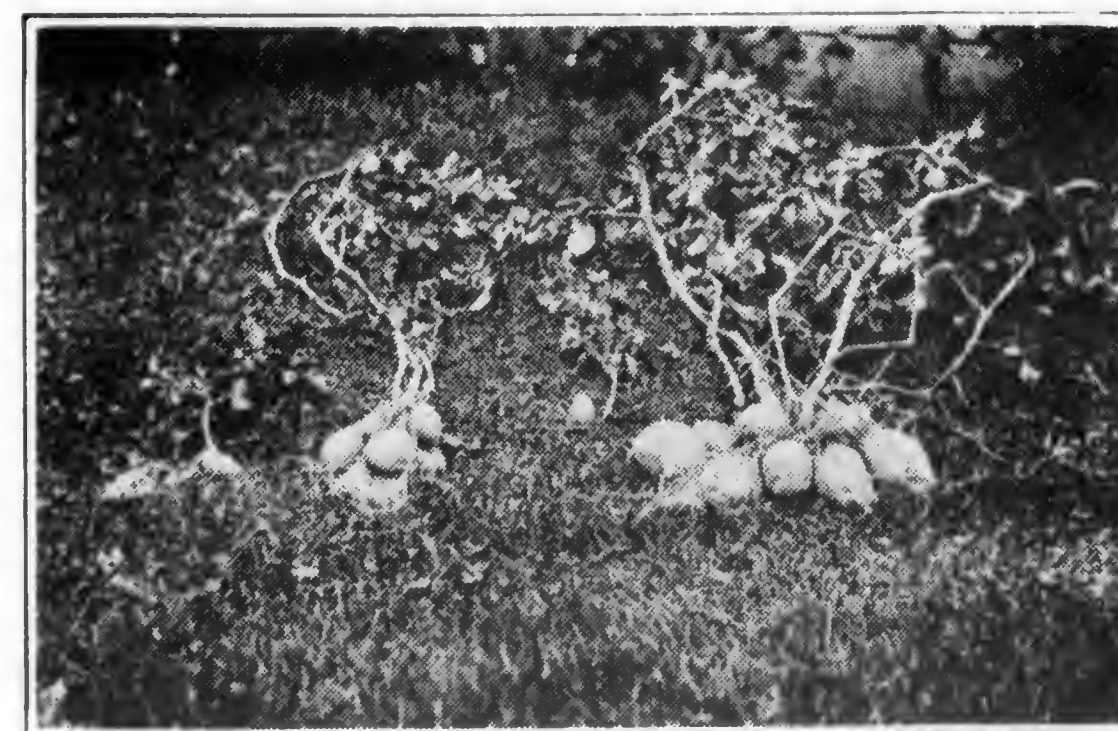
To show that unemployment is not peculiar to our times alone read what A. I. Root said in 1885 as quoted by Dr. Nixon, (Page IX Author's Preface).

In our factory . . . we employ from 100 to 150 hands, and it is not only daily but sometimes hourly that I am besieged with applications for something to do. I have employed as many as I could, and suggested means of employment to those I have been obliged to send away. Many times these friends say they have been everywhere, asking for employment. This matter has been on my mind for many months, and it has seemed that the great problem before our American people was to find something they *could* do to earn the necessities of life . . .

The famines which formerly devastated Europe became much less frequent after the potato was cultivated as a field crop.

The population of Ireland, a poor country for growing cereals, increased, after the potato became common, from two million in 1785 to more than five million in eighteen years, and by 1845 it had passed eight millions. It is said that ten thousand men with families in England and Wales, who had been practically paupers before the precious tuber came into use, were made self-supporting by it. Truly, the potato is *the greatest public servant in the world*.

No practical method is known to enable one to produce seed potatoes year after year in certain of the so-called border states and even in certain areas



It costs no more to grow a healthy hill than it does to grow a sick one.

of the northern states. Most of the seed grown in many of the so-called seed sections must be replenished at more or less frequent intervals to prevent deterioration.

Our foundation areas now consist of localities where the wasteful procedure of removing the abnormalities is not so drastic as to render the production of good seed uneconomical.

The topic, what constitutes good seed, is not as complicated as it at first may

appear. It is not necessary to be able to identify all the diseases that may befall the potato in order to become the producer or distributor of foundation seed. One must know, however, *normal plants* by the appearance and growth habits of the shoots (foliage and stems).

The evidence at hand shows that if the foundation seed is free from disease and comes from proved areas its progeny may be used the following season with practically equal results to the



A field of seed potatoes in the making, growing in a proven area from a source free from disease.

original seed even in the so-called border states.

How are growers in the border or southern states going to determine whether the seed potatoes which they contemplate purchasing are of such quality that they may be designated as "foundation seed"?

In the first place, they must have thorough *knowledge* of what constitutes good seed, as well as positive evidence that the area under consideration is a foundation seed area. Second, the growers located in such areas or the distributing agencies must also be *dependable*, and, having *integrity*, must be willing to guarantee their product. Such a combination can be found only among growers or distributors of seed who have a *vision* as to what it is all about, and, having that vision, leave no stone unturned to meet the qualifications which

will ultimately give them an enviable reputation.

There is plenty of certified seed all over the country. For much of it no information is available to prove its superiority over ordinary potatoes. Certified seed is not reliable enough or of sufficiently uniform quality to warrant the blanket purchase of it by careful growers. More must be known about it than the count shows a "trace" of disease.

The solution of the seed problem is for the consumer to become as actively and intelligently interested as the producer, if not more so.

Good growers should not plant a trial bushel of potatoes without an accurate record as to (1) the source from which it came; (2) some information on the integrity and dependability of the grow-

er or distributor; (3) some knowledge as to what efforts are being made in the given area to maintain a foundation seed source, and finally, (4) comparative yields of the seed from the various sources together with careful observations on the growth habits and foliage characteristics of the trial lot in its new environment.

By taking care to open the cellar cool nights, and shut it up tight during warm days, one can keep it quite cool in the fall. After cold weather comes, keep a thermometer in the cellar, and open up and let in cold air whenever the temperature inside gets above 35 degrees or 36 degrees.

(When the thermometer gets to freezing, you had better take down a kettle of coals, or light your oil-stove, and let it burn till the mercury gets up to 33 degrees).

The object is, of course, to keep the tubers from sprouting.

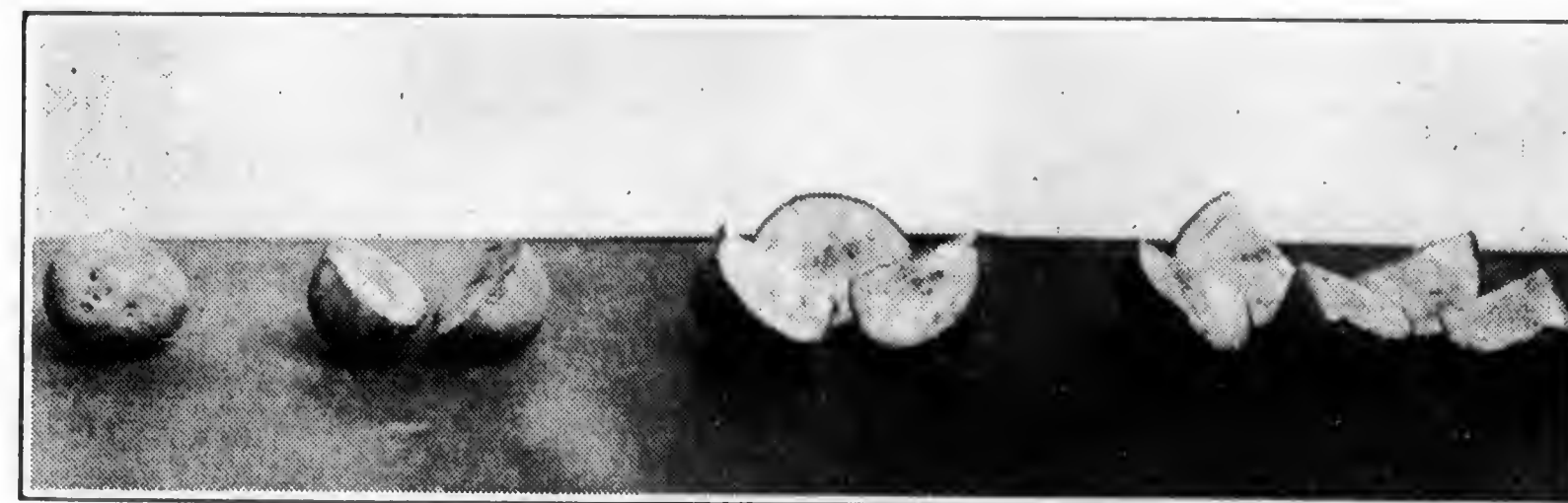
I have tried handling and shoveling over, to prevent sprouting, on hundreds of bushels. I would not do it again. Keep them from sprouting if possible; but if they do sprout, let them alone until ready to plant: then break the sprouts off close down and let new ones grow. Don't let sprouting potatoes remain long in large piles. Spread them out. It is

doubtful if spreading seed on the barn floor is good practice. Such conditions are conducive of shriveling. Shriveled or wilted seed is *poor seed*. Properly pitting or burying one's seed is still better than most farm house storages.

Present-day evidence seems to indicate that the more a potato is cut the worse it becomes for seed purposes. Consequently, the demand is constantly increasing for smaller and smaller seed potatoes, even to seconds and thirds which are planted whole. The reasons are that whole seed rarely fails to give a good "stand," and there is no labor bill for cutting. Whole potatoes of uniform size plant better in any type of planter than cut seed. Since whole seed will stand more abuse it is better adapted to second and third rate growers.

If whole seed is kept completely dormant until planting time there is no doubt that it will yield more marketable tubers than cut seed. The one factor which discourages the use of whole seed is that it frequently sends out too many stalks which produce too many small potatoes. This is the result of not keeping the seed dormant.

Good growers rarely fail on account of the form of the seed, whether whole or cut, if it is otherwise good. It is practical to cut seed ahead if spread out 6 to 8 inches deep and covered with



Seed potatoes should be cut as "blocky" and uniform as possible.

burlap bags wrung out of water. If left in this manner at approximately 70 degrees temperature for two or three days, the cut surfaces will callous and the seed will stand as much abuse as whole seed.

The more I follow up good potato growing, the more I am tempted to question the efficacy of seed treatment.

Good seed and good cultural practices, together with varietal adaptation,

reduce tuber-borne diseases to a point where it becomes questionable if chemical treatment of the tubers adds to the profits.

We know that the average yield per acre on approximately one-third of the acreage devoted to potato growing in Pennsylvania is 254 bushels; on the other two-thirds the average yield is approximately 67 bushels per acre. In other words, 65,000 acres are now pro-

ducing 16,000,000 bushels and the remaining 135,000 acres are producing only 9,000,000 bushels.

What does this mean? Unquestionably, that a farmer must become potato-minded to succeed in potato growing. Profitable potato production cannot be put on the same plane as hauling ma-

nure, to be worked at when it is convenient. There is a certain satisfaction that comes with successful potato growing which is wonderfully stimulating and elevating. This is reflected by the grower in his home and community life.

The day has passed when there is any necessity for such a diversity of crops—

Ingenious and practical methods in accelerating the cutting of seed potatoes. As much as 9 bushels per hour have been cut by some growers.



An abundance of humus in the making. A gigantic growth of soy beans. What is wrong here is that they should never be plowed under in their green state.

when it is necessary for a man to raise everything he wants on his own farm. It was necessary once, when the country was new, and there were no railroads or markets, and not much money; but now let it go, to a certain extent, along with the stagecoach and scythe, and let us improve in this respect as much as we have in our means of communication and in our agricultural implements.

Because he is only a farmer, must he be a drudge, and do a certain way whether it pays or not, just because his father did, or his grandfather, years ago when times were altogether different? Would he go to New York in a stagecoach now, just because his father used to do so? If I, making a business of it, can

make money growing potatoes, and A can make money making fancy butter and raising choice pigs on the skimmed milk, why isn't it a sound business policy for him to buy his potatoes of me, and for me to buy his butter and pork? We are both gainers by the operation. Why must he fuss with an acre or two of potatoes, on soil unsuitable, and in which there is no profit, when he could spend his time pushing his specialties, and make a profit by it? Just because father did so, and he knew, I suppose, or on account of the old saying, "You mustn't have your eggs all in one basket." But those words do not scare me at all. That saying belongs to the days when Ohio was the "Far West."



The ideal root bed for potatoes is one having a uniform distribution of organic matter, stones, clods and air spaces throughout the entire plowed area.



A potato root bed should be cloddy and loose from the bottom up.

The best soil for economical potato production is one which contains an abundance of humus, provided it is well drained. Land that is not naturally well drained or will not respond to drainage is not adapted to economical potato yields.

The question is, how much humus is an abundance? Abundance means "overflowing fullness."

Just what renovating crops potato producers choose to grow is an individual matter. There are more to choose from now than in Terry's day. It might be well to call attention again to what Terry said on this point. "It is a change and rest to seed down with timothy. It is rotation but not renovation in the slightest degree." Just as sure as the merits of one legume over another are pointed out and strongly advocated the "executioner's" axe of doubt and misgiving falls on it. Potato growers must adopt the rotation that will increase the humus content of their soils most economically. Unquestionably, some of the leguminous crops are more adapted to certain conditions than others. It is too well known to be discussed here that sweet clover does well only on land limed sufficiently to correct soil acidity; also that soy beans will thrive where it is difficult if not impossible to get a "catch" of sweet clover. Either one of these crops will rather quickly replenish the humus content of depleted soils. Growers, however, should not expect bumper crops of potatoes the first year after soy beans or sweet clover on soil

with a low fertility level. One or two rotations with good soil treatment are



The depth is best determined by measuring. Three inches below the level is the optimum depth of planting.

(Continued on page 18)

Pennsylvania Days

The Pennsylvania potato industry evolved an important factor in the campaign of the Chain Stores of Pennsylvania to stimulate Pennsylvania prosperity, when over 300,000 consumer packs of Pennsylvania Blue Labels were featured by cooperating food distributor chains for *Pennsylvania Days* from March 2nd to 11th. This total, with store-door distribution totals not yet all in, comprises scarcely half those supplies of Blue Labels which chains would have absorbed during this period had they been available.

For *Pennsylvania Days*, all types of Chains operating in Pennsylvania set aside March 2nd to 11th as days to feature all Pennsylvania-made goods and products in an enormous State-wide endeavor to start the wheels of prosperity and employment to rolling again in Pennsylvania. Fred W. Johnson, Vice-President of the American Stores Company and enthusiastic supporter of the Association marketing program since the time when the plan was no more than an idea, headed the Committee for this great drive.

Pennsylvania growers may look to *Pennsylvania Days* as probably the most outstanding enterprise yet conducted in their behalf since their merchandising program was evolved to reclaim their own markets. In this period, Pennsylvania potatoes were featured in hundreds of Pennsylvania Chain Stores, in attractive displays and in hundreds of newspaper and circular advertisements, as *Pennsylvania Blue Labels*. The advertising and merchandising value of this tremendous cooperative effort is a factor this Association could not hope to measure in dollars and cents, for it would far exceed any amount Pennsylvania growers could muster together to, themselves, advertise their labeled product.

The cooperating Chains to boost the Association pack during this campaign were the Atlantic Commission Company, Inc., which firm placed in A & P Stores in Philadelphia, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville, Williamsport, Shamokin, Harrisburg, Altoona, Coudersport, Pittsburgh, and wide areas surrounding all of these points, 117,670 consumer packs, through terminal purchases alone; The American Stores Company, whose terminals in Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre and Johnstown absorbed 86,260 consum-

er packs; and the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, which in Pittsburgh alone handled 12,860 consumer packs. Store-door delivery supplies, to hundreds of towns and cities throughout the State, and for which totals are, in many distributions, not yet available, are now totaling 68,800 consumer packs, and a modest estimate would give this total an additional 45 to 50,000 Blue Labels before complete. Largest users of Store-door supplies are the American Stores Company and the Atlantic Commission Company, Inc., but many local store-door set-ups are now operating in all markets of the State with a score more smaller food distributing agencies.

Growers and shippers participating in *Pennsylvania Days*, are, (listed in order of total terminal deliveries to any one market) as follows:

Philadelphia: Jacob K. Mast, Lancaster County, 17,300 Blue Label packs; Vogel & Nissley, Lancaster County, 16,500 Blue Label packs; Amos S. Eberly, Lancaster County, 16,000 Blue Label packs; Henry Hoover, Lancaster County, 13,500 consumer Blue Labels; P. Daniel Frantz, operating as Agent for the Lehigh County Cooperative Potato Association, 11,900, Blue Label packs; Clarence M. Striewig, York County, 4,000 Blue Labels; C. A. Lichtenwalner, Lehigh County, 3,780 consumer packs; A. P. Fidler & Son, Berks County, 3,000 Blue Labels; and C. L. Goodling, of the National Farm School, Bucks County, 1,600 consumer Blue Labels.

Pittsburgh: Lynn Sill, Erie County, 19,800 consumer Blue Labels; J. C. McClurg, operating as Agent for the Crawford County Cooperative Association, 6,000 Blue Labels (also 7,000 Blue Labels for the Youngstown, Ohio area); Joseph H. Fisher, Potter County, 2,000 consumer packs; Lester P. Whitmire, as agent for the Butler County Potato Growers' Association, 1,700 Blue Labels; Dorsey A. Griffith, Somerset County, 1,000; Harry Brugh, Somerset County, 600 consumer Blue Labels.

Scranton: Roy R. Hess, as Agent for the Columbia County growers, 8,796 consumer packs; D. M. Bartron, Wyoming County, 3,800 Blue Labels; W. H. Gregory Sons, Carbon County, 1,104 Blue Labels; Beck & Beck, Tioga County, 900

(Continued on page 22)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF MARCH

The wind of March is up and abroad
Upon the hills;
From the lifeless brown of the frozen
sod
Spring daffodils.
The cold, triumphant stirs my heart,
Its silence breaks;
Out of its sorrow—of it a part—
A flower awakes!

—ALICE E. ALLEN

ASSOCIATION DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS STILL PROGRESSING

Supporting and enthusiastic members from various points in the State are pushing forward our drive to double the Association membership, in requesting each paid benefitting member to get one new member.

Leader of the month in this campaign is member Robert Getz, outstanding Carbon County grower, who fulfilled his promise — of the Annual Meeting — to

send us one new member — threefold, and sent us memberships for three new members from his county.

Member Morris S. Kreibel, Berks County grower rounded up two of his neighboring growers and forwarded memberships for them to this office.

Sullivan County has a loyal Association worker in H. P. Younkin, of Du-shore, who recently mailed in one new member from his county, and wrote that he hoped to have more new members for us soon.

Members, these men are giving your Association the support and help it needs. *What about you? Each of you have a non-member grower friend or neighbor. Solicit his membership now.*

THREE COURTIER

Three courtiers kneel at the throne of
your mind—

You may call them whatever you
care—

But list to their pleadings, and you shall
find

Their real names are Get, Give and
Share!

"Get" pleads your qualities merit great
wealth,

Your desserts in a system of "take"
And whether you get it by fair means or
stealth,

In the spirit of law or by fake!

"Give" keeps no record of what you have
done,

Or how you have got there, or why;
Just cover with glory the course you
have run

With gifts ere the summons to die!

"Share" pleads that life's not all getting
or giving—

Either one may have who but care;
The soul's purest riches in life worth
the living

Are achieved when you learn how to
share!

Three courtiers kneel at the throne of
your mind—

They have entered without invita-
tion;

Study their pleadings, and one you shall
find

Is the essence of Co-operation!

—T. W. M.

—Reprinted from the
Penna. Co-op Review

POTATO CHIPS

Shipments of Maine seed potatoes are only 65% as heavy as last year, with Cobblers showing the greatest decline, from 1,300 to 794 cars, Katahdins, the only variety showing an increase, have doubled last year's shipments.

★ ★ ★

What happens to the three million dollars estimated paid annually as tax on gas used in running Pennsylvania farm machinery? Miles Horst, writing in the *Pennsylvania Farmer* states that three-fifths goes into the State Highway Fund, one-fifth goes to relief and one-fifth to the Federal treasury. House Bill 130, now in the legislative hopper at Harrisburg, would correct this injustice by refunding this tax. Concerted action by agricultural groups of the State for this measure might secure its passage.

★ ★ ★

One quality that every farmer must have to be successful throughout the years is farsightedness. Shortsighted greed has no place in operating such a farsighted business as farming.

★ ★ ★

The price of Blue Label pecks holds at 24½ to 25¼ cents, although the market quotations on many other pecks has decreased 15 to 20 cents a hundred weight within the past month. When high quality is diligently maintained, Pennsylvania potatoes, packed the way the consumer wants them, will consistently bring premium prices.

★ ★ ★

According to figures released by the Market News Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania supplied 47% of the Philadelphia late crop potatoes received by rail, boat and truck during 1938, compared with 38% in 1937. Although the total Philadelphia supply decreased from 6,433 to 6,343 carloads, the Pennsylvania supply increased from 2,436 to 3,043 carloads. Another indication that Pennsylvania growers are regaining their home markets.

★ ★ ★

It is reported that farmers' cooperatives for buying or manufacturing fertilizers are largely responsible for the drop in fertilizer prices from an index figure of 186 in 1920 to 102 in 1938. Just

another instance of what can be done when farmers work *with* each other and not *against* each other.

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports in a recent "Potato Outlook" that "If present prospects for a smaller production of potatoes and improved consumer purchasing power in 1939 materialize, both prices and income received by growers for the United States as a whole from potatoes should be materially higher than in other recent years." The smaller production referred to would be the result of lighter expected plantings mostly in the late-crop States. How much this cut will be in Pennsylvania depends somewhat on conditions during the planting season, but if Pennsylvania farmers run true to form, they will probably hold about the same acreage as in recent years.

★ ★ ★

According to George D. Aiken, Governor of Vermont, the key to agricultural betterment lies not in compulsory regulation but in cooperation.

★ ★ ★

Not many potatoes of the 1938 crop left to be sold in Pennsylvania and few of these will pack out the fanciest grades. The market has not been holding too well of late but with good quality late-crop tubers getting scarce in most states and new crop shipments not yet heavy from the South, chances are still favorable for an upward swing in the spud market.

"BILL SHAKESPUD"

Potato Growers are partners with the rain and the dew and the dust. They mingle with it and make use of it, long ere the parson thumbs the final handful which he tosses on their tombs.

It is our job to conserve what water we get, and live within our means. Beyond that we are arrant (totally bad) gamblers, but often all the game is a heady one and a healthy one.

Waste Not, Want Not

Mr. Jones. Boys, if you have nothing to do, will you unpack these parcels for me?

The two parcels were exactly alike, both of them well tied up with good whipcord. Ben took his parcel to the table, and began to examine the knot, and then to untie it.

John took the other parcel, and tried first at one corner, and then at the other, to pull off the string. But the cord had been too well secured, and he only drew the knots tighter.

John. I wish these people would not tie up their parcels so tightly, as if they were never to be undone. Why, Ben, how did you get yours undone? What is in your parcel? I wonder what is in mine! I wish I could get the string off. I will cut it.

Ben. Oh, no, do not cut it, John! Look, what a nice cord this is, and yours is the same. It is a pity to cut it.

John. Pooh! What signifies a bit of pack thread?

Ben. It is whipcord.

John. Well, whipcord then! What signifies a bit of whipcord? You can get a piece of whipcord twice as long as that for three cents; and who cares for three cents? Not I, for one. So, here it goes.

So he took out his knife, and cut it in several places.

Mr. Jones. Well, my boys, have you undone the parcels for me??

John. Yes, sir; here is the parcel.

Ben. And here is my parcel, father, and here is also the string.

Mr. Jones. You may keep the string, Ben.

Ben. Thank you, sir. What excellent whipcord it is!

Mr. Jones. And you, John, may keep your string, too, if it will be of any use to you.

John. It will be of no use to me, thank you, sir.

Mr. Jones. No, I am afraid not, if this is it.

A few weeks after this, Mr. Jones gave each of his sons a new top.

John. How is this, Ben? These tops have no strings. What shall we do for strings?

Ben. I have a string that will do very well for mine. And he pulled it out of his pocket.

John. Why, if that is not the whipcord! I wish I had saved mine.

A few days afterward, there was a shooting match, with bows and arrows, among the lads. The prize was a fine bow and arrows, to be given to the best marksman. "Come, come," said Master Sharp, "I am within one inch of the mark. I should like to see who will go nearer."

John drew his bow and shot. The arrow struck within a quarter of an inch of Master Sharp's. "Shoot away," said Sharp, "but you must understand the rules. We settled them before you came. You are to have three shots with your own arrows. Nobody is to borrow or lend. So shoot away."

John seized his second arrow. "If I have any luck," said he—but just as he pronounced the word "luck," the string broke, and the arrow fell from his hands.

Master Sharp. There! It is all over with you.

Ben. Here is my bow for him, and welcome.

Master Sharp. No, no, sir; that is not fair. Did you not hear the rules? There is to be no lending.

It was now Ben's turn to make his trial. His first arrow missed the mark; the second was exactly as near as John's first. Before venturing the last arrow, Ben very prudently examined the string of his bow; and, as he pulled it to try its strength, it snapped.

Master Sharp clapped his hands and danced for joy. But his dancing suddenly ceased, when careful Ben drew out of his pocket an excellent piece of cord, and began to tie it to the bow.

"The everlasting whipcord, I declare!" cried John. "Yes," said Ben, "I put it in my pocket today, because I thought I might want it."

Ben's last arrow won the prize; and when the bow and arrows were handed to him, John said, "How valuable that whipcord has been to you, Ben. I'll take care how I waste anything hereafter."

Will Potatoes Be More Profitable This Year?

Growers are asking this question as they shape up their planting plans for 1939. Present indications are that the acreage will not be much, if any, larger and that consumers are going to have more money to spend, which should lead to higher prices for the potato grower.

With these possibilities for better prices, it is well worth while to plan for high yields and a greater percentage of No. 1's. Fortunately potash, the plant food on which potatoes feed so heavily and which has greater influence on improving quality than any other plant food, is still relatively one of the cheapest necessities which a farmer buys.

You will want to make sure that the potatoes you plant are provided with enough potash. To guard against deficiency, at least 200 lbs. of actual potash per acre are recommended. With the usual rates of application this means that the mixed fertilizer must contain at least 10% K₂O.

Consult your county agent or experiment station about the fertility of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash and get more profit.

Write us for additional information
and literature on fertilizing
your crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

How to Live on \$15.00 a Week:—

Whiskey and Beer	\$8.80
Wife's Beer	1.65
Meat and Groceries	on credit
Rent	pay next week
Electric Bill	cut off
Coal	borrow neighbors
Gas	don't use gas
Life Insurance (Wife) .....	.50
Cigarettes .....	.15
Movies .....	.60
Dodge .....	.50
Bridge Club .....	.50
Hot Tip on Ponies	1.50
Dog Food .....	.60
Snuff .....	.45
Poker Game	1.40

Total \$16.65

This means go in debt, so cut out the wife's beer.

★ ★ ★

Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

—FRANCIS BACON

Initial Cost

Auto Salesman (desperately): "But, Madam, if you take this car we will put your initials on it free."

Mr. Saver: "But my husband says it is not the initial cost that counts, but the upkeep."

—Long Beach Sun.

★ ★ ★

The Swap

"Dad, I've finished your income tax assessment. How are you getting on with my homework?"

—Lincoln Evening News

★ ★ ★

Books like proverbs, receive their chief value from the stamp and esteem of ages through which they have passed.

—SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE.

★ ★ ★

A Sure Sign

"I need a holiday," said the pretty cashier, "I'm not looking my best."

"Nonsense," said the manager.

"It isn't nonsense; the men are beginning to count their change."

—Pasadena Post.

Shame, Kitty

A lodger was complaining to the landlady that some of his butter was missing, and just as he had been told it was probably the cat, the creature walked in.

"Oh, so there you are, you rascal!" exclaimed the lodger. "Fancy you cutting the butter with a knife simply to throw the blame on your landlady."

—Glasgow Evening Citizen

★ ★ ★

Good nature is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance which is more amiable than beauty.

—JOSEPH ADDISON

★ ★ ★

No Mutiny

During the storm the mate ordered Sandy to go out on the bowsprit.

Sandy refused.

"Don't you know," growled the mate, "you signed to sail before the mast?"

"Oh, ay, sir," replied Sandy. "I signed to sail before the mast, but not before the ship."

—Edinburg Dispatch

★ ★ ★

Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can.

—JOHN WESLEY'S Rule

★ ★ ★

Here is Vienna's Latest Joke

One Viennese to another: "How are you, old chap?"

"Marvelous, thanks."

"It's quite all right, we are not on the telephone, you can tell me the truth."

—London Evening Standard

★ ★ ★

When men are employed, they are best contented; for on the days they worked they were good natured and cheerful, and, with the consciousness of having done a good day's work, they spent the evening jollily; but on our idle days, they were mutinous and quarrelsome.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Autobiography

What you don't know would make a great book.

—SYDNEY SMITH

★ ★ ★

The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth, and to have it found out by accident.

—CHARLES LAMB

★ ★ ★

The agricultural population, says Cato, produces the bravest men, the most valiant soldiers, and a class of citizens the least given of all to evil designs.

★ ★ ★

When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.

—DANIEL WEBSTER

★ ★ ★

We know nothing of tomorrow; our business is to be good and happy today.

—SYDNEY SMITH

★ ★ ★

The history of the world is but the biography of great men.

—THOMAS CARYLE.

★ ★ ★

Pray for peace and grace and spiritual food,

For wisdom and guidance, for all these are good,
But don't forget the potatoes.

—JOHN TYLER PETTEE
"Prayer for Potatoes"

★ ★ ★

Happiness is beneficial for the body, but it is grief that develops the powers of the mind.

—MARCEL PROUST

Motorist: "I'm, sorry I ran over your hen. Would a dollar make it right?"

Farmer: "Wall, better make it two. I have a rooster that was mightly fond of that hen, and the shock might kill him too."

—The Brymay Magazine.

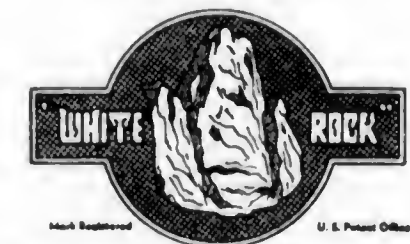
WHITEROCK on your farm meets every modern demand of a liming material.

Spring is the time to purchase and apply WHITE-ROCK AGRICULTURAL LIME and AGRICULTURAL PULVERIZED LIME-STONE.

LIME


The key which unlocks the storehouse of greater profits on the farm.

Write for prices and complete information.



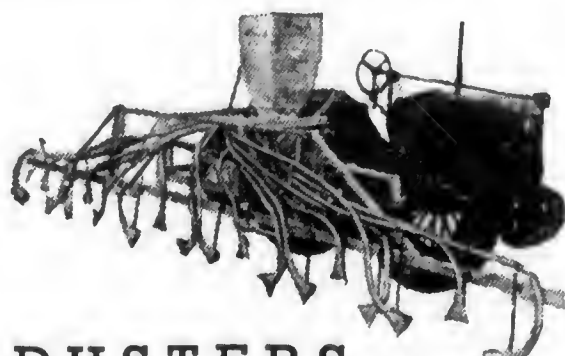
WHITEROCK QUARRIES
Bellefonte, Pa.

MESSINGER




409

**WHEELBARROW TYPE
ENGINE DRIVEN DUSTER**



**DUSTERS
8 SIZES 90 MODELS**



DUST MIXER

Messinger Mfg. Co., G. P. St., Tatamy, Pa., Since 1857

Quality Pennsylvania Potatoes for Pennsylvanians

Appetizing Ways To Prepare Them

POTATO ROSES FOR SPECIAL DINNER

- 1 quart PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot milk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon butter substitute

Boil the potatoes until tender, mash and add the hot milk, beat until light. Put into pastry bag with star tube and press in the shape of roses. To make the roses, hold the top of the bag with right hand and with the left hand guide the bottom; but if you do not have a pastry bag or tube, take a spoonful of mashed potatoes, place on platter and with silver fork rough the top and shape. Garnish with chopped parsley.

—MRS. ANNA B. SCOTT

PHILADELPHIA PEPPER POT

- 4 medium-sized PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- 2 pounds honeycomb tripe
- 2 pounds plain tripe
- 1 knuckle of veal
- 1 bunch pot herbs
- 1 large onion
- 1 bay leaf
- Salt and cayenne pepper to taste
- 1 cup beef suet, chopped fine
- 2 cups flour
- Water
- Salt

Cook the tripe the day before using. Wash thoroughly, place in kettle and cover with water. Boil 8 hours. Remove the tripe. When cooled cut into pieces about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square. The next day wash the veal knuckle, cover with three quarts of cold water and simmer about 3 hours, removing scum as it rises. Remove meat from bones and cut into small pieces. Strain the broth and return to kettle. Add the bay leaf and onion and simmer about 1 hour. Then add the potatoes, which have been cut into squares, and the pot herbs. Add the meat and tripe and season with salt and cayenne pepper (if desired). Make dumplings by combining the suet, flour, salt and enough water to permit rolling the dough into dumplings, about the size of marbles. Flour well to prevent sticking and drop into the hot soup. Cook about 10 minutes, add some chopped parsley and serve hot.

DUTCH STEWED POTATOES

- 2 cups diced raw PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- 1 tablespoon butter or other shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper
- 1 teaspoon minced parsley
- 1 onion, sliced
- 2 teaspoons flour

Melt the shortening and cook onion in it about 5 minutes. Add salt, pepper, parsley and potatoes and cover with boiling water and cook until tender. Thicken the potatoes with the flour which has been mixed with a little cold water.

Activity and duty are not to be found by the roadside. One must await them on the threshold, ready to bid them enter at the moment of passing, and they pass every day.

—MAURICE MAETERLINCK

* * *

A man lives not only his personal life, as an individual, but also, consciously or unconsciously, the life of his epoch and his contemporaries.

—THOMAS MANN

* * *

A strong and well constituted man digests his experiences (deeds and misdeeds all included) just as he digests his meats, even when he has some tough morsel to swallow.

—MIETZSCHE

* * *

A farmer is covetous of his dollar, and with reason — He knows how many strokes of labor it represents. His bones ache with the days' work that earned it.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

* * *

As a work of art, I know of few things more pleasing to the eye, or more capable of affording scope and gratification to the taste for the beautiful, than a well-situated, well cultivated farm.

—EDWARD EVERETT

* * *

A truth that's told with bad intent
Beats all the lies you can invent.

—WILLIAM BLAKE

Humus is the Life of the Soil



THE PROBLEM of keeping market-garden and truck soils supplied with enough humus to produce profitable yields has been solved.

You don't need barnyard manure.

The cost is not high.

Artificial manure — fully equal to barnyard manure in crop-producing power—can be made right in the soil.

Save all crop wastes, and grow green-manure crops when the land is not occupied by cash crops. Plow these materials down with **GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID**. Your soil will become rich in humus.

Humus-rich soils are rich soils.

Write for leaflet F-128



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

**TIMELY QUOTATIONS
FROM NIXON'S
POTATO BOOK**

(Continued from page 8)

Comparison of deep and shallow planting. It will be still more striking when you begin to pack Blue Labels next fall.



Deep-planting, shallow covering for various reasons is advisable.

often necessary to prepare ordinary soils for good potato yields.

One of the millstones dropped from the neck of the potato industry was the realization that livestock was not a necessity for maintaining soil fertility. There are still some folks who have not realized this.

The place for organic matter is in the top layer of the soil or distributed throughout the entire plow depth. It never should be placed at the bottom of the furrow.

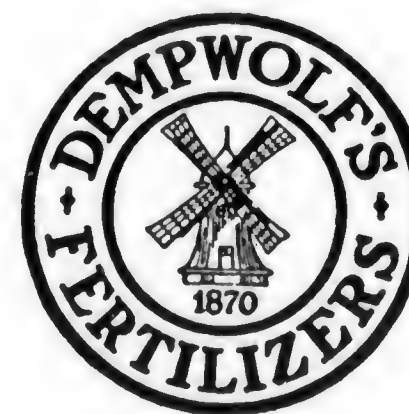
When furrows are stood on edge the organic matter is half distributed throughout the soil.

The ideal seed bed for potatoes is one having a uniform distribution of organic matter, fine soil, stones (if any), clods, and air spaces throughout the entire plowed area.

The origin of double plowing for potatoes was to insure a better mixture without pulverizing the top and packing the bottom soil.

(Continued on page 22)

**A BETTER YIELD
IN EVERY FIELD**



York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

Certified
**SEED
POTATOES**

**NORTHERN MICHIGAN
RUSSETS**

The safe and dependable late variety that seed source tests show will outyield and better resist scab than any other. Grown in the section that demonstrations have proven best for the production of vigorous foundation stock. Uniform typey tubers graded to ten ounces which guarantees economical planting.



**MAINE COBLERS
MAINE KATAHDINS
MAINE
GREEN MOUNTAINS**

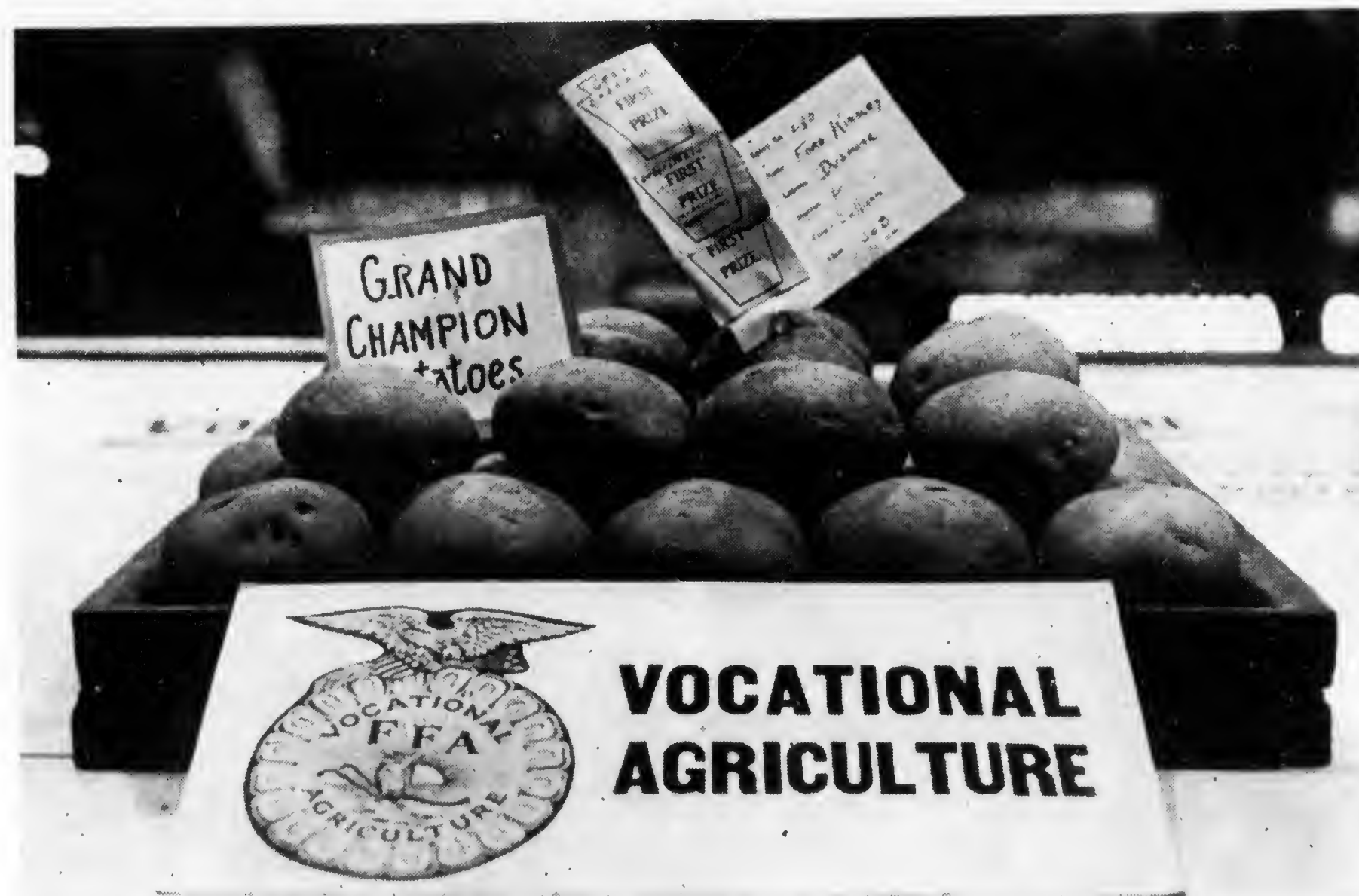
Total production of all varieties, due to excessive moisture, considerably less than average. Field inspection showed uniform thrifty well rogued crops. Will pack sound tubers of near ideal seed size.

New Seed Pays! Prices now below usual spread over table stock. Write or wire us for prices.

"Every Bag Must Be Right"

Dougherty Seed Growers
Williamsport Penna.

VOCATIONAL BOY WINS SWEEPSTAKES POTATO PRIZE



The Grand Champion Sweepstakes in potatoes for the 1939 Pennsylvania Farm Show was won by Ford Kinsley, a vocational student in the Dushore High School. For the past three years young Kinsley has won the Sweepstakes award in the vocational class. Through his persistent efforts this year he has topped all other exhibits and finally captured the Grand Champion Sweepstakes prize of the Show for all potato exhibits. The Kinsley farm is particularly well adapted to growing the russet variety of potatoes. For a number of years he has been producing potatoes of very high quality and of high yield per acre.

Models of the potatoes of this exhibit will be made and used for instructional purposes in the departments of agriculture in Sullivan and Wyoming Counties.

H. C. FETTEROLF, Chief
Agriculture Education

Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Crider's Exchange Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

Available:

Copies of the Potato Growers' textbook, the "Principles of Potato Production," by Dr. E. L. Nixon, \$1.25, each. Write Box N, care this office.

Growers:

Use this exchange for your personal benefits. If you have anything to buy, sell or swap, write this column today, sending all details.

Announcing . . .

*The New Bean Potato Sprayer Boom Developed
In Pennsylvania for Pennsylvania Conditions By
Our Mr. H. C. Stockdale.*

These new booms are suited for use on motor truck sprayers, tractor and team hauled sprayers. Note the following outstanding advantages.

1. Increased strength to stand the shocks and strains of rolling land conditions.
2. Lighter weight by use of tubular steel frame work in place of truss steel construction.
3. Each wing of boom adjustable for height separately.
4. Boom quickly and easily raised or lowered by means of a lever similar to a screw type jack.
5. Boom folds quickly and easily operated by light cable control from driver's seat.
6. Boom opens automatically and is held in open position by coil springs. No swinging or closing on uneven ground.

These booms available in 8, 10 and 12 row sizes on new sprayers and for replacements on sprayers now in service.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

PENNSYLVANIA DAYS

(Continued from page 9)

Blue Labels; William B. Tressler, Luzerne County, 350 Blue Labels.

Wilkes-Barre: Roy R. Hess, for the Columbia County group, 15,260 consumer Blue Labels; Joseph H. Fisher, Potter County, 7,600 Blue Labels; William R. High, Monroe County, 6,000 Blue Labels; Henry Hoover, Lancaster County, 3,000 Blue Labels; John B. Schrack, Clinton County, 1,200 consumer Blue Labels; D. M. Bartron, Wyoming County, 800 Blue Labels; and Theo. S. Borden, as Agent for Potter County growers, 700 consumer Blue Labels.

Pottsville: W. H. Gregory Sons, Carbon County, 2,200 Blue Labels; Andrew Seyfert, Lebanon County, 2,200 consumer Blue Labels.

Williamsport: Theo. S. Borden, for Potter County, 3,000 Blue Label consumer packs.

Shamokin: Roy R. Hess, for Columbia County, 1,000 Blue Label packs.

Altoona: Paul Yahner, Cambria County, 15,000 Blue Label packs; Haskell Kunes, Clearfield County, 4,080 consumer Blue Labels; E. L. Nixon, Centre County, 2,780 Blue Labels; D. T. Mitchell, Clearfield County, 900 Blue Labels; James Fulton, Clearfield County, 500 consumer Blue Labels.

Johnstown: Somerset County Potato Growers (E. R. Spory, Dorsey A. Griffith, Brugh Brothers, and Evan D. Lewis) 12,400 consumer Blue Labels.

Though we can now account for the 68,800 Blue Labels which were distributed through Store-door channels direct, without the balance of the facts it would not be fair to give here information on these deliveries.

The growers and shippers who participated in this movement are undoubtedly more aware than any other group of Pennsylvania growers what the cooperative assistance given the State Association by the Corporate Food Chains has meant in returning reputation to the Pennsylvania grower for his product, and he appreciates even more the import of his willing vote for his Association's resolution against the Wright Patman Bill (adopted by the Association membership at the Annual Meeting, January 17th, 1939) as a "punitive and discriminatory tax measure designed to drive national Chain Store organizations out of business."

Such events as *Pennsylvania Days* are proof that "the destruction of Chain stores would eliminate almost one-third of the nation's existing farm marketing machinery, and that part which moves the farmer's crops, at the least cost to millions of low income families" and that by "paying fair prices to growers by cooperating with them to move surplus crops, and by providing them with savings on their purchases of food and other necessities, chain stores render an indispensable service to farmers, both as buyers and sellers."

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM NIXON'S POTATO BOOK

(Continued from page 19)

The subsoil is a vast storehouse of moisture, which will travel upward into the root medium provided there is no insulation to prevent capillary action.

If the shoe of the planter scrapes along on hard dirt, the seed bed is poorly prepared. It is poor practice to drop a seed piece on hard, smoothly scraped soil.

The optimum depth of planting is three and one-half inches below the level of the surface.

For various reasons it is advisable to plant deep, at least three inches below the level, and cover shallow, actually having a depression over the seed pieces instead of the familiar high ridges. Deep planting, plus high ridging, acts in the same manner as burying the seed. It is kept too cool for rapid germination. There is more danger of seed piece decay. Rhizoctonia is more prevalent and severe. Ridge covering misleads growers into believing that they are planting deep while, as a matter of fact, they are planting shallow, often so shallow that the seed piece actually lies in the ridge above the level of the soil surface.

Since there is no reason why potatoes should be planted more than 34 inches between the rows, or less than 30 inches, it should be a comparatively simple matter for potato growers to standardize on two widths at most.

There is no reason for all the variations in row width, and standardization would remove considerable expense in manufacturing cost of machinery.

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and

That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter
Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

Potato Planter
One man machines doing five operations in one. Over twenty-two years' success.

Traction Sprayer
Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

Riding Mulcher
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

All machines in stock near you. Send for complete catalogue



Used by many
of the most
successful
growers in
Pennsylvania
and elsewhere

Distributors of
**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

The Ideal Tool
To Make Deep
Seed Beds for
Potatoes

EUREKA MOWER CO., Utica, New York

More **IRON AGE** Planters in use than all others combined

Here Is
One Reason



This
Picker
Picked
1,527,750 Seed Pieces!

THE LONG LIVED
PICKER OF THE

IRON AGE

AUTOMATIC
POTATO PLANTER

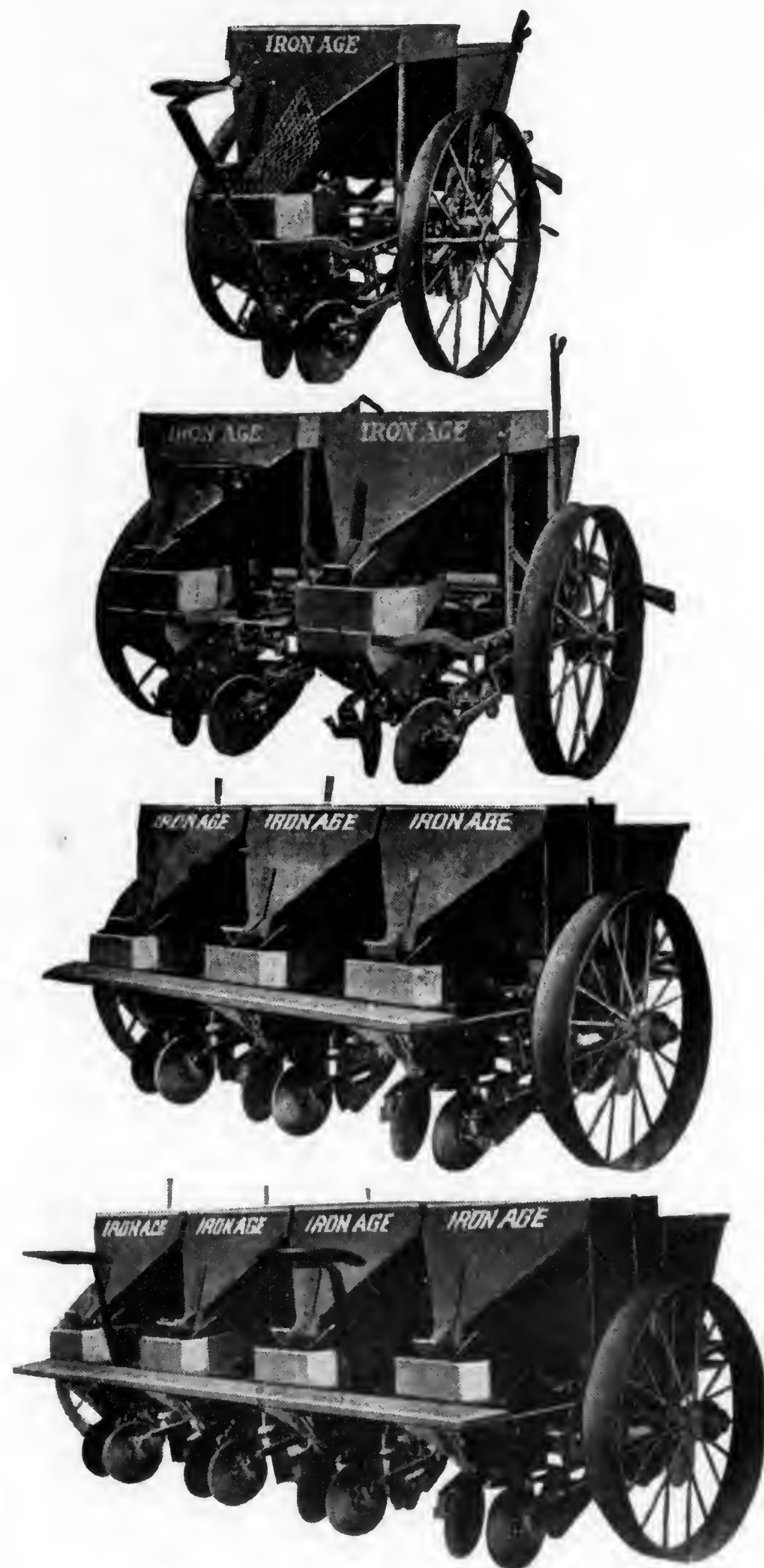
This picker was taken from the first Four Row Iron Age Potato Planter made, and sold to A. C. Ramseyer, Smithville, Ohio.

The Iron Age Automatic Picker is simple, durable, dependable, accurate and harmless to seed.

Adjustable for seed ranging in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ounces. These pickers are almost human in their ability to pick a piece of seed every time the picker arm passes through the seed chamber.

An exclusive IRON AGE feature.

New catalog ready



A. B. FARQUHAR CO., LTD.

322 Duke St., York, Pa.

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AND EXPERIMENT STATION

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

THE GUIDE POST

PENNSYLVANIA
POTATO
GROWERS

VOLUME XVI

NUMBER 4



APRIL • 1939

PUBLISHED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

7 HERE seems to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth:— the first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbors—this is robbery; the second is commerce, which is generally cheating; the third by agriculture, the only honest way wherein man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of continual miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry.—Franklin.

Pennsylvania Potatoes Top The Market

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ON THE QUESTION OF QUALITY

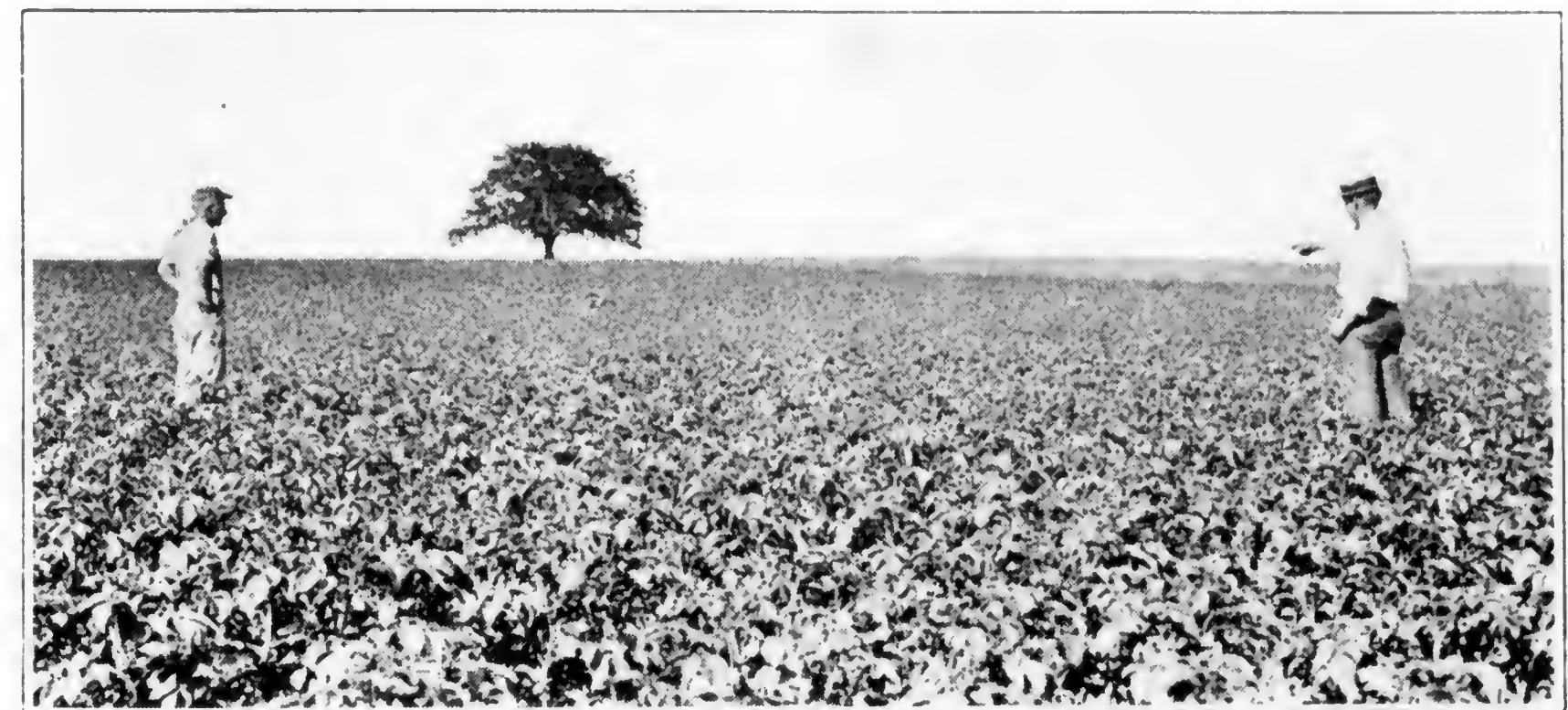
by L. T. DENNISTON

Senior Marketing Specialist
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

A summary of the marketing season now drawing to a close shows that more than 3,000,000 bushels of Pennsylvania's 1938 potato crop were marketed in identified, trade-marked bags or containers. This is in contrast to less than a half million bushels so marketed in 1935. By properly grading, packaging, and merchandizing their crops, Pennsylvania growers are making a strong bid toward regaining many markets that

were looking elsewhere for their potato supplies. By supplying markets and distributors with properly graded and identified packs, prices comparable with those paid for the best potatoes from other sections have been secured. In many instances a premium was paid for the Pennsylvania product.

More than 4,000,000 consumer, identified peck packages of Pennsylvania potatoes have gone through the channels



10,000 BUSHELS FROM 25 ACRES

The above field, grown by Jacob S. Wile a number of years ago, was the fulfillment of a potato growers' dream. Almost a perfect stand (GOOD SEED AND A PROPERLY PREPARED ROOT BED), thrift and vigor (AN ABUNDANCE OF HUMUS AND FERTILITY), an unusual growth of perfect foliage (PROPER SPRAYING), timely correct planting, cultivating, weeding and attention to other details (VISION OR MENTALITY). Here was both yield and quality. You can achieve this goal in 1939 on your acreage if you will adopt the same principles and give proper attention to details.

of trade to the consumers of Pennsylvania and border states during the present marketing season now drawing to a close. Over 350,000 of these packages were handled by Pennsylvania and border state distributors during "Pennsylvania Days," March 2 to March 11, a period set aside to feature the sale and purchase of Pennsylvania products.

The figures available on the participation of growers and the volume of potatoes packed by counties in this forward looking movement of marketing Penn-

sylvania's annual potato crop follow very closely the order of total production in the counties. Lancaster County leads in the volume of potatoes packed for the season with Lehigh County as a close second. Following Lancaster and Lehigh are Potter, Columbia, Crawford, Somerset, Cambria, and Erie County, each with a good total volume for the season. A total of 41 counties are known to have packed and marketed a part of their 1938 crop under identification as a Pennsylvania grown product. Counties



THE SCAB PROBLEM

The first essential in its control is disease free seed. Rotation and the use of green manure crops aid in some cases, but not in all. When clean seed is used there is no evidence either in increased yield or control in favor of seed treatment. Scab then is primarily a soil problem. There is considerable evidence to show that some form of soil treatment offers the greatest possibility of controlling this serious problem.

RUN THE WEEDER EARLY, OFTEN, AND LATE



There can be no excuse for not using the weeder for it adapts itself to any kind of power or hitch. The one horse, two horse, tractor, and truck or car hitch will all do the job if begun soon enough (either the harrow or weeder before the potatoes are up), used often enough (after each cultivation and following each rain—6 to 8 times during the ordinary season), late enough (until the tops are knee high) and then once or twice more. Due to early setting of Cobblers, they should not be weeded as late as Rurals or other later varieties.

in addition to those above that cooperated in the movement are as follows: Mercer, Lawrence, Butler, Clearfield, Venango, Clarion, Warren, Jefferson, Centre, Elk, Clinton, Cumberland, York, Lebanon, Union, Lycoming, Tioga, Sullivan, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Carbon, Northampton, Schuylkill, Berks, Chester, Bucks, Dauphin, Indiana, Montgomery, Bradford, and Franklin.

Markets handling Pennsylvania identified potatoes during the year ranged from the smallest store on the country cross roads to the largest centralized markets of the metropolitan areas or large cities. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Altoona, Harrisburg, Allentown, and Williamsport lead in the volume handled during the season. Markets in hundreds of other towns throughout the State cooperated in the distribution of this most essential food product. Deliveries ranged from a single package to truck loads to as many as 24,000 consumer packages or ten full car loads at one shipment.

Pennsylvania's annual potato crop is around 25,000,000 bushels. The State ranks 3rd to 5th in total production and from first to second in total value of the crop among the 48 states. Approximately 65% or 16,500,000 bushels of the annual crop reaches the channels of trade. Pennsylvania's farm population consumes 4,500,000 bushels and over 2,500,000 bushels are used for planting the succeeding year's crop.

This Question of Quality

Through personal observations, figures on production and marketing, and

contact with friends in the heavier late producing states, I have been fairly familiar with the quality of crops produced in these competing areas. I have been contending for a number of years that, grower for grower, (I refer to real potato growers) Pennsylvania produces as high a percentage of merchantable potatoes as do similar growers in Maine, Michigan, Idaho, Colorado, or any of the other important late growing states.

In answer to those who continue to quote otherwise and those who do not concur in this belief, I would recom-

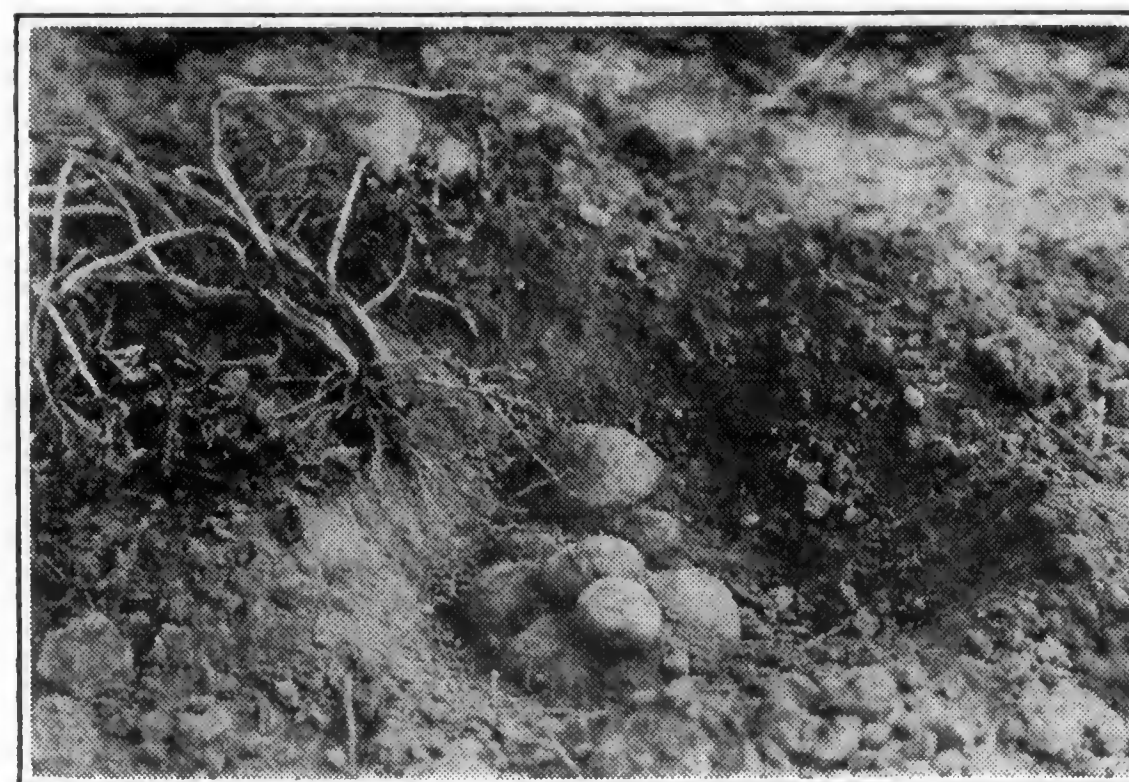
mend that they first familiarize themselves with the crops produced by Pennsylvania's better growers, and then compare these crops by personal observation with the crops produced in the competing areas named above. One season's observation will not suffice, but ten year's observation and comparison will give you some idea of what I speak.

In the meantime let me give some figures from the report on Merchantable Potato Stocks as of January 1, 1939, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Utilization Figures for 1937 Crop in the 18 Late States

State	Estimated Total Production	Unfit for Food or Sale	% of Crop Fit or Used for Seed, Farm Consumption or Marketed
Maine	48,600,000 bu.	2,856,000 bu.	94. %
New York	28,375,000	1,702,000	94.1
Pennsylvania	25,215,000	1,261,000	95.
Michigan	28,634,000	2,004,000	93.1
Wisconsin	18,031,000	2,164,000	88.
Minnesota	24,411,000	2,685,000	89.1
North Dakota	11,970,000	958,000	91.5
South Dakota	1,534,000	138,000	91.1
Nebraska	8,165,000	653,000	92.1
Montana	1,900,000	152,000	92.
Idaho	30,380,000	3,342,000	89.
Wyoming	2,400,000	192,000	92.
Colorado	15,688,000	1,726,000	89.
Utah	2,128,000	192,000	91.
Nevada	345,000	24,000	93.1
Washington	9,400,000	940,000	90.
Oregon	7,840,000	784,000	90.
California	18,156,000	1,271,000	93.

WHERE POTATOES FORM AND GROW



Potatoes, like people, love freedom. When our freedom is restricted we are ill tempered and, may we say, ugly. When you restrict the freedom of the potato (by having it grow in hard, compact soil,) it becomes ill-shapen and, if not ugly, at least, in our language, a cull. A loose friable soil, with tubers forming and growing at a good depth, means more uniformity and better quality.

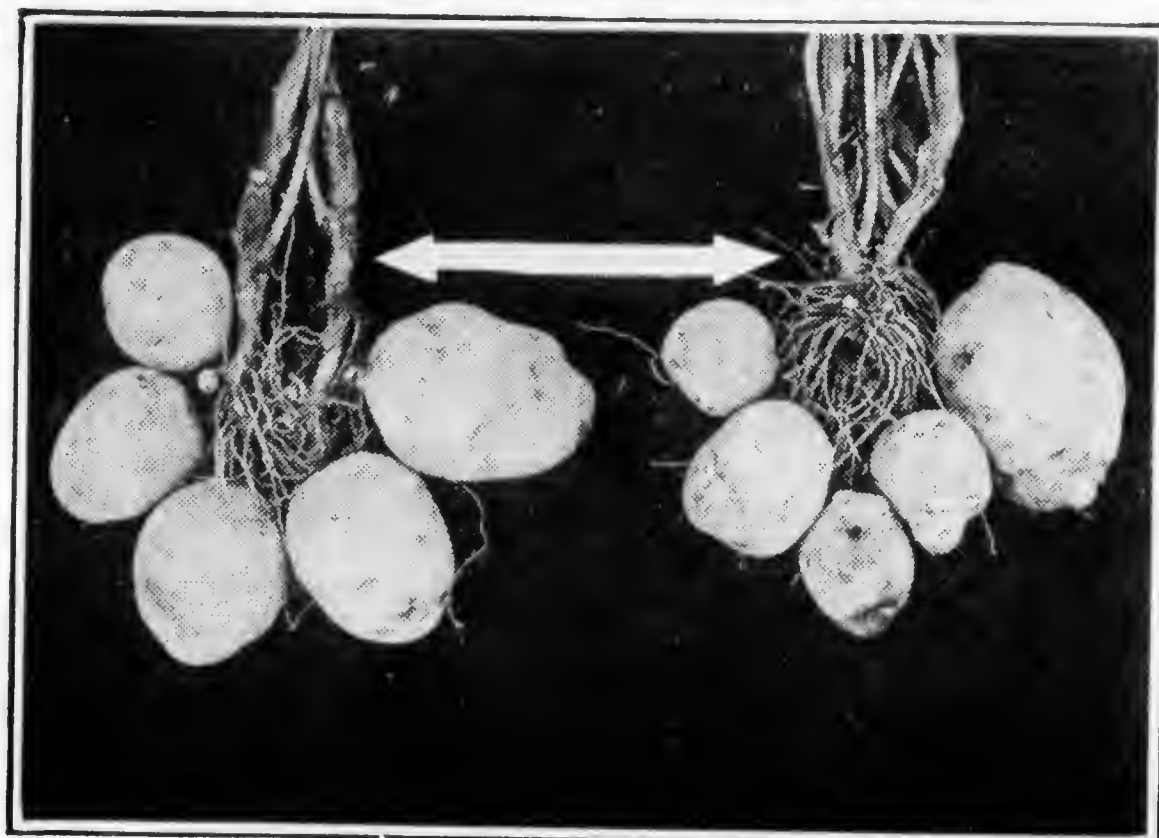
These figures include potatoes fed to live stock to January 1st, and lost through shrinkage, decay, dumping, or culling. Maine's figures or per cent fit or used for seed, for farm consumption and marketed includes large quantities of low grade stock sold to starch factories.

A study of these figures will show that although Pennsylvania ranked 5th in total production there were eight states including Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, Colorado,

and California that had a large amount of potatoes unfit for seed, farm consumption, or for market. On a percentage basis Pennsylvania ranked 1st among the entire 18 late states on the percentage (95%) of the crop fit for seed, farm consumption and for market.

Even in the face of a wide-spread blight epidemic over Pennsylvania in 1938, the State compared favorably with her principal competitors in respect to the quality of the crop.

HOW DEEP SHOULD WE PLANT?



There seems to be a general agreement that 3½ to 4 inches is the proper depth under our conditions. Crops planted shallower than 3½ inches run into the danger of severe injury from cultivation, sunburned tubers, injury from early frosts, and a higher percentage of ill-shapen tubers. Crops planted deeper than 4 inches (especially on heavy soils) run the danger of poor stands and a higher percentage of cut tubers due to digging difficulties.

WHAT KIND OF LIME?



If you want the best, there is good evidence that good lump lime, properly slaked, makes the most efficient and effective Bordeaux spray. In considering the life of your spray pump, and other sprayer parts, the evidence is decidedly in favor of lump lime over other forms being offered or used.

(Continued on page 18)

The Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association

Its Relation To You As A Potato Grower, And Its Relation To The Potato Industry

The stated purpose of the Association as it appears in the preamble to the Constitution and By-Laws is as follows:

"THE BRINGING TOGETHER FOR MUTUAL COOPERATIVE EFFORT AND SERVICE, ALL AGENCIES ENGAGED OR INTERESTED IN THE PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, MARKETING AND UTILIZATION OF POTATOES AND THE GENERAL PROMOTION AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE POTATO INDUSTRY IN ALL ITS PHASES."

The Association is an organization for and made possible by the loyal support of the Potato Growers of Pennsylvania and their friends. It is a non-profit organization incorporated under the Pennsylvania Cooperative Act of 1919.

Since its inception in 1922 the Association has sponsored or supported a large number of activities a few of the more important of which are listed below.

Publishes the Guide Post, the most outstanding potato growers magazine published in behalf of any group of growers or any potato industry.

Initiated a state-wide potato marketing program, having as its aim, "the marketing of Pennsylvania potatoes in the most efficient manner."

Established a central State Association Office at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, with a paid secretary and General Manager in charge, to handle the business of the Association and look after the many activities in the promotion and advancement of the industry.

Sponsors Summer Field Meetings and Expositions, such as held at Downingtown, State College and Hershey.

Supported Pennsylvania's "400 Bushel Club," by providing and presenting gold medals to the Clubs 1,400 Members.

Sponsored the creation of "Camp Potato," and is fostering a Potato Youth Program.

Sponsored and supported legislation for the promotion and advancement of Pennsylvania's Potato Industry.

Operates the Baking Booth at the Annual Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

Conducts Train and Bus Tours such as taken to Michigan, Maine and the Red River Valley.

Conducts Annual Meetings at the Farm Products Show, including business sessions, educational meetings and the annual banquet.

Sponsored a student fellowship at the Pennsylvania State College to assist in a potato breeding program.

Sponsors the presentation of Certificates of Merit and Medals of Award to individuals and groups making outstanding contributions to the advancement of the potato industry.

The extent to which the Association can serve you as a grower and the industry as a whole in the important years immediately ahead of us depends on how loyally you as a grower and your friends support the Association. This, after all, is an Association of Pennsylvania Potato Growers and their friends in the industry. The Governing Board of nine members elected by the Association membership at the Annual Meeting each year are your representatives in the conduct of the Association. They are all potato growers and are chosen to represent the various potato growing districts of the State. These men give freely of their time, energy, and thought to the conduct of the Association, and to making the Association of real service to you as a grower as well as the advancement of the industry as a whole.

The Governing Board, members and officers of the Association take this opportunity to state their beliefs on a number of subjects affecting the Association and the future of Pennsylvania's Potato Industry.

We believe in—a strong, aggressive State Potato Growers Association based on the ideals and principles set forth in the stated purpose of this Association.

We pledge ourselves to uphold the principle and ideal that this Association was not conceived for the purpose of advancing the personal, financial, or political standing of any one or any particular group. It was organized for the purpose of serving all growers, all groups, and for advancing the Potato Industry of Pennsylvania.

(Continued on page 16)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton, Vice-Pres.
E. B. Bower, Bellefonte,
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Evan D. Lewis.....
.....R. 5, Johnstown, Cambria

Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF APRIL

Said little Madam April
To the mighty weather man,
"I'd like to have you send me
As promptly as you can
A million yards of bluest sky,
A box of gentle showers
(And please omit the Winter frost
That bites the little flowers).

"I want a lot of sunshine
I can sprinkle all around
It makes the people happy
And fixes up the ground
Where I shall start a million seeds—
The garden kind, you know—
And Summertime will bring them up
The way they ought to go.

"I've thirty April children
That I'll pay you with this year,
They're not exactly perfect,
But much admired, I hear,
Although they're temperamental, they
Are pleasing, as a rule,

And out of thirty children there
Is only one a—Fool."

—NAN TERRELL REED

The Guide Post

A magazine published monthly, (12 issues a year) by the Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association.

Aims to publish timely, valuable information for the benefit of the individual grower and for the good of the industry as a whole.

In a general way, issues during the spring and summer months deal with production—seed, care and preparation of the soil, planting, cultivation, and spraying.

Issues during the late summer and early fall in a general way deal with harvesting and storage.

Issues during the fall and winter deal more with grading, inspection, marketing and merchandizing.

Other items of interest appear in issues throughout the year including, pictures and discussion of potato equipment, notices and reports on meetings and tours, personal items, reports on high yields and discussion on many other subjects.

We wish to acknowledge the many contributions in the way of articles and items that have made the GUIDE POST both interesting and valuable to the growers and the industry. We would be glad to have your suggestions as to how the magazine can be made more useful to you as a grower or how it could be made to better serve our great industry in the future.

Hundreds of growers have expressed from time to time what the GUIDE POST means to them. Information contained in a single item has meant the saving or making of ten, fifty, a hundred or even a thousand dollars to them. Let us not be selfish. Tell your neighbor and your potato growing friends about the GUIDE POST.

Members! Patronize your advertisers.

Wattsburg Vocational Agriculture F. F. A. Members Active --- Will Conduct Certified Seed Potato Projects

by BIRON E. DECKER, County Supervisor

Wattsburg is a small community. The spirit and the general good will of the people who live in, and conduct the activities of the community is especially pleasing. Briefly, it is composed of the type of people which we would like to be associated with in our daily activity.

Modern ideas take root and grow into maturity with amazing vigor. Even in the small high school, pupils assume major responsibilities without the usual persuasion which too often becomes necessary, in many of our well regulated schools. It would be difficult to place the finger on that ever present—"There is one in every community," individual.

Vocational Agricultural Project enterprises are a part of the annual plan



Bob Harwood



Biron E. Decker, Vocational Supervisor, Edinboro, Erie County, Penna., whose leadership in Erie County has given real impetus to proper and profitable potato production there, and has some fine vocational boys setting a pace for their fathers.

of work included in the schedule of every vocational agricultural department. At Wattsburg this year, three of the boys will engage in the scientific study of growing certified seed potatoes. Already, a friendly argument has taken form. Robert Harwood, Theodore Harwood and John Robinson have signed application blanks which will entitle them to the services of the State Inspector, a member of the State Bureau of Plant Pathology, Harrisburg, Penna. According to the regulations which govern the production of certified seed potatoes, certain fundamental factors must be dealt with long before the project is finally settled. The source of seed potatoes is of major importance. It is the basis of a good start or possibly we should say of a successful termination.

The State Department of Agriculture is in a position to know just where the proper seed stock may be secured. The boys have selected Michigan and Potter



Ted Harwood

County potatoes, having received confirmation as to the purity of the stock. Here is the point of interest. Each project will consist of 2 acres of potatoes to be certified. In a jovial manner, Arthur Harwood, father of the two youthful farmers has indicated that he favors the Michigan seed stock. The boys are just as well satisfied that the Pennsylvania potatoes will win. The bet is on, and Dad is probably pleased to get the lads into the argument. There is only one way to make the final decision. Half of the potatoes will be planted from each of the sources in question. Next fall, there will be a pay day, but who will pay? The element of controversy along with competition is likely to make the venture one of keen interest throughout. John Robinson has his plans too. If things work out just right, he will be growing certified seed potatoes along with his father but Dad has not as yet indicated that he will be in on the deal. John thinks that the matter will be settled favorably.

During a recent Farm Bureau potato meeting at Meadville, specialists from State College discussed the potato situation from every angle. The boys were present. Since the meeting, I have questioned the boys regarding the facts as presented. It is gratifying to learn that the boys were able to repeat accurately

the facts as presented at the meeting. Scientific details, managerial problems even problems concerning marketing were accurately recalled. According to the attitude of the boys, some definite changes will be made, during the 1939 potato season. The lads plan to conduct the projects as they see fit. There will be no strings attached. Should failure result—well—there are a few boys who will be in for some tall alibi production.

How many Dad's would be willing to turn over the detailed job of producing seed potatoes to their very own boys? Would you do it? This is the type of cooperative farming which causes boys to become intensely interested. Responsibility well placed is the one sure way to develop that type of keen farm interest which will make more farm boys consider the profession of farming as a lifelong occupation. There are many ways in which boys can be driven from the farm, but the technique just described is not one of the methods most often responsible.

It is not necessary to go into detail as to how these potatoes will be produced. Men who read the GUIDE POST are pretty well educated relative to potato culture. The main point to consider here is the fact that these boys, along with more than 7000 additional pupils



John Robinson

(Continued on page 22)

POTATO CHIPS

To Fred Johnson, Vice President of the American Stores, goes the lion's share of credit for 'Pennsylvania Days.' This, a new wrinkle in the promotion of Pennsylvania-produced and manufactured products, proved a popular innovation with Pennsylvania consumers. The demand for Pennsylvania potatoes greatly exceeded the supply.

★ ★ ★

Agricultural production education and assistance through governmental agencies has helped many farmers put their farms on a paying basis. The present need, however, is for greater marketing assistance. We hope that in the readjustment of governmental budgets, increased rather than decreased allotments be made for vital marketing services of government.

★ ★ ★

"The worst bankrupt in the world is the man who has lost his enthusiasm. Let him lose everything else but enthusiasm and he will come through again to success."—ARNOLD.

★ ★ ★

Edward A. Filene, famous merchandiser-economist, once said: "There is a new system of distribution developing in America—a system which will help business tremendously, by enabling millions in our lowest income groups to buy, and therefore to have far more than was ever possible before. I am speaking of the consumer Co-operative system. It is interesting to note how some of our American businessmen are viewing it. Do they say it won't work? No. They are alarmed, rather, lest it put them out of business, which is an admission on their part, that they consider it a more efficient system of distribution, than is the one in which they are engaged—I can assure them that the consumer co-operative movement — will help rather than injure legitimate business—If they would be guided by the business facts—they would be alarmed, rather, lest the new movement might fail, and they would co-operate with the co-operatives in an effort to see that they secured the best possible business management."

★ ★ ★

A careless driver is an accident going some place to happen.

Hugh McPherson is planting a solid carload of Katahdins this season. Hugh says he may be taking chances on a bad scab year but with enthusiasm for Katahdins running high, it's worth a good try.

★ ★ ★

And speaking of Katahdins, I understand they are being planted in most all sections of the State this spring. Appears that they are becoming established as one of the principal Pennsylvania varieties.

★ ★ ★

Shelton Poole, formerly of Potato Interests, has accepted a position with the Soil Conservation Board. His new position gives him supervision of the Soil Conservation Program in the Counties of Lycoming, Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga, Sullivan and Wyoming. Poole gave his best to the potato industry while with the Department of Agriculture. His many friends among the potato growers wish him the best of success in his new field.

★ ★ ★

Word has reached us that several directors have been packing Blue Labels recently not always up to grade. Not trying to step on anyone's toes, but it surely is less excusable for a director to let the *guaranteed Blue Label Quality* slip than for the rest of us in the back seat to commit this unpardonable sin.

★ ★ ★

If motor trucks paid their proportionate share of taxes, as the farm owner, the urban home owner and the Railroad Company pay their shares, a three-ton truck would pay \$876 a year, a five-ton truck would pay \$1654, a larger trailer truck of eight tons would pay \$2047. How much longer will the American public subsidize this tremendous public utility at the expense of all other branches of society?

★ ★ ★

Teddy Roosevelt once made this extra choice remark: "I have no illusions. I am just an average man, but I work a dam-site harder at it than most men do."

★ ★ ★

Did you know that—

Michigan has a new potato called the Pontiac—cross between Katahdin and
(Continued on page 22)

Harry's Riches

1. One day little Harry spent the morning with his young playmate, Johnny Crane, who lived in a fine home, and on Sundays rode to church in the grandest carriage to be seen in all the country round.

2. When Harry returned home, he said, "Mother, Johnny has money in both pockets!"

3. "Has he, dear?"

4. "Yes, ma'am; and he says he could get ever so much more if he wanted it."

5. "Well, now, that's very pleasant for him," I returned, cheerfully, as a reply was plainly effected. "Very pleasant, don't you think so?"

6. "Yes, ma'am; only —"

7. "Only what, Harry?"

8. "Why, he has a big pop gun, and a watch, and a hobby horse, and lots of things." And Harry looked up at my face with a disconsolate stare.

9. "Well, my boy, what of that?"

10. "Nothing, mother," and the tell-tale tears sprang to his eyes, "only I guess we are very poor, aren't we?"

11. "No indeed, Harry, we are very far from being poor. We are not so rich as Mr. Crane's family, if that is what you mean."

12. "O, Mother!" insisted the little fellow, "I do think we are very poor; anyhow, I am!"

13. "O, Harry!" I exclaimed, reproachfully.

14. "Yes, ma'am, I am," he sobbed; "I have scarcely anything—I mean anything that's worth money—except things to eat and wear, and I'd have to have them anyway."

15. "Have to have them?" I echoed, at the same time laying my sewing upon the table, so that I might reason with him on that point; "do you not know, my son —"

16. Just then Uncle Ben looked up from the paper he had been reading: "Harry," said he, "I want to find out something about eyes; so, if you will let me have yours, I will give you a dollar a piece for them."

17. "For my eyes!" exclaimed Harry, very much astonished.

18. "Yes," resumed Uncle Ben quietly, "for your eyes. I will give you chlo-roform, so it will not hurt you in the

least, and you shall have a beautiful glass pair for nothing to wear in their place. Come, a dollar a piece, cash down! What do you say? I will take them out as quick as a wink."

19. "Give you my eyes, Uncle!" cried Harry, looking wild at the very thought, "I think not." And the startled little fellow shook his head defiantly.

20. "Well, five, ten, twenty dollars, then." Harry shook his head at every offer.

21. "No, sir! I wouldn't let you have them for a thousand dollars! What could I do without my eyes? I couldn't see mother, nor the baby, nor the flowers, nor the horses, nor anything," added Harry, growing warmer and warmer.

22. "I will give you two thousand," urged Uncle Ben, taking a roll of bank notes out of his pocket. Harry, standing at a respectful distance, shouted that he never would do any such thing.

23. "Very well," continued the uncle, with a serious air, at the same time writing something in his notebook, "I can't afford to give you more than two thousand dollars, so I shall have to do without your eyes; but," he added, "I will tell you what I will do, I will give you twenty dollars if you will let me put a few drops from this bottle in your ears. It will not hurt, but it will make you deaf. I want to try some experiments with deafness, you see. Come quickly now! Here are the twenty dollars all ready for you."

24. "Make me deaf!" shouted Harry, without even looking at the gold pieces temptingly displayed upon the table. "I guess you will not do that either. Why, I couldn't hear a single word if I were deaf, could I?"

25. "Probably not," replied Uncle Ben. So, of course, Harry refused again. He would never give up his hearing, he said, "No, not for three thousand dollars."

26. Uncle Ben made another note in his book, and then came out with large bids for "a right arm," then "left arm," "hands," "feet," "nose," finally ending with an offer of ten thousand dollars for "mother," and five thousand for "the baby."

27. To all of those offers Harry shook his head, his eyes flashing, and exclama-

(Continued on page 25)

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

When the boss asks you what you think about a matter, tell him what you think, and not what you think he thinks.

★ ★ ★

Some men never read the Bible—because they didn't write it. Some agricultural leaders do not support the marketing plan—for the same reason.

★ ★ ★

The Reason for the Cook

Jay Wellington Hull, famous advertising expert, says he was in the Grand Central Station in New York one day not long ago, when he happened to see a friend, a celebrated writer of fiction. Beside his friend stood a woman who, according to Jay Wellington, was the ugliest person he ever saw—with the sole exception of John Bunny, the moving picture actor. "Hey, Bill," yelled Hull; "Come on over here. I've got to see you for a minute." So Bill followed him to the cigar stand. "Say, Bill," pleaded Hull, "who is that awful female?" "That's my cook," said the celebrated author. "I'm going up in the Maine woods on a hunting trip. She's going along to do the cooking." "But how are you going to stand it—I mean the face?" queried Hull. "Well, Jay, I'll tell you," explained his friend; "I'm taking her along for a purpose—and the purpose is this. I must get away from the city and the maddening throng for a while—I just have to, I'm that run down. But I don't want to stay too long. That's why I'm taking the cook. When that woman commences to look good to me—I'm going to take the first train back."

★ ★ ★

The greatest mistake you can make in life is to be continually fearing you will make one.

★ ★ ★

America is a giant; it is well to have a giant's strength but not well to use it like a giant. This is the richest country the world has ever known—in treasure and in men and women. If we mind our own business and devote our energies to the arts of peace we can solve a problem that has vexed the world from the beginning of time.

—ELBERT HUBBARD

The only honorable way to commit suicide is to work yourself to death.

★ ★ ★

A rolling stone gathers gloss.

★ ★ ★

Fisherman's Luck

Romeo Johnson, business manager of the Indianapolis News, met a friend at the club. "Hello, John, where you been?" he inquired. "Fishing." "Any luck?" "Naw. Every time I held queens, those other lobsters had kings or aces."

★ ★ ★

Our State gave the Republican Party a working majority. What we want now is a "majority working."

★ ★ ★

Only through education may we hope for an orderly solution of our social and economic problems.

★ ★ ★

Young man, don't get groggy over girls, religion, words, art or politics. They are all good in moderation, but bad if you get an overdose.

★ ★ ★

Nothing is easier than fault-finding; no talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business. —ROBERT WEST

★ ★ ★

The man who rejoices because the world is full of sunshine may be an optimist—or, on the other hand, he may be a manufacturer of awnings or parasols.

★ ★ ★

One of our eastern growers was in New York recently and went to see the much-talked-about dancer, a French Mademoiselle, who was appearing in a musical show. Now the Mademoiselle is an exceedingly slender person, and for the purpose of better demonstrating her art she wears, upon the stage, exceedingly slender clothes. When the grower got back home and mentioned having seen the famous dancer, somebody asked him what she looked like. He studied a moment, then answered: "Well—if she'd shut one eye, she'd looked like a needle."

(Continued on page 14)

Pennsylvania Blue Label Potato Bags Go On Parade

The term million, or millions, when I hear it, is too big for me. I take a pencil and paper, set down figures followed by six cyphers and yet it fails to become comprehensive to me. For this reason, when I learned that part of Pennsylvania's 1938 crop of potatoes, put up in paper Blue Label bags is now up in the million class, I try to put these little bags in some other form, so I can grasp the amount.

It seems if the Blue Label bags were set up in an army, like soldiers, we could get a better idea of the enormous amount of potatoes sold by the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, from last July up to the end of this selling season.

Close your eyes and imagine the Blue Label 15 pound bags as soldiers, marching in parade, and passing four abreast in review. The reviewing stand could be at "Camp Potato," if the parade would start April 10th and march eight hours a day resting Sundays the last squad of the army of little Blue Label soldiers would pass "Camp Potato" about May 1st.

From "Camp Potato," the paper bag soldiers march north to the state line. Then the command is given, "Squads right, and right by file!" and the march is continued east along the State line in single file. At the eastern border of Pennsylvania the paper bag soldiers turn South, and in this manner, continue until they surround the State on all four sides. If a space of some sixteen to twenty inches is permitted between the paper bags, there would just be enough room for every bag.

What better army could we have to defend our Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Market—nice labeled potato bags filled with good potatoes. Every indication is that this army of defense would be increased each year; such an army cannot be beaten or driven back as long as good potatoes are put in the bags, and ARMY DISCIPLINE AND MORALE are maintained.

You may laugh and call the above a "pipe dream." It is. Potato bags do not march, but by pretending they could and figuring out the size of their march, I get a much truer and better idea of the gigantic task the Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association are doing.

The Blue Label potato bags have not stood and are not going to stand along the State border of Pennsylvania, but they will stand, proudly, in practically every food store or window in this State. How could the Potato Growers of Pennsylvania better defend their own potato markets than to have little Blue Label soldiers in the store windows?

Perhaps you wonder why it should be necessary to defend the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' markets, when the State of Pennsylvania has such a tremendous population to consume the crop?—And when states like Maine and Idaho, which are lightly populated know well that Pennsylvania lacks by far, production of enough potatoes for her own population? The city of Philadelphia, for instance, has a population equal to twice the population of Maine. The population of Pittsburgh is one and one-half times the population of the State of Idaho. Think this over. *Certainly* Pennsylvania needs potatoes from other states, but Pennsylvania Growers have a right to sell their own potatoes *first at a fair price level*. Therefore, market defense as set up by the Pennsylvania Blue Label Potato Bag Army is in order.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

(Continued from page 13)

A boy is never convinced that his balloon is as large as he can make it until it bursts. It is too bad he forgets his balloon experience when he grows to be a man and gets into business.

★ ★ ★

The sheriff puts many a salaried man on his feet—by taking away his car.

★ ★ ★

Let the other fellow talk occasionally—you can't learn much listening to yourself.

★ ★ ★

Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as its close. Then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly deed done for another—some goodly strength of knowledge gained for yourself.

—RUSKIN

Bags Being Ordered For Packing And Selling Seed Potatoes

A surprisingly large number of growers are ordering bags through the Association for packing and selling seed potatoes. There are a lot of arguments in favor of the paper bag for handling seed. We publish here a copy of a letter written by one grower to another making inquiry on this practice.

March 15, 1939

"My Dear Sir:

I have been using bushel paper bags for packing and selling seed potatoes for a number of years. I have found this procedure so satisfactory from my own standpoint and from that of my trade that I would not think of packing and selling in any other manner. I sell from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of certified and one year seed each spring.

The bushel is a much easier sized package for most of us to handle, especially for one who has passed his three score years and ten. I find that most people want to buy so many bushel, not so many hundred pounds. The paper pack is clean to handle. I have a lot of small orders that go away in touring cars and these people particularly like the paper pack. You can see why, there is no dirt sifting out on their cars. Another point in favor of the paper in my case is that I have never had a single bag before being filled or after packed, chewed by mice or rats. I have never been able to understand this nevertheless it is true.

Some years ago I used to get my own bags but during recent years I have been using the Potato Association bag. In addition to the better price the Association can secure the bags for, due I assume to large orders, I like the keystone trade mark of the Association standing for Knowledge, Integrity, Dependability, and Vision. If for no other reason I would use the Association bag to do my part in supporting an organization that is rendering a real service to us potato growers and our industry.

I am using the Blue Label Bag for packing my best grade, U. S. No. 1 stock, the Red Label Bag for the No. 2's or I guess we should say U. S. No. 1 Size B., the Green Label Bag or U. S. Commercial for stock showing some injury

and the plain bag marked Unclassified, for rough stock or throw outs. All stock packed under grade is packed under inspection. I like the Local Inspection service of the Potato Growers Association, and the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. I had a neighbor take the inspector training and he works as a member of our grading crew as well as checking from time to time on the stock packed. This system is both practical and economical. I have heard it rumored that this Local Inspection service may be changed or even abandoned. I would be very much opposed to this and am of the opinion that any grower who has availed himself of this service would feel the same way about it.

I am confident that if you are selling much seed locally that you will find the bushel paper bag a most satisfactory way to pack and that your trade will be pleased with this manner of handling seed. I suggest you write the Potato Growers Association, Bellefonte, Pa., who will quote you prices on the different bags and inform you of the services they have to offer.

Very truly yours,"

We appreciate the interest and support as expressed in this letter. We know something of the success of the writer as a potato grower. He has been an attentive student of modern potato practices but the thing for which he can be even more admired is his unselfish spirit in passing the ideas that have made him successful on to his fellow growers.

We will be glad to order bags for any grower for packing seed. All orders must be placed through this office. All shipments are sight draft bill of lading therefore in placing orders be sure to state your shipping point and the name of your bank on which draft is to be drawn. Where satisfactory arrangements can be made orders may come by motor express or freight. Payment in full must be made to the motor express or freight agency at time and place of delivery.

All seed being packed in the Association Trade Marked bags must meet the requirements as to grade specified on

(Continued on page 26)

THE PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 7)

We believe in—the promotion of Pennsylvania Potatoes and our Potato Industry. We are not selfish in this for we believe in the general promotion of Pennsylvania Agriculture.

We believe—that the Potato Industry of this State has a bright future. We base this assertion on Pennsylvania's diversity of climate, areas of favorable temperature for early and late production, ample rainfall, adapted land and fertile soil, and in view of the fact that we import from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels of potatoes annually and that Pennsylvania growers are situated within a 200 mile radius of 25% of the entire population of the United States.

We believe—that Pennsylvania Potatoes when properly grown, graded, and merchandized are equal in quality and food value to those grown in any other State or producing area.

We believe in—the principles of potato production as founded by T. B. Terry, perpetuated by Dr. D. D. Fritch, and as taught by Dr. E. L. Nixon and his associates of the Pennsylvania State College. The basic principles of this teaching are: I. Good Seed, II. An Abundance of Humus, III. Proper Spraying, IV. Vision or Potato Mentality.

We believe in—an aggressive and progressive program of merchandizing Pennsylvania Potatoes.

"You are the fellow who has to decide Whether you'll do it or toss it aside.
You are the fellow who makes up your mind,
Whether you'll lead or linger behind;
Whether you'll try for the goal that's afar,
Or be contented to stay where you are.
Take it or leave it, here's something to do,
Just think it over; it's all up to you.

Education is defined as knowledge, skill, or discipline of character, acquired. We believe that the great aim of education is not knowledge but action. While knowledge is defined as a clear conception of fact or truth; familiarity by experience; practical skill. We believe that it requires action to make knowledge useful.

We believe in—the development and expansion of seed production in the

more favorable seed producing areas of the State. We believe—that seed production in the proven areas of Pennsylvania has a future as an industry in itself and that such a development will meet a definite need, and add greatly to the stability of the industry as a whole.

We recognize the need of new varieties adapted to our varying climatic and soil conditions and subscribe to an energetic program of potato breeding to eliminate disease, to aid in filling a wider market demand, and to safeguard the future of the Industry of the State.

We believe in the construction of storage, grading, and packing room to facilitate orderly marketing.

In fostering a Potato Youth Program we are guided by the wisdom expressed by the late Dr. H. J. Kitzmiller, Superintendent of the Quincy Orphanage, Quincy, Pennsylvania, who said, "I know of no finer program to be acted upon by the State Potato Growers Association than fostering a Youth Movement to familiarize future potato growers with modern principles and methods of potato production and marketing."

We wish to acknowledge the cooperation of the following agencies and their contributions and assistance in developing, promoting, and advancing a broad potato program in behalf of all Potato Growers and the Industry.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania State College.

Mercantile Food Distributors.

The Agricultural Committee of the State Bankers Association.

Machinery and Supply Manufacturers and Distributors.

Pennsylvania Vocational Schools.

The Hershey Estates and Industrial School.

We acknowledge the same for many other agencies, groups and individuals.

Possibly

Smith minor had to learn French.

Smith minor: "Why should I learn French?"

Tutor: "Half the world speaks French."

Smith minor: "Well, isn't that enough?"

—The Packer

How Much Plantfood Is Absorbed By Potatoes?

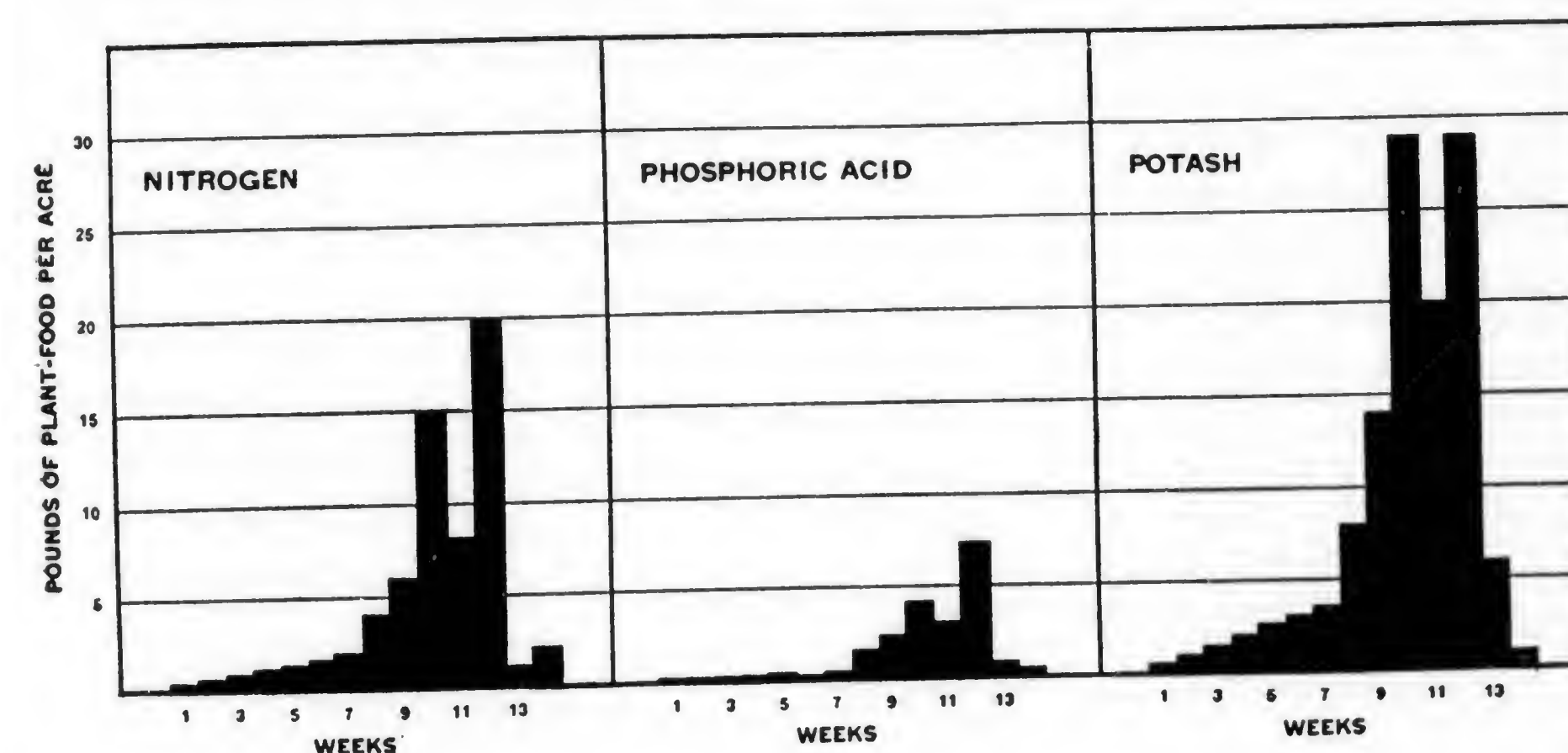
Some very interesting studies have been made recently on the amount of plantfood absorbed by Potatoes at different stages of growth.

These studies, which were made at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk, Va., and reported by Dr. R. L. Carolus, show the seasonal intake of

Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash, Magnesia and Lime by the average potato crop.

It is of interest to every grower to learn from these experiments that:

1. During the 10th, 11th and 12th weeks of the potato growth period, the crop absorbs 68 per cent of the total



nitrogen, 65 per cent of its Phosphoric Acid, 64 per cent of its Potash, 63 per cent of its Magnesia and 50 per cent of its Lime.

2. During the first 7 weeks the Potato is growing, which is one-half of the planting to harvest period, the crop absorbs only 11 per cent of the total Nitrogen, 5 per cent of the Phosphoric Acid, 10 per cent of the Magnesia and 3 per cent of the total Lime.

All of this brings out the importance of using fertilizer on Potatoes which will be ready and available to the Potato plants after the 9th week of growth. If a fertilizer leaches away, losing its valu-

able Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash during the first 7 weeks, it is easy to understand how the crop yield will suffer.

Again it is most important to find in this experiment that 95 per cent of the tubers were produced in the last third of the growing season.

This Potato experiment applies to many other crops and shows the great danger from fertilizer leaching. The most expensive plantfood is Nitrogen and this is the easiest plantfood to leach. The extent to which Nitrogen may be lost by leaching is influenced by the forms of Nitrogen used in the fertilizer.

It is planned to hold two Field Days in Warren County in connection with the development of the Potato Program.

Plowing, fitting and planting will be demonstrated early in May, providing sufficient equipment manufacturers can make arrangements to cooperate.

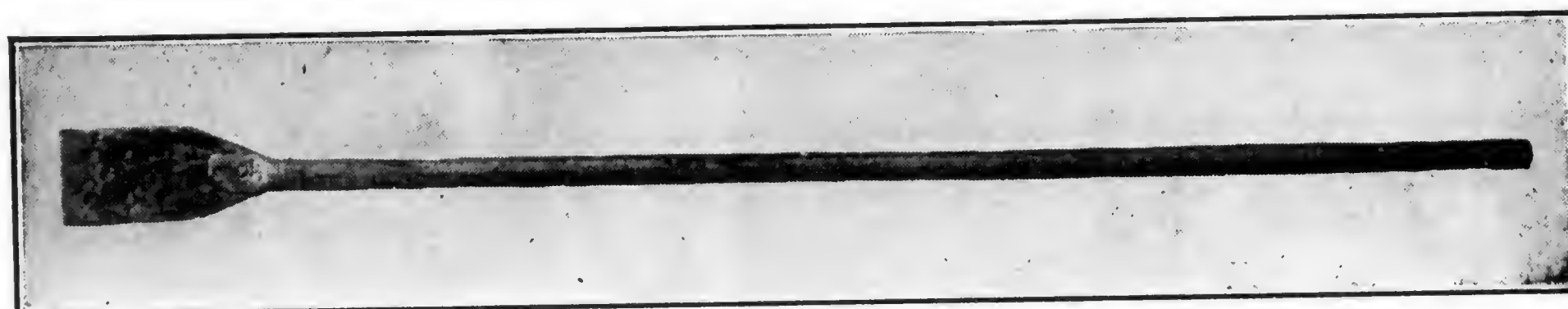
Growers in Western Pennsylvania should watch their local newspapers for further details.

PENNSYLVANIA POTATOES TOP THE MARKET

(Continued from page 6)

Utilization Figures for 1938 Crop in the Principal Competing Late States

State	Estimated Total Production	Unfit for Food or Sale	% of Crop Fit or Used for Seed, Farm Consumption
Maine	39,600,000 bu.	3,366,000 bu.	91.5%
New York	26,840,000	2,684,000	90.
Pennsylvania	22,002,000	2,200,000	90.1
Michigan	30,000,000	2,700,000	90.
Wisconsin	19,080,000	3,244,000	83.
Minnesota	20,700,000	1,242,000	94.
Idaho	28,750,000	3,738,000	87.
Colorado	11,830,000	1,183,000	90.
California	18,720,000	1,310,000	93.



THE LIME SPUD

A simple and efficient tool for mixing and stirring your lime solution. Now is a good time to check over your spray equipment. Barrels may need repairing or painting, and other incidental equipment can be arranged or secured.

The above figures show that four of the nine states had a higher per cent of the crop fit for seed, farm consumption or sale, than Pennsylvania, while four of the nine states had a lower per cent of the crop fit for these uses. Here again large quantities of low grade stock in Maine were sold to starch factories and figured in the percentage of the crop fit for market.

I hope I am not misunderstood. There is plenty of room for improvement in the quality of Pennsylvania's annual potato crop. Nor do I intend to make it appear that I am belittling the quality of our neighbors or competitors.

What I do want to point out is that we can and do produce quality in Pennsylvania on a comparable basis with other late states. The thing that is happening is that these more distant states are grading out their good potatoes, shipping them into our markets, and marketing their inferior stock nearer home, in starch factories and feeding them on the farm.

Pennsylvania growers have proven their ability to produce high yields—as more than 1400 growers have produced 400 bushels on a measured acre during the past 15 years. Five hundred and even 600 bushels to the acre have not been uncommon achievements. Having personally checked hundreds of these yields, I would say that they were far above the average in quality. The principles and applications back of these high yields have not changed. The real changes have taken place with the growers themselves, the condition of their land, the markets in which they sell and the competition they must meet. Facts alone, fall on stoney ground when the inspiration to achieve is gone—when fertility has left your land and your markets go, by default, into the hands of your distant competitors.

In climbing to success nothing can take the place of the inspiration to achieve. On the other hand, "nothing succeeds like success." So let's take heart by cultivating a revival of spirit,

(Continued on page 20)

Grower to Grower Exchange

The rate for advertising in this column is a penny a word, minimum cost 25 cents, payable with order. (10% reduction when four or more insertions are ordered at one time.) Count name and address. Send ads to reach the GUIDE POST, Crider's Exchange Building, Bellefonte, Penna., by the 20th of the month previous to publication.

SEED POTATOES—No. 2. seed, one year from Certified. Grown at high elevation in upper Lycoming County. Smooth clean stock of Rural Russet variety. Stored in new underground storage. Packed in clean bushel paper bags. Price \$.75 to \$.85 per bushel. Beck & Beck, Liberty, R. D. Pa. (Lycoming County)

DUSTER FOR SALE—Eight to ten row duster practically good as new. In perfect working order as it was only used one season. Will sell at bargain price. Also pecking attachment for Boggs Grader. Lynn Sill, Corry, R. D. Pa. (Erie County)

SEED POTATOES and SOY BEANS—Russet Rural, White Rural and the early Nittany. Graded and packed in the Association trade marked bushel paper bags. U. S. No. 1 Grade, and seconds packed to U. S. No. 1 Size B. Grade. Ideal storage. Also Manchus Soy Beans for planting. Thomas Denniston, Slippery Rock, R. D. Pa. (Butler County)

SEED POTATOES—Fine grade of No. 2 seed potatoes. Stored in a new underground storage. In ideal condition for

planting. Graded over new Rubber Spool Bean Grader. Seed packed in clean bushel paper bags. An ideal way to handle seed. D. M. Bartron, Tunkhannock, R. D. Pa. (Wyoming County)

SEED POTATOES—Local grown seed of No. 2 grade. Produced from Certified seed. Clean and smooth. Prefer to sell at the farm but will deliver 100 bushels or more a reasonable distance. The price will be reasonable. Wm. High, Kunkletown, R. D. Pa. (Monroe County)

AVAILABLE—Copies of the Potato Growers' textbook, the "Principles of Potato Production," by Dr. E. L. Nixon, \$1.25, each. Write Box N, care this office.

SEED POTATOES—CERTIFIED RUSSETS seed potatoes, size B. Carload or Truckload. Ivan Miller, R. F. D. 3, Corry, Pa. (Erie County)

TEAM OF HORSES—Weight about 2,500 lbs. Good condition for Spring work. Price right for quick sale. Also No. 2 Russet Rural X "Pennigan" Seed Potatoes 75c per bushel at farm. Raymond Schrack, R. F. D., Loganton, Pa. (Clinton County)

Have You Anything to
BUY? - SELL? - or SWAP?

If you have, give the
Grower to Grower Exchange
a Try Now

Write This Department,
Care The Guide Post, Today

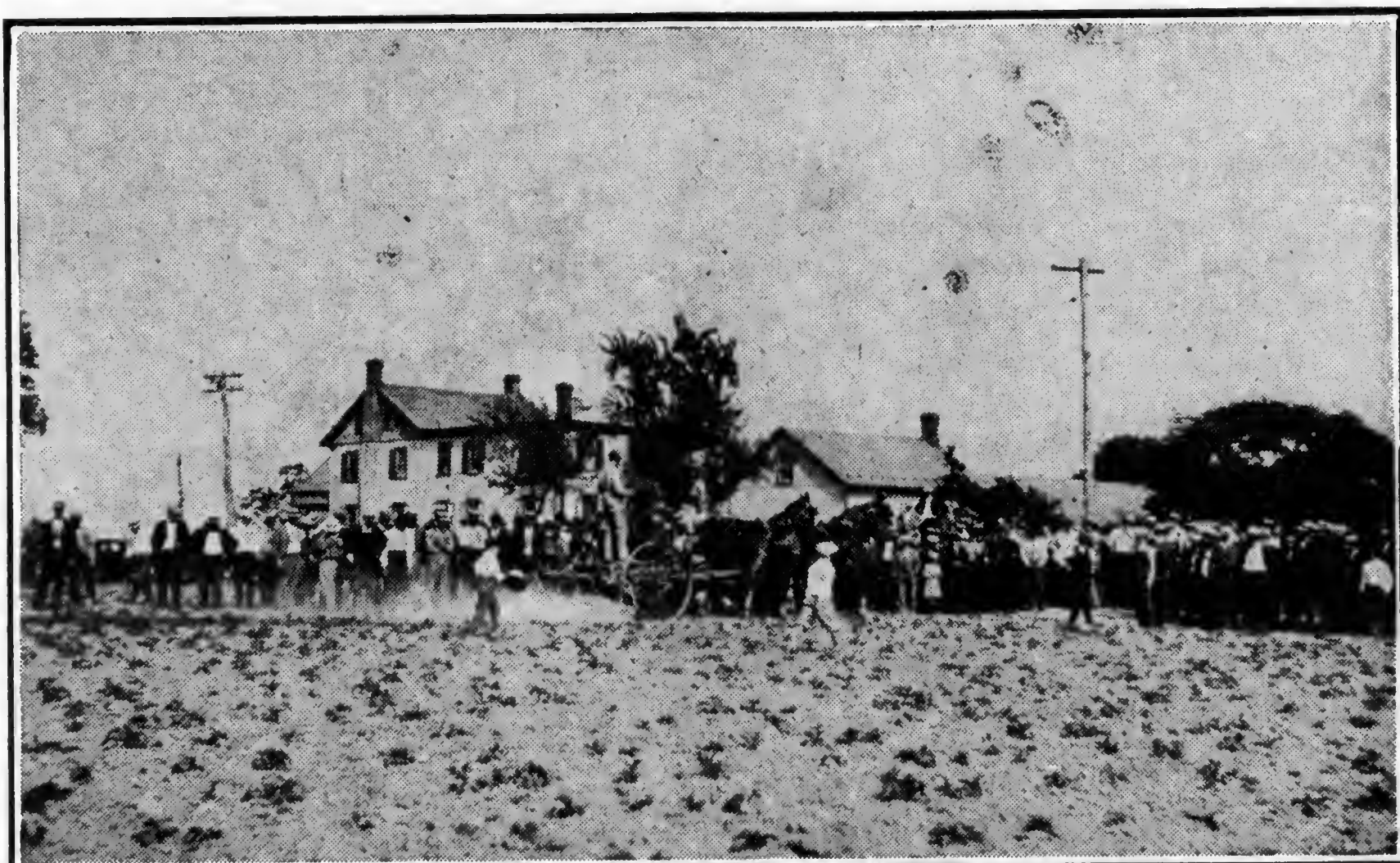
PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE POTATO
GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Bellefonte, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA POTATOES TOP THE MARKET

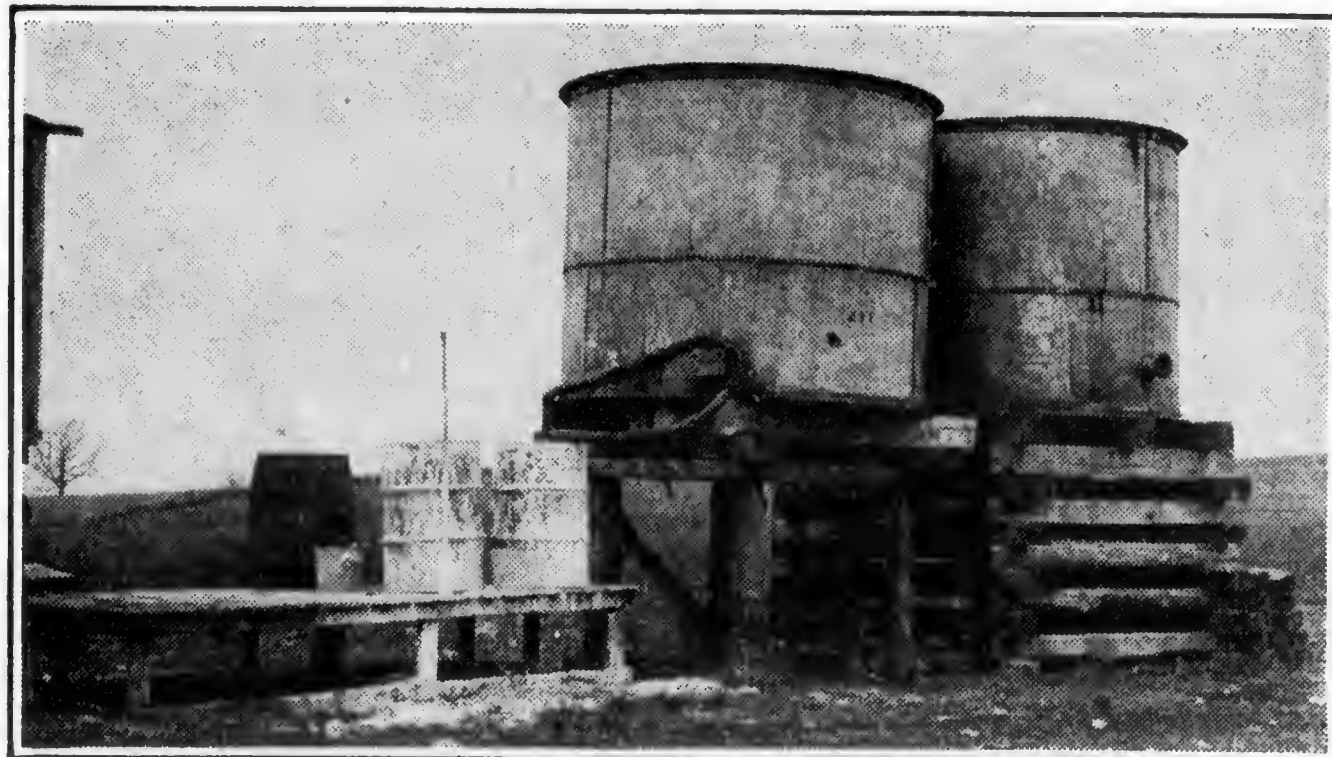
(Continued from page 18)

BE PREPARED TO MAKE THE FIRST SPRAYS ON TIME



Now, and rainy days, provide an ideal time to check over the sprayer. What new parts do you need? Check over the hose, the nozzles, the pump, the motor. The grower who leaves these jobs until time to make the first spray is generally in trouble.

WHERE IS YOUR SPRAY PLANT?



Time, efficiency and convenience should be considered in the location and construction of the spray plant for the season that will soon be upon us. Will it be cheaper to haul or pipe the water for spraying to your acres? A few hours spent figuring and planning now will save many hours later and add to the efficiency and profit of your season's operations.

(Continued on page 22)

Keep Up-to-Date on Potato Fertilizers

Many experiment stations have recently revised their fertilizer recommendations for potatoes as a result of their investigations and the adoption of new standardized high-analysis fertilizer grades. The increasing importance of fertilizers well balanced with potash to produce the desired plant growth and yield of high quality potatoes is being emphasized.

Analyses high in potash which are proving popular include: 5-10-10 and 5-10-12 in the Mid-Atlantic States; 4-8-10 and 8-16-20 in New England; and 3-9-18 and 3-12-12 in the Midwest. Rates of application depend upon the plant food available in the soil and the high plant-food requirement of the expected yield. To guard against potash deficiency, apply enough fertilizer to supply at least 200 lbs. of actual potash per acre.

If you are in doubt as to just what analysis and amount to apply to meet the needs of your soils, consult your experiment station or county agent. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised to learn how little extra it costs to buy potato fertilizers containing enough potash to insure increased yields of No. 1 potatoes.

Write us for additional information
and literature on fertilizing crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA POTATOES TOP THE MARKET

(Continued from page 20)

THE ASSOCIATION BLUE LABEL FIFTEEN - LB. CONSUMER PACK



A definitely organized marketing program, plus an identified quality product in clean, attractive packages has made it possible for distributors to merchandise over 4,000,000 consumer packages of Pennsylvania potatoes during the marketing season just drawing to a close.

resolve to achieve in 1939, improve our lands, aim for good yields of improved quality and do our part in establishing a good name for Pennsylvania's potatoes in our markets.

WATTSBURG VOCATIONAL F. F. A. WILL CONDUCT CERTIFIED SEED POTATO PROJECTS

(Continued from page 10)

in Pennsylvania are now engaged in planning similar projects. Definite plans are developed. These plans are then followed as closely as possible. Accurate records are made during the progress of each project. Every item including interest on the investment, rental of buildings and equipment as well as the usual items of labor, general expenses and receipts will be tallied.

The boys will receive supervision. State inspectors, parents and agricul-

tural supervisors will take equal interest in the projects. Many neighboring boys will visit occasionally for the purpose of viewing the progress made.

Scientific procedure such as recognizing potato diseases, roguing, cultural practices and disease and insect control will be carefully followed throughout the season. Grading and marketing will become a major factor to be considered. Possibly winter storage in the field will be resorted to so as to maintain firm seed stock. Seed potatoes which get by the inspector must be properly handled, otherwise there will be a disappointing moment—when the inspector shakes his head—mechanical injury, sunburn, insect injury, rot, poor grading, shriveled potatoes or possibly sprouts. Vocational Agriculture as we are handling it to-day in our schools, is striving to cooperate with every farm organization which has as its basis, principles which the farmer can use to advantage. The Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association is one organization, which, if it ever gains the support of sufficient farmers, will place Pennsylvania Graded Potatoes on the Store Counter, where today, potatoes from many neighboring states reign supreme. Vocational Agriculture with these fine farm lads will help Blue label potatoes to win.

POTATO CHIPS

(Continued from page 11)

Bliss Triumph—which is claimed to be particularly well adapted to Michigan conditions.

Penna. state forests comprise a total of 1,650,515 acres, more than three times the size of Rhode Island.

The three Counties of Crawford, Lancaster and York alone have one-ninth of all the farms in the State.

It is estimated that the 4 newer varieties—Chippewa, Katahdin, Nittany and Pennigan—are expected to comprise the plantings of at least 25% of Penna. production in 1939.

Farmers' Cooperative marketing business amounted to nearly two billion dollars in 1938.

—“BILL SHAKESPUD.”

Come on, fellows! Let's pack Blue Labels like Helen B. Happy.

Pennsylvania Quality Potatoes for Pennsylvanians

Appetizing Ways To Prepare Them

DUTCHESSE POTATOES

- $\frac{1}{4}$ peck PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- 1 tablespoon butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon white pepper
- 1 teaspoon grated nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon finely chopped parsley
- 1 egg

Wash, pare, boil and mash the potatoes; add the melted butter, hot milk, salt, pepper, nutmeg, parsley and well-beaten egg; beat with wire egg-beater until very light. Brush mould or turk's head (tube pan) with melted butter; put in the potatoes; place in hot oven and bake until light. Turn out on chop plate; garnish with sprigs of parsley.

—MRS. ANNA B. SCOTT

potatoes (hot or cold) and cook slowly until the vinegar has partly been absorbed. Serve on lettuce and surround with sliced bacon.

—MRS. ANNA B. SCOTT

(Continued on page 26)

This Spring Use WHITEROCK SPRAY LIME PRODUCTS

Farmers who know the value of using only the best spraying and dusting hydrate obtainable are asking for MICRO-MESH—the hydrated lime of tomorrow, offered to today's market (98% passes 400 mesh screen.) MICRO-MESH stays in suspension better in the spray tanks and covers more leaf surface in spraying operations.

Write us for particulars.



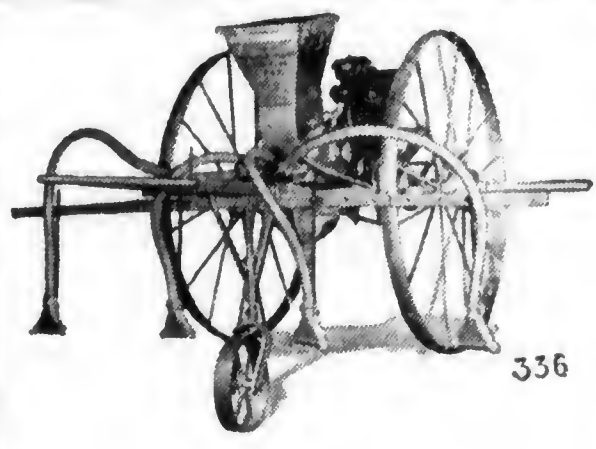
Whiterock Quarries
Bellefonte, Pa.

DUTCH POTATO SALAD


- 1 qt. sliced boiled PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- 2 tablespoons finely cut bacon
- 2 tablespoons finely cut onion
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar

Put the bacon and onion into a frying pan; fry until tender but not brown (keep the pan in motion), add the seasoning and vinegar, then add the sliced

MESSINGER




336



374

MESSINGER
HAND DUSTER



409

WHEELBARROW TYPE
ENGINE DRIVEN
DUSTER

DUSTERS

8 SIZES 90 MODELS

Messinger Mfg. Co., G. P. St., Tatamy, Pa., Since 1857

**Members
of the
Potato Growers'
Association!**

●

**Have Each
of You
Found Your
New Member
for Your
Association?**

●

**If You Haven't,
Find One
Today
and Mail His
Membership Fee
to the**

●

**Pennsylvania Cooperative
Potato Growers'
Association, Inc.**

Bellefonte, Pa.

Membership Drive Still On

C. V. Hackman, of Huntingdon County, leads in the March drive to boost Association membership. Mr. Hackman accumulated six (6) new members and sent their memberships into the Association office. Members, this is real boosting!

Erie County grower of distinction and a prize packer of Blue Labels, Ivan Miller, rounded up two new members since our last publication. One of Mr. Miller's contributions is an Illinois potato enthusiast, and "foreign" subscribers to the GUIDE POST are also encouraged and appreciated.

J. A. Donaldson, Association Director from Venango County found one of his neighbors outside the Association and brought him into the fold.

And though his contribution was not a new member, Director Ed Fisher, of Potter County, renewed subscription to the GUIDE POST for a Texas reader and thus kept this subscription active.

A new member for the first time this year, Ward Hile, Centre County, also "came through" with a new member, whom we added, to our Lycoming County list.

John B. Schrack, Clinton County Director, spotted a non-member Clinton Countain and quickly put him into the ranks of our membership.

GUIDE POST subscriber Harry C. Stockdale, from Ohio, fell into the spirit of the membership drive and in his travels, picked up several Marylanders and secured their GUIDE POST subscriptions.

L. O. Thompson, York County Director, pushed Association membership at the York County Annual Meeting last month, and as a result, picked up eight new members, never before on the Association rolls.

Fellow members—What are *you* doing? This is your Association, and it is to your interests to build it up. Each of you, appoint yourselves a committee of one to find a new member for your Association!

Human nature will not flourish any more than a potato if it be planted and replanted, for too long a series of generations, in the same worn-out soil.

—NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

HARRY'S RICHES

(Continued from page 12)

tions of surprise and indignation bursting from his lips. At last, Uncle Ben said he must give up his experiments, for Harry's prices were entirely too high.

28. "Ha! Ha!" laughed the boy, exultingly, and he folded his dimpled arms and looked as if to say, "I'd like to see the man who could pay them!"

29. "Why, Harry, look here!" exclaimed Uncle Ben, peeping into his notebook, "here is a big addition sum, I tell you!" He added the numbers, and they amounted to thirty-two thousand dollars.

30. "There, Harry," said Uncle Ben. "don't you think you are foolish not to accept some of my offers?" "No, sir, I don't," answered Harry resolutely. "Then," said Uncle Ben, "you talk of being poor, and by your own showing you have treasures for which you will not take thirty-two thousand dollars. What do you say to that?"

31. Harry didn't know exactly what to say. So he blushed for a second, and just then tears came rolling down his cheeks, and he threw his chubby arms around my neck. "Mother," he whispered, "isn't God good to make everybody so rich?"

A BETTER YIELD IN EVERY FIELD



**York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.**

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and
That's what we can guarantee
If you will equip your potato house with an adequate
amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some
time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

Detroit Lakes, Minn.

BAGS BEING ORDERED FOR PACKING AND SELLING SEED POTATOES

(Continued from page 15)

the respective bag used. Local Inspectors are authorized to render the usual service when the Association Trade Marked bags are used for packing local seed. Where the plain bag, not bearing the Association Trade Mark, but simply labelled UNCLASSIFIED is used, inspection is not required. This bag may be used for packing any grade including pick outs and 3rds.

Present bag prices are as follows:
Blue Label Bushels

(U.S. No. 1)\$46.00 per M.
Red Label Bushels

(U.S. No. 1 Size B) 43.00 " "
Green Label Bushels

(U. S. Commercial) 42.00 " "
Unclassified (Any grade). 39.00 " "

Wire ties are included in these prices and come with all shipments. Wire loop tiers or twisters can be purchased from this office.

All bag orders should be placed with this office, Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association, Bellefonte, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA QUALITY POTATOES FOR PENNSYLVANIANS

(Continued from page 23)

POTATO CUSTARD PIE

- 1 medium-sized PENNSYLVANIA potato
- 2 tablespoons butter
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 egg whites
- Juice and grated rind of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
- Pie pastry

Boil the potato and mash fine. Add the butter and sugar and stir to a creamy consistency. Let this mixture cool and then add the beaten egg yolks, the milk, lemon juice and rind. Mix together well and then fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a pie pan lined with crust and bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 25 minutes.

FARM CHEMURGIC COUNCIL HEARS TRUTH ABOUT SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS

That the so-called soil-building crops are in reality greater robbers of soil fertility than soil-depleting crops was disclosed at the Fifth Annual National Farm Chemurgic Conference held at Jackson, Mississippi, March 29 through April 1. Dr. J. W. Turrentine, international authority on potash production and its use in plant nutrition, and author of several books on the subject, was invited as one of the principal speakers to discuss the necessity of properly feeding crops in any chemurgic activities.

Dr. Turrentine, for 25 years identified with the potash industry in charge of potash investigations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is President of the American Potash Institute, Inc. In showing the rapid depletion of the fertility of American soils, he detailed the tremendous drain of soil minerals by legumes, which are spoken of as the backbone of soil-building programs. Since the success of the chemurgic enterprises depends upon cost and quality of crops, which in turn depend upon maintenance of soil fertility, Dr. Turrentine showed the importance of proper fertilization to the industrial use of agricultural raw products.

The Human Touch

'Tis the human touch in this world that counts,
The touch of your hand and mine,
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter and bread and wine;
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er,
And bread lasts only a day,
But the touch of the hand and the sound of the voice
Sing on in the soul away.

—Spencer Michael Free

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Scarponi (standing in swimming pool up to her neck) "My goodness, Tony, where's a da baby?"
Mr. Scarponi (beside her) "He's all right. I gotta him by da hand."

—Dairymen's League News.

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter
Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

Potato Planter
One man machines doing five operations in one. Over twenty-two years' success.

Traction Sprayer
Insures the crop. Sizes 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

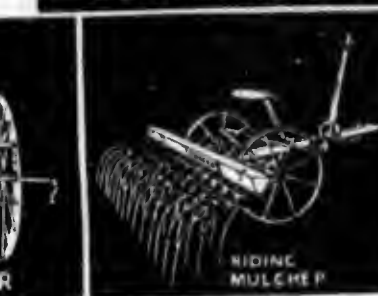


Riding Mulcher

Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger

Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.



POTATO CUTTER

POTATO PLANTER

POTATO DIGGER

POTATO CUTTER

POTATO PLANTER

POTATO DIGGER

EUREKA MOWER CO., Utica, New York

Used by many of the most successful growers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere

Distributors of
**BABCOCK
WEED HOG**

The Ideal Tool
To Make Deep
Seed Beds for
Potatoes



You'll profit by using Davco Granulated Fertilizer FOR POTATOES

DAVCO feeds the crop evenly —
Produces uniform growth—Larger
yields of higher quality.

For full details write to

The Davison Chemical Corporation
20 Hopkins Place Baltimore, Md.

Name

P. O. Address

Farm Near

1939 Potato Acreage

There's **HIGH PRESSURE** efficiency in both Large and Small

IRON AGE

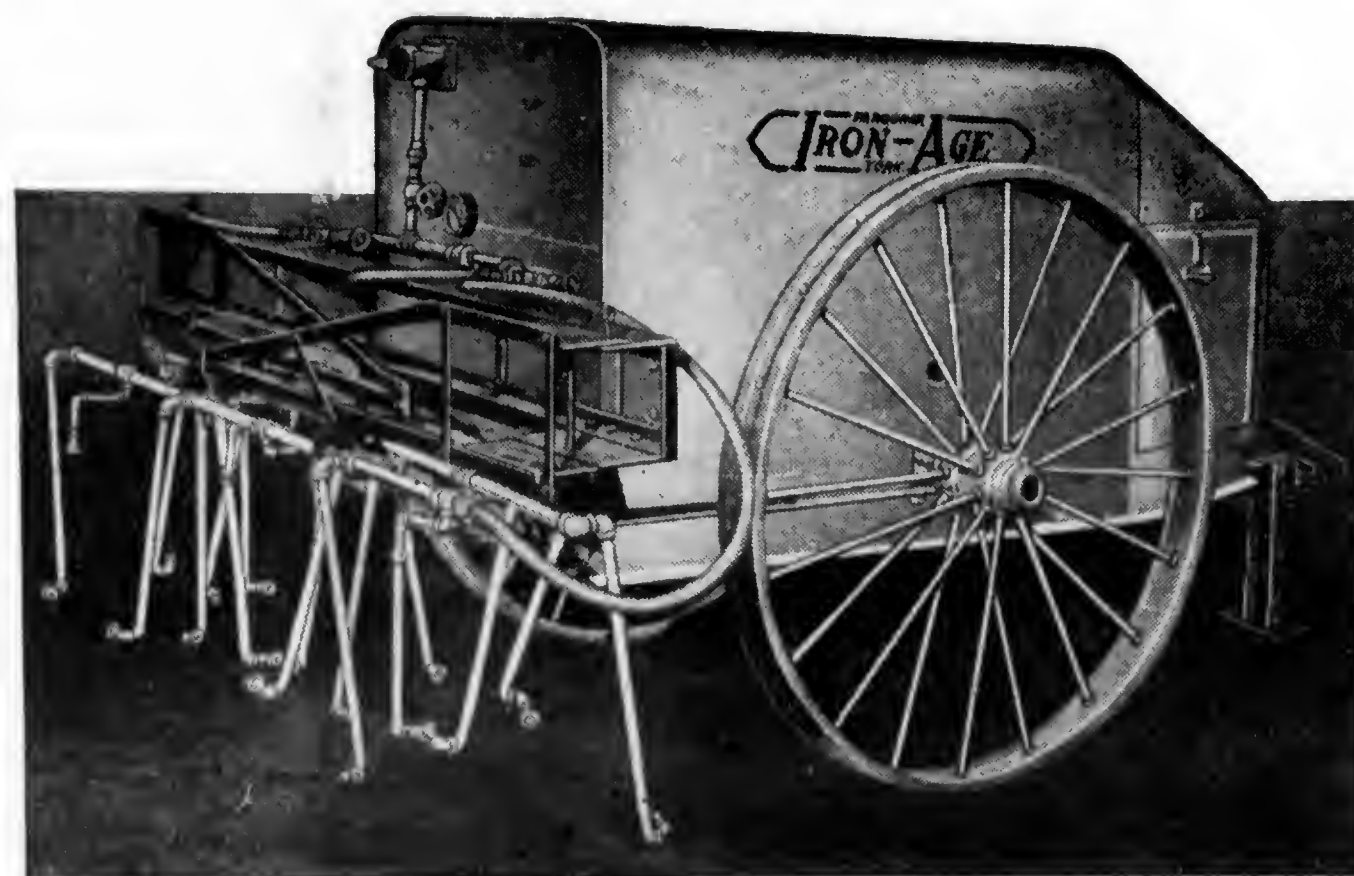
Row Crop Sprayers



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THE GUIDE POST

PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GROWERS

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POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

Keep Up-to-Date on Potato Fertilizers

Many experiment stations have recently revised their fertilizer recommendations for potatoes as a result of their investigations and the adoption of new standardized high-analysis fertilizer grades. The increasing importance of fertilizers well balanced with potash to produce the desired plant growth and yield of high quality potatoes is being emphasized.

Analyses high in potash which are proving popular include: 5-10-10 and 5-10-12 in the Mid-Atlantic States; 4-8-10 and 8-16-20 in New England; and 3-9-18 and 3-12-12 in the Midwest. Rates of application depend upon the plant food available in the soil and the high plant-food requirement of the expected yield. To guard against potash deficiency, apply enough fertilizer to supply at least 200 lbs. of actual potash per acre.

If you are in doubt as to just what analysis and amount to apply to meet the needs of your soils, consult your experiment station or county agent. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised to learn how little extra it costs to buy potato fertilizers containing enough potash to insure increased yields of No. 1 potatoes.

Write us for additional information
and literature on fertilizing crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Timely Quotations From Nixon's Potato Book Selected By Miss Sloop

Humus

How much humus and what kind the potato growers will have for next year's potato crop will be determined very largely by what he does in the next thirty or forty days. It seems fitting, therefore, to quote from Dr. Nixon's book on this important matter.

Humus is the partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter. It has its origin in plant and animal residues, such as roots, stems, and leaves of plants, and the bodies of animals. Humus is the organic portion of soil. It gives "life" to the soil, making a light friable soil out of an otherwise heavy, close one. Humus increases the water holding capacity of the soil; disseminates water in periods of excess precipitation, and conserves moisture in periods of drought. It absorbs plant food from the soil solution and ammonia from the air, holding them in available form for plant growth, and is the most important constituent of the soil. For the potato grower, it is indispensable.

"A short rotation, where each crop occupies the ground but a single year, helps greatly about warding off damage by all the various pests," Dr. Nixon quotes from T. B. Terry. "They hardly have a chance to get a foothold before their feeding ground is torn up, and perhaps a crop put in that they do not like. When we find a few grub-eaten potatoes, it is, as a rule, if not always, where there was a thinnish spot in the clover. Have such heavy crops of clover, so thick, and shading the ground so thoroughly, that the May-beetle that lays the eggs will not be fool enough to deposit them in such a cold, dark place, where they would never hatch. You know I told you Nature is down on the underling. It is no use to spend time growling about this. You can't change the law. Don't have any thin clover and then practically no grubs and more dollars; for just as sure is the other law that 'unto him that hath, shall be given.'

"But a great advantage that comes to us from rotation is the chance it gives us to bring in what is called a renovating crop. A renovating crop is one that gathers up fertility, and leaves the soil richer than it was before, in available fertility. Legumes are our most practical plants for this purpose in this local-

ity, and over a large part of the country. There are many thousands of farms in this country where a far greater prosperity would come from systematic attention to this matter of rotation and legume-growing, whether potatoes are grown or not. In traveling thousands of miles, both east and west, month after month, I could not help noticing that most fields are seeded with timothy, and comparatively few with clover or other legumes. In the far east they grow grass too exclusively oftentimes. Land is left seeded, and mowed until it hardly pays for the labor. In the west there has been too much continuous grain growing and too little seeding done. Well, it is a change and a rest to seed down with timothy. It is rotation but not renovation in the slightest degree."

It should be borne in mind, however, that potatoes do their best following a legume. If this has not been proved then we have no authentic information on a rotation for potatoes.

In the forty-year interval since Terry observed that, "In the East they grow grass too exclusively," golden rod, running briars, paint brush, and poverty grass have taken over many thousands of farms. True, much of this land was never adapted for agricultural purposes but much more of it, if you include the thousands of acres that are going the same route, could be highly productive—made so with lime and legumes.

There are comparatively few acres in the entire northeastern quarter of the United States capable of producing over 400 bushels of potatoes per acre. A good test to determine the status of the humus content of the soil is to see how nearly the soil in question will come to producing a 400-bushel yield.

It is evident that the potato grower of the future has the job on his hands of increasing the humus content of the soil. With lime and legumes, the job is not an impossible one.

One of the millstones dropped from the neck of the potato industry was the realization that livestock was not a necessity for maintaining soil fertility. There are still some folks who have not realized this. One well-known potato grower put it this way: "I was in the dairy business to enrich the soil the same as many other farmers, but I did not

succeed. I took all I raised on the farm and fed it to the stock and returned the manure to the land. It was like tapping water out of the barrel at the bottom and pouring it back again at the top. If you are not careful in this process you will spill some while going through with it. . . . My farm never got rich until I used humus in the soil and used commercial fertilizer." I do not want to leave the impression that livestock and manure may not have a place in a rotation for potatoes, but I do want to call attention to the fact that livestock as a means of maintaining soil fertility must compete in the future with lime and legumes.

If you will drain land that needs it and then grow legumes systematically, and help it all you can, in many cases it will just put one more farm into yours. Without any more plowing or working, or seed, taxes or labor, to speak of, you may draw on the farm down below, that now lies idle and useless, like coal in a mine waiting for man to use it. On my own farm, former owners had to scrimp to get along, while thousands of dollars that I have easily pumped up were lying within three feet of the surface.

It is doing a few things *thoroughly* well that will pay in the future; half doing a great many things never will any more. The world is running over full of ordinary—plenty of room for experts, however, in any line.

Potato Growing as a Specialty

When I speak of the potato grower as a specialist, I do not mean that he should grow potatoes and nothing else, but, rather, that he should make that his leading crop—his main source of income. Other crops must be grown with them, of course, to make up a rotation.

Let me give you some reasons why the large grower of potatoes, who makes this his chief business, can make more money. First, he can afford to have all the tools and contrivances that are made for saving labor. The man who raises only two or three acres of potatoes cannot afford all the expensive labor-saving tools, and therefore, cannot make as much money, for he cannot put in or care for his crop as cheaply nor can he market it in as good shape. Again, the specialist not only can have the advantage of all the best tools, but, what is more important, he can use them just when they ought to be used, as that is his business, and nothing else interferes.

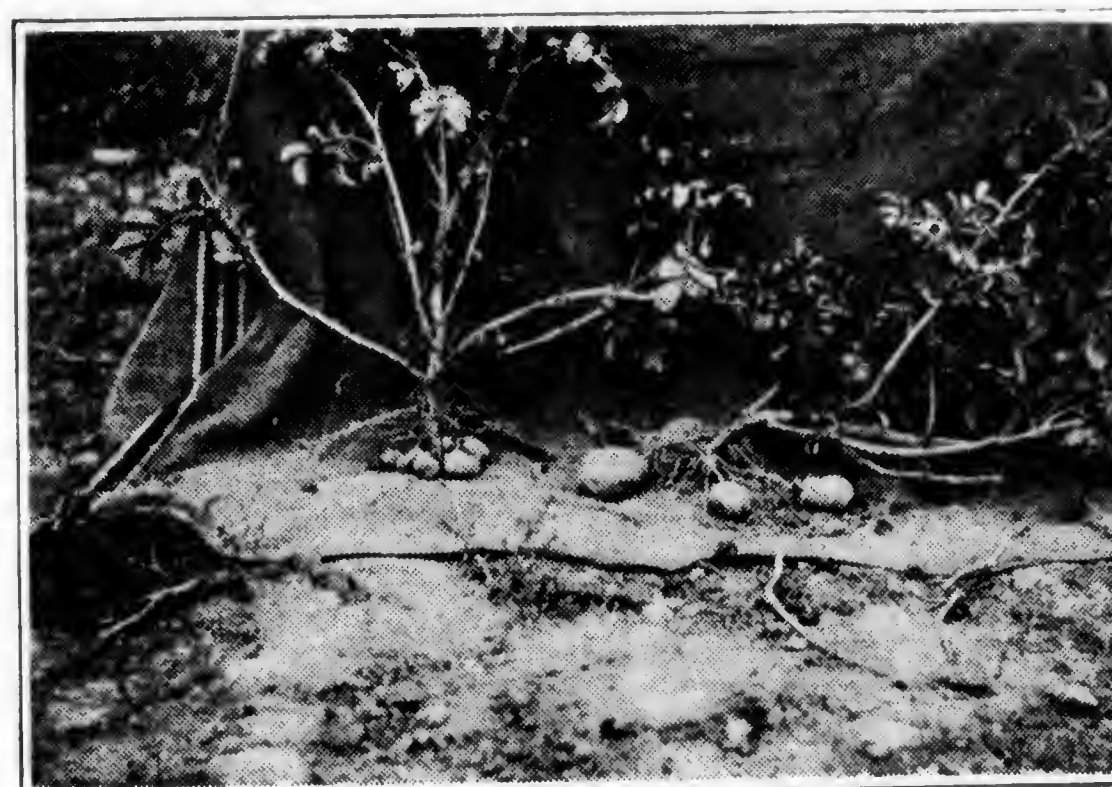
If he has a great variety of crops to care for, and perhaps a dairy business besides, this is often quite impossible. There are times, in this locality, when one day's work with the whole farm force, each man supplied with a weeder, a cultivator, or a sprayer, at exactly the right time, would be of very great advantage to the crop—possibly almost the making of it. The specialist can arrange such a day's work.

The large grower may also concentrate most of his energy and study in one direction, rather than scatter them in many directions. Instead of being a jack of all trades and particularly good at none, he can have a chance to excel in one direction. If he improves that chance and pushes his specialty to the utmost, he will find not only that it pays in dollars and cents, develops his faculties, and makes him self-reliant, but that he will have less cause for worry, and probably incur less loss from having too many irons in the fire. Monetary gain should not be the chief gain in life. The secret of happiness is not in doing what you like, but in liking what you have to do, whether it is spraying, weeding, cultivating, or any other of the necessary operations in connection with our specialty. Each individual must adapt himself to his circumstances.

"I have in mind a man who is now working very much as we did when we first came on the farm," Dr. Nixon quoted from Terry, "He has cows, and young cattle, and pigs and chickens, and raises, or tries to, everything he needs for himself and stock that will grow on his place. He and his family work very hard, early and late, and have for many years, and they just barely live, as he has told me. Every year they put in two or three acres of potatoes. They plow out the furrows with a one-horse plow. Then they drop them by hand and cover them with a hoe. When the weeds get to show green all over the field they cultivate up what they can between the rows, and day after day work hard to hoe out those in the hills. Often the clay soil dries and bakes after a shower because they are so driven with work that it is impossible to tend to anything on time. Well, they get through some way, and dig them out by hand, late, in the mud! And labor, interest, and seed, fairly paid for, would have brought more than they harvest. This picture is not overdrawn in the least. Now, you may talk against specialties all you please; here are the

facts: that man is growing poorer and poorer growing potatoes, while we are making money right along. He has no business to plant a single one. If all his efforts were concentrated on his cows, and food to keep them, he might soon be independent. At any rate, he would have a chance to be. Now he has no possible chance. If he makes a little something in one line, it is overbalanced by losses on something he should not have fussed with. We have been just as poor, and worked just as hard, and just so contrary to sound business principles. Little by little we have found out better."

The fundamental principles underlying modern potato growing are virtually the same as those initiated by Terry and his contemporaries. In recent years,



A hill from a properly weeded row and one from an adjacent row not weeded. Note the effect of tuber set which was the result of a temperature relationship.

rapid changes have taken place in the methods of applying these principles. In fact, the greatest problem confronting the potato industry is to keep modern or abreast of the times. This applies not only to those who grow potatoes, but to those who are *leaders of thought* in the industry. The leading growers of the present day have shown that these principles are universally adaptable. These growers have extended materially the boundaries of economical potato production by utilizing soils and climate which, traditionally at least, have been considered unadaptable.

The best soil for economical potato production is one which contains an abundance of humus, provided it is well drained. Land that is not naturally well drained, or will not respond to drainage is not adapted to economical potato yields.

Weeding and Cultivating

Quoting again from Terry, Dr. Nixon says, "Could I live my life over it seems now as though I would just do my best, and never worry a bit. But, friends, there is a great deal for you to do before you fold your hands and say you have done what you could. . . . Nature wants to help you; but she has her fixed laws, which she will not change one iota. She has given us brains to study out such matters; we must use them or take the consequences. Providence will never keep weeds from drinking up the moisture or eating the plant-food. She will never keep the surface of the soil stirred for you, although she has arranged that, if you do these things for yourself, in the best way and on time, your reward shall be great."

"If the planter is used to put in the crop the drills all show plainly, so one can cultivate as well before the potatoes come up as after; in fact, better. Going over the land so much with horses and planter has packed it pretty solidly between the rows, and so we cultivate deeply and thoroughly the first thing—tear up the soil just all we can. Within a week or so after planting, we harrow the field lengthwise. Within four or five days, say, we harrow lengthwise again; and then, after about as many more days, crosswise. It is well to drive fast, as the harrow then levels the ridges better. These three harrowings should make the surface entirely level and clean and fine. I would not ridge up much when planting with a planter. . . . one must be on the watch to do this harrowing at just the right time. . . . If a shower is likely to come in a few hours, and you

(Continued on page 16)

THE GUIDE POST

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF MAY

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the West—
And woods and fields are sweet again
And warmth within the mountain's
breast.
So simple is the earth we tread,
So quick with love and life her fame,
Ten thousand years have dawned and
fled,
An still her magic is the same.

—Stafford A. Booke

ASSOCIATION STILL SEEKING NEW MEMBERS

Each grower who has not already done so, still has time to hunt up a non-member friend and enlist him with the Association, for the membership drive now on is relentless. Modestly estimated, 500 new members should still be added before we feel the drive dare close.

Ivan Miller, Erie County grower, whose name is now appearing regularly in this column, did some real Associa-

tion boosting this last month. He found three new members since the last GUIDE POST was published. This is good, but better still, Mr. Miller sent us two members a month ago, and several before that. Ivan Miller, definitely, is boosting his Association.

The Union County Potato Growers came through this past month, under the guidance of Secretary C. L. Miller, fifteen strong. Some of these were brand new members, and some were former members whose memberships had expired several years ago. One or the other, the Association is happy to have them all with us for the coming year.

Roy Hess, of Columbia County, like Ivan Miller, keeps right after new members and succeeds in no small manner in finding some. During the past month he has lined up and signed up three for us. Roy Hess, too, stands for a bigger and better Association.

J. C. McClurg, of Crawford County, also keeps right up with the drive—if not ahead of it. Anyhow, his converts of the past few months are many, and those of the past month total four. Mr. McClurg, also, is a builder.

W. E. Weatherby, Warren County cooperator, who earlier in the year rounded up ten new members all in one shot, located two more this past month.

Doyle Stutzman, active Indiana County grower, found his new member several weeks ago in a neighboring Indiana Countian, who is now officially on the Association roll call.

Joseph K. Kreider, young Lebanon County cooperator, and now manager of the Lebanon County Cooperative Association, lined up a good neighbor and brought him back into the fold.

And again an out-of-state subscriber has grasped the spirit of the drive. S. E. "Mac" McCune, Ohioan and salesman deluxe, got after one of his Pennsylvania friends and enlisted him a member for 1939.

Members. The above men are building their Association as should you. They want their Association to be outstanding in membership and deed. They, and we, would be proud to have you, as individual growers, give them a hand in this work, and help them push this drive over the top.

Growers. Find your new member today.

Blue Label Pack Profits York County Grower \$57.00 A Day

(Editor's Note: L. O. Thompson, Association Director from York County, tried the Association marketing plan for the first time last fall. His enthusiasm over the program was very great. Here he writes, for the benefit of fellow growers, what profits he realized from the use of the marketing plan).

Here in York County we have a poor market for our potatoes in the Fall between September first and November first. This market condition exists because York County is made up of small potato growers who do not store any of their crop. Instead, when harvest time comes, they dig their potatoes and put them on the market, regardless of the price. Then the Baltimore market is very depressed during this period.

Late in November on my farm we had a lot of our crop on the barn floor when the weather changed to extreme cold. Immediately I had a dealer bid on the lot, and the most he would offer me was 47c per bushel, graded U. S. No. 1, the dealer furnishing the bags.

I contacted Mr. Bower at the Association office, at Bellefonte, and he arranged sale for my potatoes to the Atlantic Commission Company terminal in Baltimore, at 22c a peck.

Below is an actual picture of my costs to pack and deliver my potatoes through the Association. If I had packed for the dealer in 100 lb. burlap bags, I could have done with two less men. That would have been all the difference in the packing.

Had I packed the dealer these burlaps at the farm—250 bushels (equivalent to 1,000 Blue pecks) at 47c per bushel, I would have received \$117.50.

The price I received packing in Blue Label pecks was 22c per peck, delivered to Baltimore, or \$220.00 for 1,000 pecks. My complete costs were:

Cost of bags	\$17.50
Hauling	17.50
Inspector (10 hrs.)	2.50
3 Men (10 hrs.)	6.00
2 Crippled Men (10 hrs.)	2.00
Total cost	\$45.50

Subtracting my costs from the delivered price of the Blue pecks (\$220.00 less \$45.50) I still received \$174.50 for the 1,000 Blue pecks. This leaves me a net profit over the dealer's price (\$117.50) of \$57.00 for one ten-hour day's work—and approximately 25c per bushel more than I would have received selling to the dealer.

At the same time, I gave work to additional men, and most important of all, I sent my potatoes to market in *identified* packages and thus did my bit to bring recognition to Pennsylvania potatoes.



L. O. Thompson's prize field of potatoes during the 1938-39 season, though it does look a little like a pumpkin patch. This field yielded over 500 bushels to the acre, and the potatoes were quality potatoes spelled with a capital Q.

As the season advances in York County and the distressed, unstored crops are moved away, potatoes become far less plentiful, and the difference in the Association and dealer's prices is not always quite so great, but there is always a definite margin of profit during the entire marketing season, and the Association pack always carries the identity which will enhance the value of Pennsylvania potatoes everywhere.

It is my wish that more of our York County growers would pack in the Association Blue Labels and make this extra money for themselves.

—L. O. Thompson

Your Spray Equipment

Some types of farm equipment can be pulled into the implement shed at the end of the season's work and left until the following spring without damaging results. This cannot be said of the sprayer and sprayer equipment. Such a practice is neither advisable nor economical. Various parts of a spray pump such as cylinders, plungers, valves, etc., are fitted with exact precision. Lack of care in storing may result in rust, corrosion or freezing, causing permanent damage to essential parts.

If, when your sprayer was stored last fall you failed to flush the tank, pump, hose and pipe connections with clean water and if all working parts were not thoroughly drained and oiled, then it is most important that this work be given immediate attention in order to facilitate operation and ease of adjustment of all working parts.

The sprayer represents the largest investment of the spray equipment; therefore, it should receive first attention. However, it is just as important that other equipment and spray materials be properly cared for. In the same way that attention to details in applying the spray plays a big part toward success, so will attention to less important equipment profit the grower. Time devoted to occasional painting of the various equipment, proper care of barrels, hose and mixing tools, during the spray season, will prove good economy. Good strainers will last for years if carefully treated. Was your strainer oiled last fall to stop the corroding effect of the copper solution? If not, give it immediate attention. You may find it worthless for use during the coming season. Replace it at once in order that no time be lost when the first spray should be applied. If lime and copper were carried over and not stored in a dry place, it may be worthless for use during the coming season. Lump lime which has air-slaked is useless for making Bordeaux Mixture.

It has been pointed out that the first spray application should be made when the plants are yet quite small. More growers fail to make these applications at the proper time, because of their failure to have the sprayer ready for action than from all other causes. It is the grower's own responsibility to have his sprayer in readiness for continued, uninterrupted and efficient operation. To

attain this, the sprayer should be carefully checked as to worn or broken parts so that the needed repairs can be made in plenty of time to begin the season's work. Pump packing, bushings, hose and nozzle discs are the most common replacements needed. Engines should be carefully inspected and put into the best of working order. There will be many times through the spraying season that a few moments used in oiling or adjusting will be time well spent. Plenty of oil is indispensable to continued and uninterrupted sprayer performance.

The time to see that your equipment is in the best of working order is now. Don't delay because delay in making timely spray applications cost money which, in the last analysis, always is paid by the grower.

EARL FRENCH, ASS'N COOPERATOR ADDRESSES MARKETING OFFICIALS

Earl R. French, of the Atlantic Commission Company, New York City, who spoke during the recent Farm Show at the Potato Growers' marketing meeting, was one of the principal speakers at the two-day session of the Atlantic States Division of the National Association of Marketing Officials, held in Washington, D. C., April 27-28th.

Mr. French took as his subject, "Some Requirements on Building Markets." In his address, he gave graphic description of the trend and growth of the fruit and vegetable industry, resulting in the expansion of terminal market facilities, refrigerated equipment built by the railroads, the great fleet of motor trucks now used in transporting perishables, intensification of farming, new acreage now coming into bearing, better strains of seeds and improvements made in grades and packs. All markets are now competitive, Mr. French stated, with the season practically removed so far as fruits and vegetables are concerned but with these many favorable features offset to a large degree at the present time by a decline in consumption of certain fruits and vegetables and with the buying power, he said, now about 75 per cent of normal.

(Continued on page 19)

Potato Cultivation

by J. B. R. DICKEY, Extension Agronomist
The Pennsylvania State College

If this number of the GUIDE POST reaches you in time, it might be well to say a little about seedbed preparation. Delayed plowing often means a dry, hard soil with perhaps *too much* green growth to plow down. All such growth means water taken from the soil. This water is generally needed later for the crop. A dry seed bed is hard to fit. Cut seed put in dry, warm soil often means a poor stand. Reasonably early plowing means more time for proper fitting and the weed killing which goes with it. The spring growth of the green crop is not of much value. The real benefit to the soil is largely in the roots. If there is much old or new top growth a vigorous disking before plowing mixes it better with the soil and aids the job of plowing and thorough fitting.

Don't forget that deep planting, at least 3 inches, below the level, depends on deep fitting. The seed bed should be loosened from the bottom up, as with a spring harrow, rather than fined and settled from the top down as with a disk. One disking after plowing may be good but a pulverized seed bed in a wet season means trouble from the start.

Cultivation

In Jersey the first cultivation used to be made right after planting with two horses hitched on a long evener to a single cultivator weighted with a rock and run to plow depth. This loosened the soil compacted in planting and the idea was good.

The harrow is more efficient than the cultivator and should be used until, and even after, the potatoes come up. If planting has been deep enough one can use a spring harrow at first and later a spike harrow or weeder. After emergence, harrowing or weeding should be done in the afternoon on sunny days when the sprouts are not full of water and brittle. Most growers do not take full advantage of the saving of time possible through using the harrow three or more times before cultivation starts.

Row cultivation at first may be deep and fairly close to thoroughly stir and let air into the soil. One such cultivation, however, is generally enough. Few growers realize how quickly the roots

start to run out, and that any tearing out or cutting off of these roots will hurt growth, especially in dry weather. Cutting off shallow roots and stolons is not a good or satisfactory method of making potatoes root and set deeply. The roots go down naturally after moisture but do much of their feeding rather close to the surface. Deep setting depends largely on deep planting. The Katahdin especially tends to set close to the surface and may produce a lot of sunburned tubers unless planted deep.

After the first working, cultivation should be confined to the surface and the middles. When starting the job it pays to spend a few minutes behind the cultivator, to see if roots are being damaged. If they are, and if it cannot be avoided, it is often better to forego the cultivation altogether. Three row cultivations, preceded by thorough early harrowings and accompanied by the use of the weeder, are enough in a normal season to control weeds. We now know that weed control is after all the principal object of cultivation and that additional tillage often does more harm than good. If the surface is loose and there are no weeds cultivation is generally a useless expense.

Tractor operators are especially apt to cultivate too deeply. They like to make the dirt fly; they have ample power; the outfit runs steadier when run deep, and tractioners always seem to think more about getting a job done and less about how they do it. One can do a perfectly good job of cultivating with a tractor if the rows are evenly spaced, but it will take more supervision and care. The teamster was generally farm-minded, he tended to ease up on his team and be careful of the crop. The tractor operator is too often a "mechanic" with too little interest in the crop he works.

Ridging

Theoretically, potatoes should not be ridged. They will have more soil to root in and more moisture available if worked level. Practically, however, some ridge is generally desirable and most good growers throw a little dirt to the row the last couple of times through.

(Continued on page 18)

Circumstances Alter Cases

1. *Derby*. Good morning, neighbor Scrapewell. I have half a dozen miles to ride today, and shall be extremely obliged if you will lend me your gray mare.
2. *Scrapewell*. It would give me great pleasure to oblige you, friend Derby; but I am under the necessity of going to the mill this very morning, with a bag of corn. My wife wants the meal today, and you know what a time there'll be if I disappoint her.
3. *Derby*. Then she must want it still, for I can assure you the mill does not go today. I heard the miller tell Will Davis that the water was too low.
4. *Scrapewell*. You don't say so! That is bad indeed; for in that case, I shall be obliged to gallop off to town for the meal. My wife would comb my head for me if I would neglect it.
5. *Derby*. I can save you this journey, for I have plenty of meal at home, and will lend your wife as much as she wants.
6. *Scrapewell*. Ah! neighbor Derby, I am sure your meal would never suit my wife. You can't conceive how whimsical she is.
7. *Derby*. If she were ten times more whimsical than she is, I am certain she would like it; for you sold it to me yourself, and you assured me it was the best you ever had.
8. *Scrapewell*. Yes, yes! that's true, indeed; I always have the best of everything. You know, neighbor Derby, that no one is more ready to oblige a friend than I am; but I must tell you that this morning the mare refused to eat hay; and truly, I am afraid she will not carry you.
9. *Derby*. Oh! Never fear! I will feed her well with oats on the road.
10. *Scrapewell*. Oats! Neighbor; oats are very dear.
11. *Derby*. Never mind that. When I have a good job in view, I never stand for trifles.
12. *Scrapewell*. But it is very slippery; and I am afraid she will fall and break your neck.
13. *Derby*. Give yourself no uneasiness about that. The mare is certainly sure-footed; and besides, you were just now talking of galloping her to town.
14. *Scrapewell*. Well, then, to tell you the plain truth, though I wish to oblige you with all my heart, my saddle is torn quite to pieces, and I have just sent my bridle to be mended.
15. *Derby*. Luckily, I have both a bridle and a saddle hanging up at home.
16. *Scrapewell*. Ah! That may be; but I am sure your saddle will never fit my mare. She's very notional.
17. *Derby*. Why, then, I'll borrow neighbor Coldpole's.
18. *Scrapewell*. Coldpole's! his will no more fit than yours.
19. *Derby*. At the worst then, I will go to my good friend, Squire Jones. He has half a score of them; and I am sure that he will lend me one that will fit her.
20. *Scrapewell*. You know, friend Derby, that no one is more willing to oblige his neighbors than I am. I do assure you that the beast should be at your service, with all my heart; but she has not been curried, I believe, for three weeks past. Her foretop and mane want combing and cutting very much. If anyone should see her in her present plight, it would ruin sale of her.
21. *Derby*. Oh, a horse is soon curried, and my son Sam shall attend to it at once.
22. *Scrapewell*. Yes, very likely; but I this moment recollect the creature has no shoes on.
23. *Derby*. Well, is there not a blacksmith hard by?
24. *Scrapewell*. What, that tinker, Dobson? I would not trust such a bungler to shoe a goat. No, no; none but uncle Tom Thumper shall shoe my mare.
25. *Derby*. As good luck will have it then, I shall pass right by his door.
26. *Scrapewell*. (Calling to his son). Tim, Tim! here's neighbor Derby, who wants the loan of the gray mare,

(Continued on page 20)

POTATO CHIPS

Mr. C. L. Fitch, who writes so interestingly in the "New York Produce Packer," has the following to say about new potato varieties. "In my judgment the danger that growers may stampede to new and beautiful sorts is a threat to potato consumption and profits. Is there not a danger that in crowding great quantities of handsome hard Chippewas into the market, we shall persuade millions of families that potatoes are not so good to eat, as we used to think?—In my judgment a stampede to Chippewas would be a large net damage to potato consumption."

Possibly Mr. Fitch has hit the nail on the head in regard to new varieties which are "beautiful but dumb" because you can't eat beauty. The potato growers should avoid the pitfalls fruit growers have gotten into which have caused a serious decline in fruit consumption—why?—because many apples offered the public are beautiful to look at but terrible to eat. What has become of the Northern Spy, the Greenings and Pippins of older days? What is the consumer offered now? York Imperial, Ben Davis, Gano, Black Twig, Stark and highly-colored Western fruit, as dry inside as pop-corn balls. The fruit growers have convinced the housewife that apples are not as good to eat as they used to be. We don't wish to do the same thing with spuds.

RECIPE FOR A SUCCESSFUL COOPERATIVE

1. Secure an adequate tonnage from satisfied members.
2. Sprinkle lightly with operating costs.
3. Place in moderate oven of grading, packing and packaging being certain to maintain proper temperatures of grade quality and attractive packages.
4. Remove from oven and distribute to the hungry public through the most direct sales outlets possible.

George R. (Dick) Pawson, formerly supervising State inspector in Northwestern Pennsylvania, is taking a position as produce inspector for the largest

vegetable cannery in the State. Recently questioned about losing his State job, Dick said he'd rather work for an outfit in the future where a year's job consisted of twelve month's work and where faithful service is given some recognition. Quite right, Dick, and that's why decent people all over the State are working for State civil service.

The New York Sunday Mirror recently stated "The Cooperative movement in America, now numbering 965,000 members will make history before 1940—The Co-ops are the backbone of 'The Swedish Way' to prosperity. Sweden's industrial production is now booming ahead of 1929."

Shipments of early potatoes from Southern states to May 1st are only 60% as heavy as to May 1st last year. Yields in the Hastings section of Florida are not up to earlier expectations. Stocks remaining in late States from the 1938 crop are receiving less competition from the new crop than anticipated, even though acreages planted in the South were less than last year with lighter shipments expected. However, the lateness of the shipping season of all southern states may tend to cause market congestion later in the season, even to the extent that the market quotations for the first Pennsylvania shipments of the 1939 crop may be adversely affected.

Due to rain in most sections of southern Pennsylvania on approximately two days in April out of three, plantings have been light to May 1st. Many growers are reported planting less acreage than reported as intended. This decrease in planting will materially cut the 1939 yield of the Pennsylvania early crop but with more favorable weather during the remainder of the planting season should affect the main crop very little if at all.

Speaking before a large group of Pennsylvania fruit growers recently, E. A. French, of the Atlantic Commission Company, stated that the demand for consumer packs of potatoes has exceeded the supply. He further stated that the

total sales of potatoes in some stores had increased three hundred percent since the advent of the consumer packages. Apparently, conveniently packed potatoes of dependable quality definitely increase the purchases of Mrs. Average Housewife.

All Pennsylvania farmers are urged to support House Bill No. 130 of the present session of the legislature. The bill provides "for the exemption of the tax on such liquid fuels as are used to operate stationary engines or to propel or operate tractors or other machinery used exclusively for agricultural purposes by the owner, tenant, or lessee or his employees or agents only on the farm which he operates and which uses only the highways running through and contiguous to such farms." This bill, which should have been enacted into law 20 years ago, deserves the active support of every Pennsylvania farmer to insure its immediate passage.

If you have been doing something wrong for the past thirty years, you certainly know how to do it wrong.

"The best way to control scab is to keep it off the farm" according to Dr. J. H. Muncie of Michigan State College. Once established in a field it is next to impossible to get rid of scab. Clean potatoes may be produced some years if weather conditions become unfavorable, scabby tubers will be produced again, Dr. Muncie states. The methods used to control scab according to Muncie are the use of scab resistant varieties, seed treatment, and proper crop rotation.

Some years ago, Theodore Macklin, Professor of Agricultural Marketing, University of Wisconsin, made the following statement about cooperation which is equally relevant today. "It is generally agreed that individuals work alone until conditions drive them to work together when their ability to attain their objectives through competitive methods ceases, men begin cooperating. Depression has carried so many into red ink that financial stress now drives the mass of producers toward group effort. At such times those individuals who have bonded themselves under an organized group responsibility have taken the steps which brought results. Witness the actions of citrus

growers, walnut growers, poultry producers and others who have gotten together, stuck together, and put over their own sound marketing program together."

"BILL SHAKESPUD"

GRADE MORE PA. CROPS

The close of the marketing season for 1938-produced, Pennsylvania fruit and vegetable crops is nearly at hand with the final shipments soon to be made of apples and potatoes from warehouses and cold storage plants in the State.

In commenting on the season, the State Department of Agriculture reports that Pennsylvania products have packed under Federal or State grades a larger quantity of fresh produce than in any previous year.

Department records show that nearly 4,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables have been classified for grade by State-licensed inspectors during the season now closing and in addition nearly 200,000,000 pounds of cannery products delivered to processors were certified as to grade and quality. The estimated farm value of these crops is approximately \$4,000,000.

The Department further states that the demand for Pennsylvania fruits and vegetables both fresh and canned has been meeting a greatly increased demand because of the higher-quality, properly classified and labeled food stuffs which are now being marketed.

CANNED FOODS GRADING DEMONSTRATIONS NOW AVAILABLE

A grading demonstration of canned foods was recently given before the Business Club of Susquehanna University by D. M. James and R. R. Wilkinson of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Cans of tomatoes, corn, peas, beans and fruits were cut and graded to the Federal grades for canned foods. Comparisons were then made between retail prices and quality contained in the cans. Facts of particular consumer interest about canned foods were discussed and demonstrated.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

Man's business is to work—to surmount difficulties, to endure hardship, to solve problems, to overcome the inertia of his own nature: to turn chaos into cosmos by the aid of system—this is to live.

★ ★ ★

There is no such thing as success in a bad business.

★ ★ ★

The road to success is filled with "No Parking" signs. Keep on going. There is plenty of room at the top. The bottom is always crowded.

★ ★ ★

This world was not made for one man, but for humankind. Each man can help the other—most "Potato Growers" want to. Those growers who are so blind as not to see proffered help deserve the lowly position they occupy.

★ ★ ★

You may be sold on yourself; you may believe in your own business, you may be perfectly satisfied that you can serve others better than anyone else in your line; but the trouble with this creed of over-faith in yourself is that a man often goes busted when he fails to impart his information to the public.

★ ★ ★

The lightning bug is a brilliant thing, But the insect is so blind— It goes on stumbling through the world, With its head-light on behind.

★ ★ ★

The Farmer belongs to the Labor Union. He works on the eight hour plan—eight hours before dinner and eight hours after dinner.

★ ★ ★

The man who had just arrived at the summer resort turned to the man sitting in the next chair on the veranda. "Say, I don't understand," he remarked, "why they call this hotel 'The Palms.' There isn't a tree in sight." "You just wait," his neighbor answered; "you just wait 'till you want some of the help to do anything for you."

HELL'S DELIGHT—New York City

"Vulgar of manners, overfed, Overdressed and underbred Heartless, Godless, Hell's delight, Rude by day and lewd by night, Bedwarfed the man, o'ergrown the brute Ruled by boss and prostitute; Purple robed and pauper clad, Raving, rotting, money mad; A squirming herd in Mammon's mesh, A wilderness of human flesh; Crazy with avarice, lust and ruin, New York, the names delirium!"

★ ★ ★

Why not insist that the next war be fought on a cash basis?

★ ★ ★

Excel your competitor and you won't need to undersell him.

★ ★ ★

When a man has a chip on his shoulder, it is safe to hit him on the nose—but keep away from the fellow who tries to avoid trouble.

★ ★ ★

It is the finest thing in the world to live—most people only exist.

★ ★ ★

Some farmers can't fall out of bed. They sleep on the floor. They would go back to flail, oxcart and tallow-dip. While these Rip Van Winkles sleep, the real potato growers make a success of their business.

★ ★ ★

THE MEAL TICKET

A meal ticket is one thing we are all trying to make sure of—for life.

Bread and Butter will always be fashionable — supplemented with the homely spud. Ham and Eggs will always go in good society.

The preacher asked this question, "Mary, who is God?" She replied, "He is the Higher-up Man that Mamma talks to when she scrapes the bottom of the flour barrel."

(Continued on page 22)

Centre Countians Planning Potato Soy-Bean Program

In an effort to get the Penn's Valley farmers (Centre County) the greatest possible cash returns, a movement is under way in this section to launch a definite potato and soy bean program.

With the whole hearted backing of the business men of the Penn's Valley vicinity, headed by S. Ward Gramley, of Millheim, Penna., several dozen fine farmers from this district are looking to such a farm program for future profits.

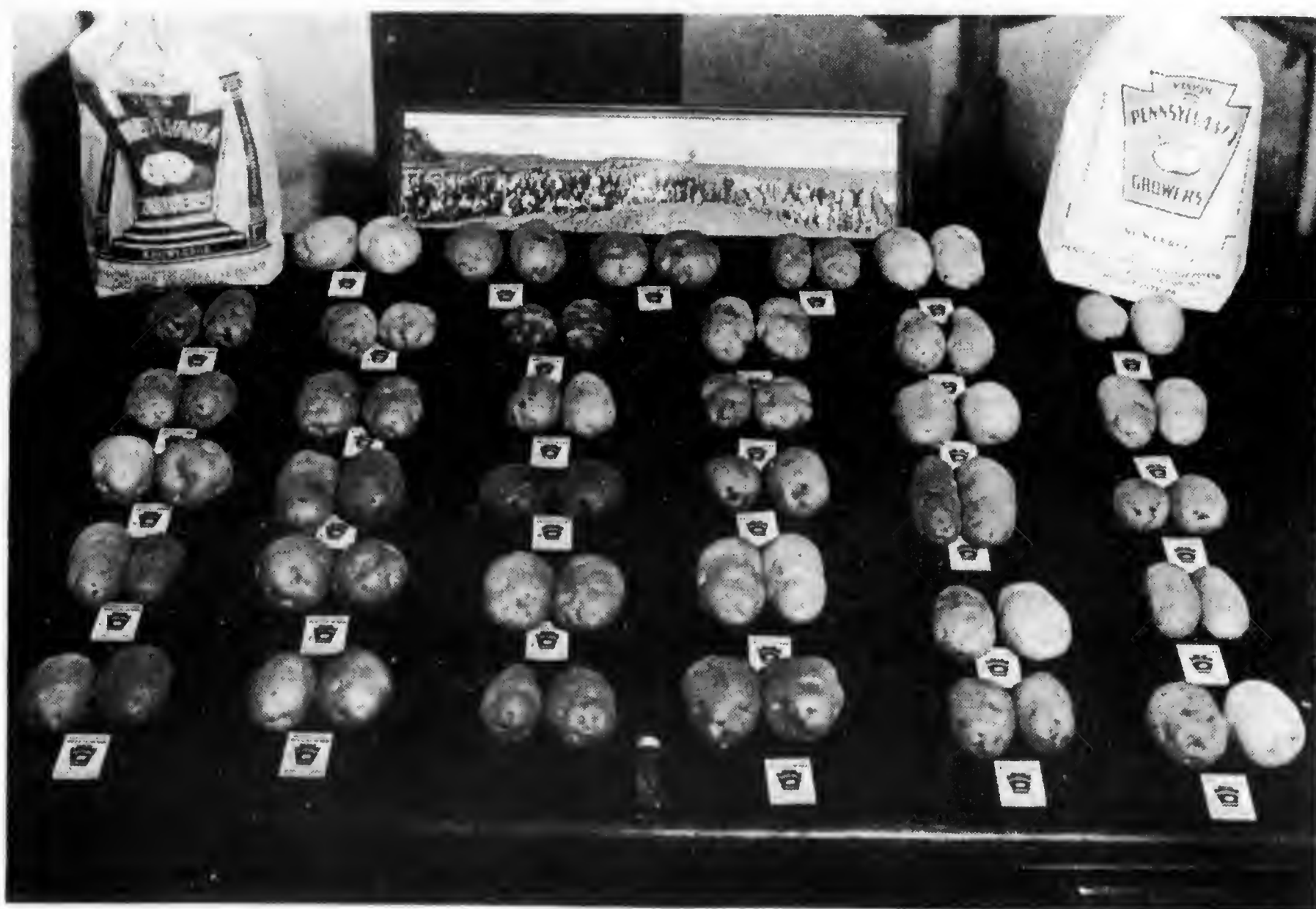
These men include: Stanley Fiedler, Henry J. Stover, Frank Walker, Orvis Hosterman, L. P. Fiedler, Paul Winkelbleck and John Bower, of Aaronsburg; Paul Thompson, Russel Grazier, W. N. Duck, Brown Harmon and A. J. Burrell, of Millheim; Robert Harmon, R. R. Ziegler, Charles Rossman and E. I. Feltenberger, of Spring Mills; Paul M. Stover,

Stewart Orndorf and Orvis Orndorf, of Woodward; Ray C. Haugh, Eldon Greninger and M. C. Wert, of Rebersburg; C. F. Corman, of Coburn; and George Long, of Madisonburg.

Definite acreages of both potatoes and soy beans are being planned for this year's planting by these men, to supplement various other farm crops which have not been profitable during recent years, and plans are going forward to be in position to take care of these crops as they mature. Two of the above men have already purchased a truck on which they plan to mount a sprayer.

The Association looks to groups such as this to do a real job in their new endeavor, and prove that these crops will make deserving returns to the growers.

NEW SEEDLING VARIETIES



Early in April, the planting of thousands of new seedling varieties was under way. A number of trial plots were planted over the State in addition to the proving plots at Hershey and the propagation plots in Potter County. The "Nittany" has already taken its place in production and in the markets, with thousands of acres more being planted commercially this spring. The "Pennigan" is on its way, with several hundred acres being planted for seed propagation and distribution. A number of other promising varieties will be multiplied and tested during the year.

Marketing the 1939 Crop A Price Synopsis by the "Observer"

The 1939 crop was harvested by most growers with the expectation of a steady price advance throughout the season. It was felt that the estimated crop of 369,000,000 bushels, with heavy waste from blight rot in most sections of the country, would not allow sufficient market supplies to keep the price level from advancing. The following chart shows the average wholesale price of Pennsylvania U. S. No. 1 potatoes, per 100 lbs., in Philadelphia from September 21st to April 26th with a comparison of the price of Blue labeled pecks in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh from October 20th through March 29th in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

		Phila., 100 lbs.	Phila. Pecks	Pittsb. Pecks
Sept. 21		\$1.10	..	..
Sept. 28		1.00	..	..
Oct. 3		1.05	..	..
Oct. 11		1.10	..	..
Oct. 19		1.10	21.5	22
Oct. 25		1.10	21.5	22
Nov. 2		1.15	21.5	..
Nov. 10		1.15	20.5	21.5
Nov. 23		1.15	21.5	24
Nov. 30		1.25	21.5	24
Dec. 7		1.30	Baltimore 23.5	25
Dec. 14		1.30	25	26
Dec. 22		1.35	25	26
Dec. 30		1.40	25	26
Jan. 6		1.50	25	26
Jan. 13		1.55	26	26.5
Jan. 23		1.55	25.5	26
Jan. 28		1.55	25.5	26
Feb. 6		1.55	25.5	26
Feb. 13		1.50	25	25
Feb. 20		1.45	25	24.5
Feb. 24		1.40	25	24.5
March 1		1.35	24	24.5
March 4		1.30	24	24.5
March 13		1.30	24	24.5
March 20		1.20	24	24.5
March 28		1.20	24	24.5
March 31		1.30	25	..
April 5		1.35	25.5	27
April 7		1.40	26	..
April 11		1.45	26	28.5
April 19		1.85	27	..
April 24		2.00	..	..
April 26		1.80	..	..

The above table shows that prices advanced very gradually during the Fall months, not making appreciable ad-

vances over the Fall digging-time price of around \$1.00 per 100 lbs. until December and January.

This was another season when it paid to store beyond digging-time. Following the peak price of around \$1.55 received during late January and early February, the prices declined to \$1.20 late in March. Then a sharper advance started early in April until a peak of around \$2.00 a hundred was received on the 24th of April. Therefore, it paid best to sell either in the late January—early February period or in late April.

These actual prices show definitely that Blue Label pecks consistently topped prices for outstanding U. S. No. 1 stocks packed in 100 lb. burlaps throughout the entire season, frequently as much as 20c per bushel.

A FUNNY THING

It is a funny thing, but true,
That folks you don't like, don't like you;
I don't know why this should be so,
But just the same I always know
If I am "sour," friends are few;
If I am friendly, folks are, too.
Sometimes I get up in the morn
A-wishin' I was never born;
I make of cross remarks a few,
And then my family wishes, too,
That I had gone some other place
Instead of showing them my face,
But let me change my little "tune,"
And sing and smile, then pretty soon
The folks around me sing and smile;
I guess 'twas catching all the while.
Yes, 'tis a funny thing, but true,
The folks you like will sure like you.

—Anonymous.

The Added Touch

Mother asked her six-year old what loving kindness meant.

"Well," said the little boy, "when I ask you for a piece of bread and butter, and you give it to me, that's kindness, but when you put jam on it, that's loving kindness."

—The Chicago Tribune

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM NIXON'S POTATO BOOK

(Continued from page 5)

harrowed only three days before, perhaps it may be best to harrow again; for, before the earth dries after the rain, the weeds may get out to daylight. The rain may continue some days. You must not take any risk, but always strive to keep the upper hand. I like to have the last harrowing done just before the plants come out in sight. Here and there one may be out, but I should like to have the great mass of them come up soon after the last harrowing.

"As soon as the rows show plainly, we use the weeder with one horse, that walks between the rows, drawing the weeder, which in clear mellow soil harrows the surface lightly between the rows and in the hills, or drills, two rows at a time. If the soil is packed by rain, we cultivate first and follow with the weeder. . . . It is important that a weeder be used when the earth is just dry enough after a shower and not too dry . . . have enough weeders to go over your field on time. We continue to use the weeder until the tops are quite large. . . . When the tops shade the earth under them where it cannot be stirred with the cultivator, the weeder is no longer needed.

"You will notice we use the cultivators in connection with the weeder, even if the latter on fine soil might do alone. One can hardly overdo this matter of tillage, and there is a great deal in having the surface fine, as well as freshly stirred. Don't forget this. You may tear it up roughly on half a field with cultivators having large wide teeth, and I will use these implements on the other half, that just rake the surface, leaving it fine and level, and some years, at least, I will leave you away behind. After we stop the use of the weeder, we continue the cultivation, narrowing up the cultivator. . . .

"About the time the tubers are beginning to form, or just before the potato vines begin to lop over, we have found it best to use the Planet Junior once with side shovels on, throwing a little earth in under the plants. For this purpose, we go twice in a row. All other cultivation is done only once in a row. The rows are so straight that we do almost perfect work on each side at once. Now a very important point: The first

cultivation after the plants break ground should be deep—as deep and thorough as is possible with one strong horse. Then give them the soil to grow in, and let all after cultivation, without any exception, be shallow—about one and one half inches deep is all that I allow. . . . Now I want you to know what I am about, and tending to this matter. I know that no careless man is "riding" the cultivator and sinking the teeth 3 or 4 inches. I will have no boy work in this line, but a good man, and he is plainly told that he might ten times better be sitting in the shade than running a cultivator deep in my potato field.

"I have a neighbor who is a first-class farmer. One year our potato fields were side by side. We both planted at the same time, in the same way, the same variety of potatoes. He began planting next to my line, while I began on the side of my field farthest from the line. We were about a week behind. They came up later and kept just so much behind, in spite of the best care we could give. I couldn't get ahead of my neighbor in tillage. Really my field averaged about like his, but it troubled me to have them a little behind where they were side by side—don't you see? I used to go out every evening and look at them, but his kept the start they had. One day when I was cultivating, I looked over and saw a young man cultivating in the next field. As I watched him, it seemed to me as though he were bearing down on the cultivator handles. At night, I went over and looked, and he had done just that thing. The wheel on the cultivator was properly set and the frame expanded as wide as would answer, and then the man had put his weight on enough so that the rear teeth on each side had gone down, close to the drills, some 4 or 5 inches. For an instant I felt glad, for now I knew the race was mine; and then better feeling prevailed, and I was sorry that such a mistake had been made. It did not rain for some time, and was quite dry, and those potatoes came almost to a standstill, while mine grew right on as before. The damage done in that one day was very great. I have told this bit of experience only with the hope that it will help to impress this point on your minds. There is no theory about this. I know that I am right."

The fact is not generally appreciated that tuber formation takes place most rapidly when the soil temperature is be-

(Continued on page 18)

Pennsylvania Quality Potatoes For Pennsylvanians

Appetizing Ways to Prepare Them

POTATOES GOLDEN ROD

- 1 quart diced PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- 2 cups milk
- 2 hard-boiled eggs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- 2 rounded tablespoons flour
- 2 rounded tablespoons oleomargarine
- 2 tablespoons finely mixed onion
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

Boil the potatoes 20 minutes; then drain and add the milk, onion, salt and pepper; boil slowly until very tender (about 12 minutes); then add the white of hard-boiled eggs, which is cut into thin rings. Mix the soft oleomargarine and flour until smooth and add to the potatoes; boil until quite thick. Pour into hot tureen; rub the yoke of eggs through coarse strainer over the top of the potatoes and sprinkle with the finely chopped parsley.

—Mrs. Anna B. Scott

RICED POTATOES WITH CHEESE AND BAKED APPLES

- 1 quart small PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
- Paprika

Wash, boil and skin the potatoes; put through fruit press, potato ricer or mash through strainer on to hot dish, which can be put in the oven. Sprinkle with salt and cover with the grated cheese. Place in oven until the cheese is melted.

Serve with quartered baked apples around the potatoes.

Potatoes and cheese make a perfect combination, and as cheese is almost always served with apple, the baked quartered apples make it a very good dish.

—Mrs. Anna B. Scott

(Continued on page 18)

USE

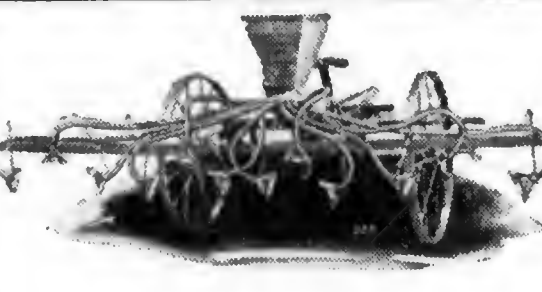


SPRAY LIMES for BEST RESULTS

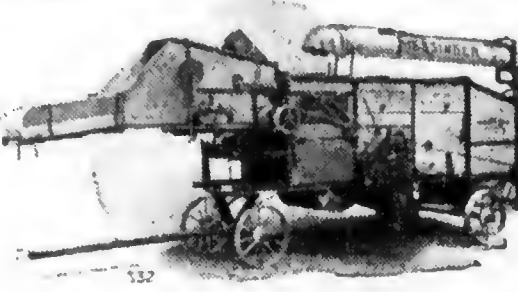
Whiterock Lump and Pebble Lime
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All leaders in their fields.

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MESSINGER



DUSTERS

8 SIZES

THRESHERS

4 SIZES

90 MODELS

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POTATO CULTIVATION*(Continued from page 9)*

The object is to cover some weeds in the row which the weeder should have killed; to prevent tubers pushing out, especially necessary with Katahdins and shallow planting; and as an aid to easier digging. The object should always be a broad, low ridge, rather than one which is high and narrow.

The old one-horse worker does a good finishing job. It should be pulled in narrow with a couple of narrow, shallow running shovels in front, a pair of wings on the side and a v shaped sweep on the rear. The latter cuts off large weeds which have dodged the shovels and leaves the middle loose and level.

The Weeder

Occasionally, in rather dry seasons, a crop can be grown without row cultivation by simply harrowing and weeding. With normal beating rains on heavy soils, however, the middles must be stirred with something more powerful. The weeder is most valuable to supplement the cultivator. If used frequently it breaks slight crusts and knocks the little weeds out of the row. If always run in the same direction the weeder can be used as long as the cultivator without damage to the vines. That is, until they fall down across the rows.

A Few More Timely Hints

1. Plant good, well stored seed. Sprouted and shriveled seed seldom produces a profitable crop.
2. Cut seed into good sized, chunky pieces. Keep cut seed in a cool shady place till planted. Exposure to sun and drying winds causes rotting and poor stands.
3. Fertilize intelligently. The percentages of potash and phosphoric acid should generally be about equal. If vine growth is excessive on well manured soils with luxuriant legume sods turned down, cut down or cut out the nitrogen. Extra fertilizer will not compensate for poor soil and culture. Put the fertilizer in two bands an inch or two from the seed if possible; otherwise, mix it well with the soil. An acid fertilizer may reduce scab damage, is generally cheaper and, under most soil conditions, just as good. We have no evidence of the

need of "special" potato fertilizers or of "rare elements" on potatoes in Pennsylvania.

4. Delaying planting till about June 1 reduces the danger of second growth, but with a dry fall or an early frost may seriously reduce yields. Waiting till after June 1st in the latitude of State College has regularly reduced the yield and percentage of first size tubers.

TIMELY QUOTATIONS FROM NIXON'S POTATO BOOK*(Continued from page 16)*

tween 65 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and when it rises to above 80 degrees tuber growth virtually ceases. An abundance of humus well distributed in the upper layers of soil, deep planting, a deep root system, a frequently stirred surface soil, and a vine growth properly positioned with the weeder all help to prevent the soil temperature reaching the dead-line of 80 degrees.

PENNSYLVANIA QUALITY POTATOES*(Continued from page 17)***FASTNACHT POTATO CAKE**

- 2 large PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard or other shortening
- 1 yeast cake, dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup warm water
- Flour

Boil the pared potatoes in enough water to cover them. Drain off the potato water and save. Mash the potatoes and heat lightly. Measure the potato water and add more water, if necessary to make $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints. Combine with the rest of the ingredients, using enough flour to make a rather stiff batter. Cover and let rise in a warm place until morning. Knead in the morning, adding as much flour as is necessary. Let rise again. Spread on well-greased tins and when light (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours) brush melted butter over top. Strew with "rivels."

EARL FRENCH ASSN. COOPERATOR ADDRESSES MARKETING OFFICIALS*(Continued from page 8)*

"Doctors, health authorities and some of the larger distributors, particularly of citrus fruits, have through their endorsements of the virtues of some fruits and vegetables been able to obtain for the industry a vast amount of free publicity, which has greatly increased the consumption of certain products, but perhaps at the expense of others," he said, and along this line of thought he emphasized that for many years heavy production had been the main objective and that a change is now taking place with more attention being given to marketing. To illustrate he referred to the notable advertising campaigns on different fruits and vegetables of certain states, particularly Maine, Florida and Idaho, designed to create broader outlets for those state grown commodities. As a solution of some of the present difficulties he recommended greater information to consumers, more effort made to create consumer demand and perhaps most important of all, uniformity in quality and the proper identification of products so that consumers would know what they were buying, such as is now being done by the state of Maine in the promotion of 10 and 15 pound containers of potatoes, graded and packed under inspection and carrying a definite state brand. Mr. French's contention was that it is impossible or at least extremely difficult for the individual grower to accomplish good and profitable marketing and that this could be accomplished through organized groups of growers and shippers.

"CAMP POTATO" RECEIVES FINE CONTRIBUTION

The Warner Company, Bellefonte Division, last week made a valuable contribution to "Camp Potato" when they gave the Association a carload of limestone screenings for use at the camp on important concrete work.

Whiterock Quarries, also of Bellefonte, made "Camp Potato" a similar gift several months ago, which was readily used for needed important building projects.

(Continued on page 20)

**LEADING GROWERS
STRONGLY ENDORSE
WASHINGTON
HIGH CALCIUM
POWDERED and PEBBLE
SPRAY LIME**

A Rotary Kiln Product Insuring Perfect Slacking and Complete Satisfaction.

Washington Spraying Hydrated Lime for Dusting Requirements 325 Mesh in 50 Pound Paper Sacks.

Ask the Growers Who Have Used Washington; They Are Easy to Find.

**The Standard Lime
and Stone Company**

First National Bank Building,
Baltimore, Md.

N. E. DIETRICK, Sales Rep.

**A BETTER YIELD
IN EVERY FIELD**



York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

(Continued from page 10)

- to ride to town today. You know the skin was rubbed off her back, last week, a hand's breadth or more. (Gives Tim a wink). However, I believe she is well enough by this time. You know, Tim, how ready I am to oblige my neighbors; indeed, we ought to do all the good we can in this world. We must certainly let neighbor Derby have her if she will possibly answer her purpose. Yes, yes; I see plainly by Tim's countenance, neighbor Derby, that he's disposed to oblige you. I would not have refused you the mare for the worth of her. If I had, I should have expected you to refuse me in turn. None of my neighbors can accuse me of being backward in doing them a kindness whenever it is possible. Come, Tim, what do you say?
27. *Tim*. What do I say, father? Why, sir, I say that I am no less ready than you are to do a neighborly kindness. But the mare is by no means capable of performing the journey. About a hand's breadth, did you say? Why, sir, the skin is torn from the poor creature's back the bigness of your broad-brimmed hat! And, besides, I have promised her, so soon as she is able to travel, to Ned Saunders, to carry a load of apples to market.
28. *Scrapewell*. Do you hear that, neighbor? I am very sorry matters are thus. I would not have dis-obliged you for the price of two such mares. Believe me, neighbor Derby, I am really sorry, for your sake, that matters turn out thus.
29. *Derby*. And I as much for yours, neighbor Scrapewell; for to tell the truth I received a letter this morning from Mr. Griddin, who tells me if I will be in town today, he will give me the refusal of all that lot of timber, which he is about cutting down, on the side of the hill; and I have intended you should have shared half of it, which would have been not less than fifty dollars in your pocket. But as your - - -
30. *Scrapewell*. Fifty dollars, did you say?
31. *Derby*. Ay, truly, did I; but as your mare is out of order, I'll go and see if I can get old Roan, the blacksmith's horse.
32. *Scrapewell*. Old Roan! My mare is at your service, neighbor. Here, Tim, tell Ned Saunders he can't have the mare: Neighbor Derby wants her; and I won't refuse so good a friend anything he asks for.
33. *Derby*. But what are you to do for meal?
34. *Scrapewell*. My wife can do without it for a week if you want the mare so long.
35. *Derby*. But, then, your saddle is all in pieces!
36. *Scrapewell*. I meant the old one. I have bought a new one since, and you shall have the first use of it.
37. *Derby*. And shall I call at Thumper's and get the mare shod?
38. *Scrapewell*. No, no; I had forgotten to tell you that I let neighbor Dobson shoe her, last week, by way of trial; and, to do him justice, he shoes extremely well.
39. *Derby*. But if the poor creature has lost so much skin from off her back—
40. *Scrapewell*. Poh, poh! That is just one of Tim's large stories. I do assure you it was not, at first, bigger than my thumb nail, and I am certain it has not grown any since.
41. *Derby*. At least, however, let her have something she will eat, since she refuses hay.
42. *Scrapewell*. She did indeed, refuse hay this morning; but the only reason was that she was crammed full of oats. You have nothing to fear, neighbor; the mare is in perfect trim; and she will skim you over the ground like a bird. I wish you a good journey and a profitable job.

"CAMP POTATO" RECEIVES FINE CONTRIBUTION

(Continued from page 19)

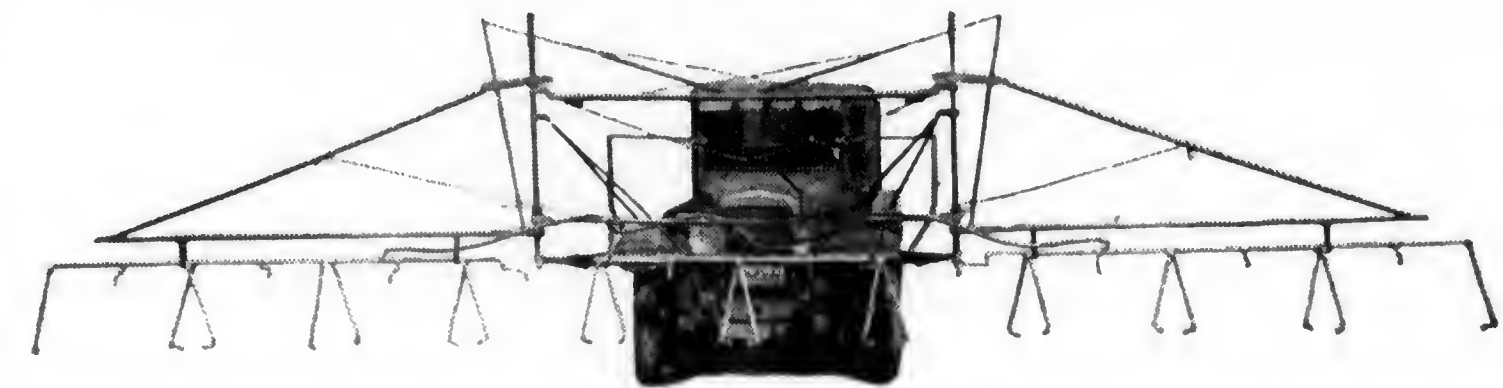
These two outstanding lime firms are giving a real hand to the Pennsylvania growers, and their magnanimous attitude is greatly appreciated. The Association office is particularly proud that local Bellefonte industries, such as these, have made such a generous effort to serve our program.

He who buys needs a thousand eyes; he who sells but one."

—Poor Richard's Almanac

Announcing

THE NEW "BEAN" TUBA-LITE POTATO BOOM



These new booms are suited for use on motor truck sprayers, tractor and team hauled sprayers. Note the following outstanding advantages.

1. Increased strength to stand the shocks and strains of rolling land conditions.
2. Lighter weight by use of tubular steel frame work in place of truss steel construction.
3. Each wing of boom adjustable for height separately.
4. Boom quickly and easily raised or lowered by means of a lever similar to a screw type jack.
5. Boom folds quickly and easily operated by light cable control from driver's seat.
6. Boom opens automatically and is held in open position by coil springs. No swinging or closing on uneven ground.

These booms available in 8, 10 and 12 row sizes on new sprayers and for replacements on sprayers now in service.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

John Bean Mfg. Co.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

(Continued from page 13)

Sky-scrappers, millionaires, rubes and dudes all have the wheat shock and corn-shock and potato stalk — because they have to.

The demogog, the pettifog, and the "road hog" all have the tools of digestion and love the meal ticket grower.

The office holder is a friend of the dear people — at their expense — but he insists on meals while he holds the job.

The farmer today is a business man. He does real things in a business way. He depends more on pluck than he does on luck. He doesn't hunt round for a rabbit's foot, a four-leaf clover or an old horse-shoe. He wins his way with his head in the game. He knows that the sun will shine brighter, the songs of the birds will be sweeter, and the cream on the milk will be richer, and the pocket-book will be fatter if he grows a crop of quality potatoes.

WHICH?

Which shall it be? Which shall it be? I looked at John—John looked at me; Dear, patient John, who loves me yet As well as though my locks were jet. And when I found that I must speak, My voice seemed strangely low and weak:
"Tell me again what Robert said!"
And then I, listening, bent my head.
"This is his letter:"

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If, in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at John's old garments worn,
I thought of all that John had borne
Of poverty, and work, and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this.

"Come, John" said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep;" so, walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band.
First to the cradle light we stepped,
Where Lillian, the baby, slept,
A glory 'gainst the pillow white.
Softly the father stooped to lay

His rough hand down in loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily he said, "Not her!"

We stopped beside the trundle-bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so pitiful and fair;
I saw on Jamie's rough, red cheek,
A tear undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.

Pale patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace:
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him,"
He whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick! Bad Dick! our wayward son,
Turbulent, reckless, idle one—
Could he be spared? "Nay, He who gave,
Bade us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart can be
Patient enough for such as he;
"And so," said John, "I would not dare
To send him from her bedside prayer."

Then stole we softly up above
And knelt by Mary, child of love;
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in willful way,
And shook his head. "Nay, love, not
thee,"
The while my heart beat audibly.

Only one more, our oldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no—
I cannot, will not, let him go."

And so we wrote in courteous way,
We could not drive one child away.
And afterward, toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed;
Happy, in truth, that not one face
We missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in heaven!

Busy Stork

The doctor was visiting Rastus' wife
to deliver her twelfth offspring. While
riding along with Rastus, he saw a duck
in the road.

"Whose duck is that," asked the Doctor.

"Dat ain't no duck," replied Rastus,
"Dat's a stork with his legs wore off."

—Log

LOW COST and a
SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and

That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Eureka Potato
Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter
Cuts uniform seed.
Operates with both
hands free for feed-
ing.

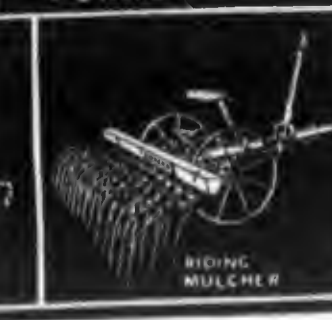
Potato Planter
One man machines
doing five operations in
one. Over twenty-two
years' success.

Traction Sprayer
Insures the crop. Sizes,
4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100
gallon tanks. Many
styles of booms.

Riding Mulcher
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and
kills weeds when potato crop is
young and tender. 8, 10 and 12
ft. sizes. Many other uses, with
or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the
potatoes, separating and
standing hard use. With or
without engine attachment
or tractor attachment.

All machines in stock near you. Send for complete catalogue



Used by many
of the most
successful
growers in
Pennsylvania
and elsewhere

Distributors of

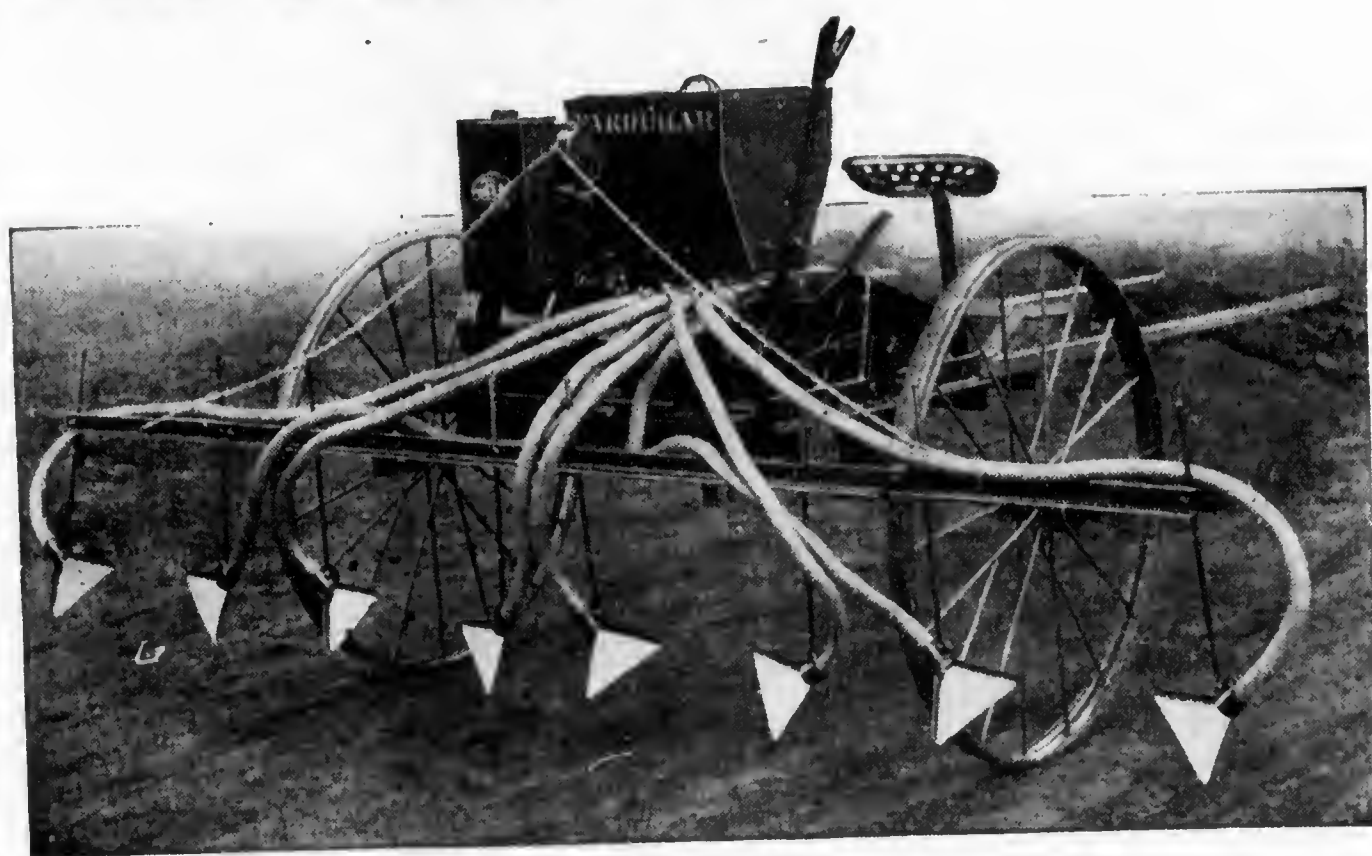
BABCOCK
WEED HOG

The Ideal Tool
To Make Deep
Seed Beds for
Potatoes

EUREKA MOWER CO., Utica, New York

QUICK Pest Control with Farquhar Duster

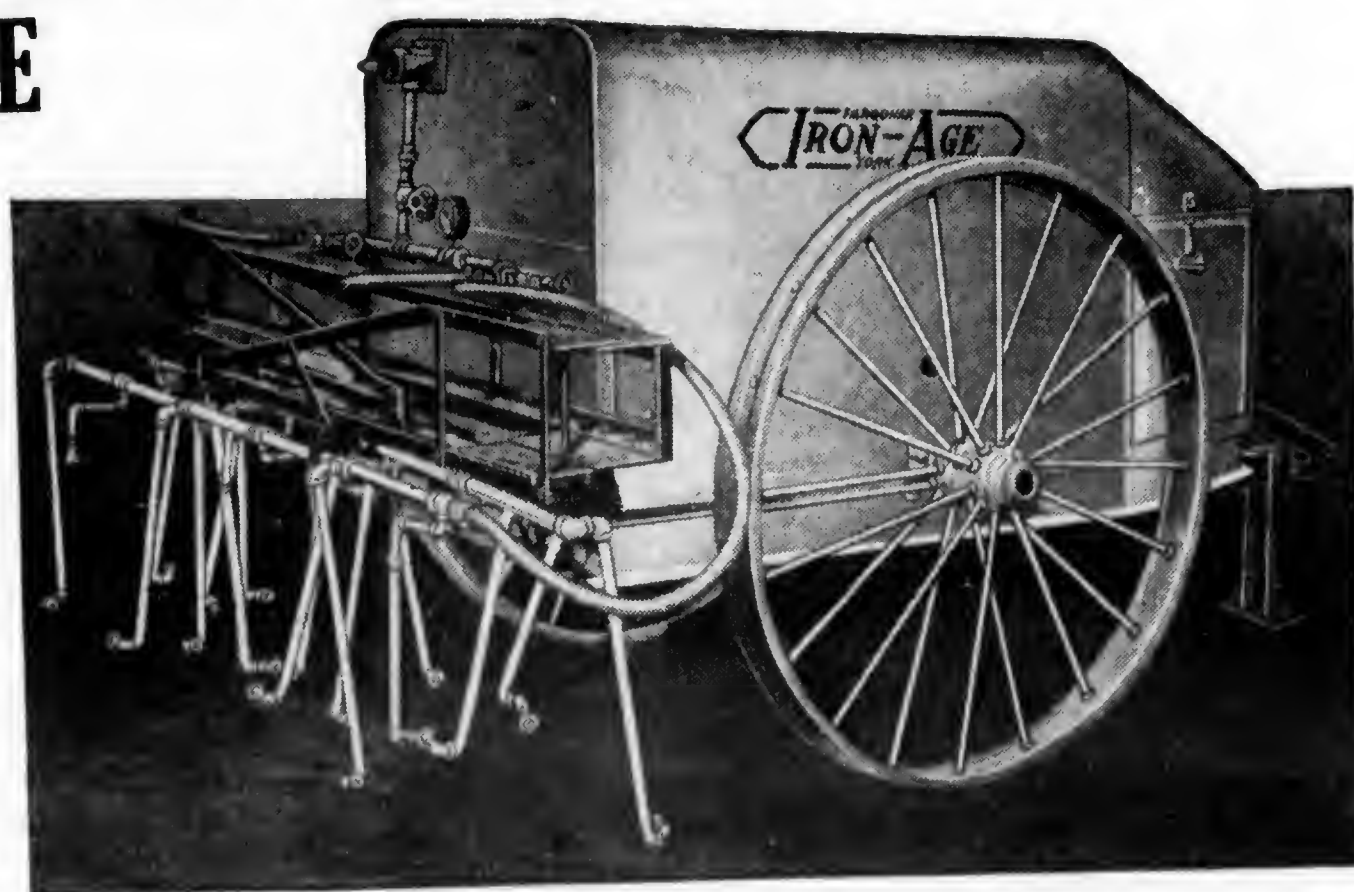
You can dust several acres before breakfast with Farquhar's High Pressure Duster — and be sure that it's a thorough job, too. Convenient, flexible, quick-action — Farquhar Dusters are inexpensive to own and operate, provide your potato crop's most reliable profit-protection. Adjustable hangers and nozzles are convenient, prac-



Farquhar Duster Equipped with $\frac{3}{4}$ H. P. Novo 1 Cyl. Hopper-Cooled Engine. Available for 4, 6, or 8 rows. tical. Built in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 row sizes. Write for illustrated catalog of all power and traction types.

Iron Age Sprayers have HIGH PRESSURE Pumps

Growers know that high pressures are needed in a sprayer for effective pest control. That's why the high pressure Victory Pump is the heart of every Iron Age Sprayer. The small capacity sprayers — 6 and 10 gallons per minute — operate up to 600 pounds pressure. The large capacity sprayers—14, 20 and 30 gallons per minute—operate up to 1000 pounds.



Iron Age Power-takeoff Tractor-trailer model, with exclusive "Compak" folding boom for 6, 8 or 10 rows. Rubber-tired wheels if desired.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., LTD. 329 DUKE ST. YORK, PA.



VOLUME XVI

NUMBER 6

LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE
STATE COLLEGE



JUNE • 1939

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POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

LIME AND BLUE STONE TABLE

This table is figured on the basis of the standard Bordeaux formula, 8-8-100, at the rate of 100, 125 and .50 gallons per acre.

Determine your lime and blue stone needs quickly by following your acres across to the contemplated number of sprays, as per example: 100 gallons per acre, 8 acres, 12 sprays, equals 768 pounds; 125 gallons per acre, 10 acres, 14 sprays, equals 1,400 pounds; 150 gallons per acre, 30 acres, 16 sprays, equals 5,760 pounds.

No. of Acres	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	100	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120
2	125	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
3	150	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180
4	100	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240
5	125	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300
6	150	24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360
7	100	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280	308	336	364	392	420
8	125	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450
9	150	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360	396	432	468	504	540
10	100	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600
11	125	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480	528	576	624	672	720
12	150	56	112	168	224	280	336	392	448	504	560	616	672	728	784	840
13	100	64	128	192	256	320	384	448	512	576	640	704	768	832	896	960
14	125	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800	880	960	1040	1120	1200
15	150	96	192	288	384	480	576	672	768	864	960	1056	1152	1248	1344	1440
16	100	72	144	216	288	360	432	504	576	648	720	792	864	936	1008	1080
17	125	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1080	1170	1260	1350
18	150	108	216	324	432	540	648	756	864	972	1080	1188	1296	1404	1512	1620
19	100	120	240	360	480	600	720	840	960	1080	1200	1320	1440	1560	1680	1800
20	125	144	288	432	576	720	864	1008	1152	1296	1440	1584	1728	1872	2016	2160
21	150	168	336	504	672	840	1008	1176	1344	1512	1680	1848	2016	2184	2352	2520
22	100	144	288	432	576	720	864	1008	1152	1296	1440	1584	1728	1872	2016	2160
23	125	176	352	528	704	880	1056	1232	1408	1584	1760	1936	2112	2288	2464	2640
24	150	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
25	100	160	320	480	640	800	960	1120	1280	1440	1600	1760	1920	2080	2240	2400
26	125	192	384	576	768	960	1152	1344	1536	1728	1920	2112	2304	2496	2688	2880
27	150	224	448	672	896	1120	1344	1568	1792	2016	2240	2464	2688	2912	3136	3360
28	100	180	360	540	720	900	1080	1260	1440	1620	1800	1980	2160	2340	2520	2700
29	125	216	432	648	864	1080	1296	1512	1728	1944	2160	2376	2592	2808	3024	3240
30	150	240	480	720	960	1200	1440	1680	1920	2160	2400	2640	2880	3120	3360	3600
31	100	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
32	125	240	480	720	960	1200	1440	1680	1920	2160	2400	2640	2880	3120	3360	3600
33	150	280	560	840	1120	1400	1680	1960	2240	2520	2800	3080	3360	3640	3920	4200
34	100	224	448	672	896	1120	1344	1568	1792	2016	2240	2464	2688	2912	3136	3360
35	125	264	528	792	1056	1320	1584	1848	2112	2376	2640	2904	3168	3432	3696	3960
36	150	304	608	912	1216	1520	1824	2128	2432	2736	3040	3344	3648	3952	4256	4560
37	100	240	480	720	960	1200	1440	1680	1920	2160	2400	2640	2880	3120	3360	3600
38	125	280	560	840	1120	1400	1680	1960	2240	2520	2800	3080	3360	3640	3920	4200
39	150	320	640	960	1280	1600	1920	2240	2560	2880	3200	3520	3840	4160	4480	4800
40	100	360	720	1080	1440	1800	2160	2520	2880	3240	3600	3960	4320	4680	5040	5400
41	125	400	800	1200	1600	2000	2400	2800	3200	3600	4000	4400	4800	5200	5600	6000
42	150	440	880	1320	1760	2200	2640	3080	3520	3960	4400	4840	5280	5720	6160	6600
43	100	480	960	1440	1920	2400	2880	3360	3840	4320	4800	5280	5760	6240	6720	7200
44	125	520	1040	1560	2080	2560	3040	3520	4000	4480	4960	5440	5920	6400	6880	7360
45	150	560	1120	1680	2240	2800	3360	3920	4480	5040	5600	6160	6720	7280	7840	8400
46	100	600	1200	1800	2400	3000	3600	4200	4800	5400	6000	6600	7200	7800	8400	9000
47	125	640	1280	1920	2560	3200	3840	4480	5120	5760	6400	7040	7680	8320	8960	9600
48	150	680	1360	2040	2720	3400	4080	4760	5440	6120	6800	7480	8160	8840	9520	10200
49	100	720	1440	2160	2880	3600	4320	5040	5760	6480	7200	7920	8640	9360	10080	10800
50	125	760	1520	2280	3040	3800	4560	5320	6080	6840	7600	8360	9120	9880	10640	11400
51	150	800	1600	2400	3200	4000	4800	5600	6400	7200	8000	8800	9600	10400	11200	12000
52	100	840	1680	2520	3360	4200	5040	5880	6720	7560	8400	9240	10080	10920	11760	12600
53	125	880	1760	2640	3520	4400	5280	6160	7040	7920	8800	9680	10560	11440	12320	13200
54	150	920	1840	2720	3600	4480	5360	6240	7120	8000	8880	9760	10640	11520	12400	13280
55	100	960	1920	2880	3840	4800	5760	6720	7680	8640	9600	10560	11520	12480	13440	14400
56	125	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000
57	150	1040	2080	3120	4160	5200	6240	7280	8320	9360	10400	11440	12480	13520	14560	15600
58	100	1080	2160	3240	4320	5400	6480	7560	8640	9720	10800	11880	12960	14040	15120	16200
59	125	1120	2240	3360	4480	5600	6720	7840	8960	10080	11200	12320	13440	14560	15680	16800
60	150	1160	2320	3440	4560	5680	6800	7920	9040	10160	11280	12400	13520	14640	15760	16880
61	100	1200	2400	3600	4800	6000	7200	8400	9600	10800	12000	13200	14400	15600	16800	18000
62	125	1240	2480	3720	4960	6200	7440	8680	9920	11160	12400	13640	14880	16120	17360	18600
63	150	1280	2560	3840	5120	6400	7680	8960	10240	11520	12800	14080	15360	16640	17920	19200
64	100	1320	2640	3960	5280	6560	7840	9120	10400	11680	12960	14240	15520	16800	18080	19360
65	125	1360	2720	4080	5440	6800	8160	9520	10880	12240	13600	14960	16320	17680	19040	20400
66	150	1400	2800	4200	5600	7000	8400	9800	11200	12600	14000	15400	16800	18200	19600	21000
67	100	1440	2880	4320	5760	7200	8640	10080	11520	12960	14400	15840	17280	18720	20160	21600
68	125	1480	2960	4440	5920	7400	8880	10360	11840	13320	14800	16280	17760	19240	20720	22200
69	150	1520	3040	4560	6080	7600	9120	10640	12160	13680	15200	16720	18240	19760	21280	22800
70	100	1560	3120	4680	6240	7800	9360	10920	12480	14040	15600	17160	18720	20280	21840	23400
71	125	1600	3200	4800	6400	8000	9600	11200	12800	14400	16000	17600	19200	20800	22400	24000
72	150	1640	3280	4960	6640	8320	10000	11680	13360	15040	16720	18400	20080	21760	23440	25120
73	100	1680	3360	5040	6720	8400	10080	11760	13440	15120	16800	18480	20160	21840	23520	25200
74	125	1720	3440	5120	6880	8640	10400	12160	13920	15680	17440	19200	209600			

blight, but that it also controls many other evils which in the past lowered their production and consequently their profits as well. They have a better knowledge and appreciation as to the relationship of a perfect leaf surface to a maximum tuber production, and that when a proper, systematic and efficient spray program is carried on, a satisfactory net profit is the result.

Growers should always remember that it is easier to prevent these evils by proper spraying than it is to check them when once they have taken possession of the potato field. Every Pennsylvania potato grower owes it to himself, his neighbors and to the entire community in which he lives not to allow his potato fields to become infected. One unsprayed potato field is a menace to all in the community.

SELECTING SPRAY MATERIALS: Too much care cannot be exercised by the potato grower in the selection of lime for preparing Bordeaux Mixture. The recommendation of the potato specialists of The Pennsylvania State College always has been lump lime for the making of Bordeaux Mixture. The success attained over a long period of years has proven the wisdom of this recommendation.

Only lump lime which has had the proper chemical control in manufacture, high in calcium, free from silica and other impurities; not over-burned nor under-burned, and uniform in chemical composition meets the requirements.

Copper Sulphate (bluestone) either in the large or small crystal form and 99% pure is recommended for the preparation of Bordeaux Mixture.

WHEN TO SPRAY: Time—If profitable results are to be secured, the application of spray material must begin soon enough and must be continued at short enough intervals to preclude the appearance of insects and to prevent infection from disease germs.

In a general way, growers should begin spraying before the appearance of flea beetles, which is frequently before all the plants are through the ground, and should continue at ten-day intervals until the vines are dead.

Spraying should begin before the trouble is apparent. More specifically, it must be remembered that spraying is a preventative, not a cure. The plant is growing daily and new tissue is constantly being added in the form of increased

size of growing leaves and by the addition of entirely new leaves not only at the growing tips but over the entire plant. This added leaf area is unprotected and admits the entrance of disease.

Spraying which thoroughly protects at any given time does not suffice ten days later. Disease germs grow best during moist spells, hence it is better to



A Four Row Traction Sprayer — Hundreds of these sprayers are capable of doing a good job of spraying if a rainy day or two is spent on adjustment and repair.

apply the spray immediately before rather than after a rain. If the first feed of the potato bug is Bordeaux Mixture, more leaf surface will be saved and consequently more tubers will be harvested.

A proper application of Bordeaux Mixture puts an unmistakable gloss on potato vines which cannot be put on in any other way. The best rule is to begin early, when the plants are coming through the ground, and continue until the vines are dead. It is part of the business of every potato grower to learn why he sprays. After the why is appreciated, the time, manner and materials are easily learned.

HOW TO SPRAY: Manner — There are three essentials in the manner of profitable potato spraying: (1) high pressure, a minimum of 350 pounds; (2) plenty of material, a minimum of 100 gallons per acre; (3) the proper nozzle adjustment.

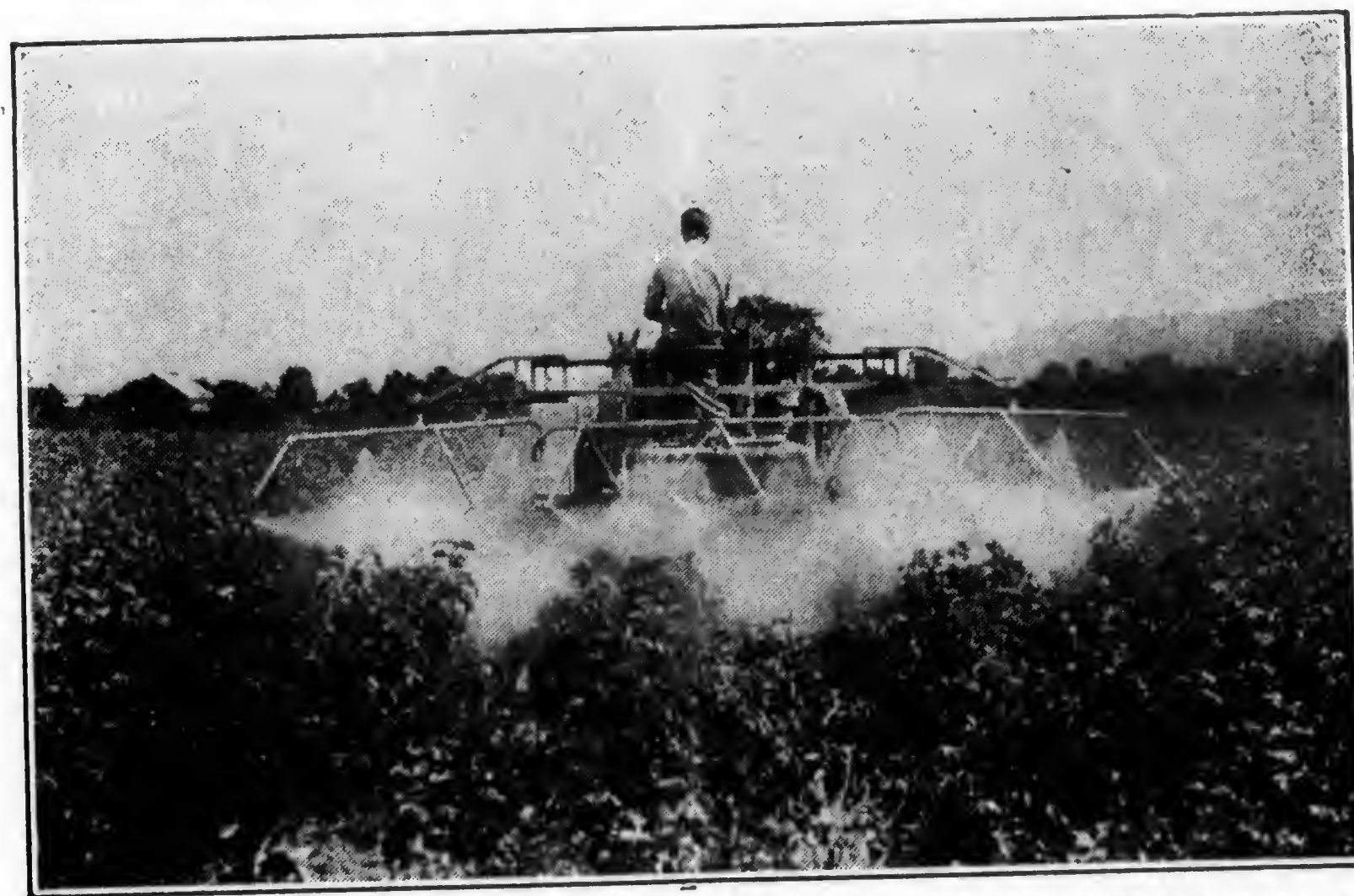
If any of these essentials are defective the results are bound to be disappointing. After all, spraying a plant is no different from painting a house, in that the

job is not completed until all the exposed surface is covered. High pressure, with proper nozzle adjustment, puts a film over the entire plant, provided there is enough material. A film is all that is needed; that which drifts or runs off is wasted. A plant may be dripping and still be only half sprayed. If the under surface of the leaf is not covered, less than half a job has been done. Of the two surfaces, the under is the more important.

It is on the under surface that insects deposit their eggs. Plant lice attach

themselves there. The under surface remains moist longer than the upper, thereby aiding infection from disease and germs. A host of ills befall the lower surface which do not endanger the naturally better protected upper surface. A man who grows a small acreage of potatoes can get good results with the atomizer-knapsack type of outfit, provided he takes the trouble to put a film on both surfaces. For the larger grower this is neither efficient nor economical.

Where is the potato grower who will carry out and apply one hundred gal-



A Six Row Engine Driven Sprayer—High pressure and speed in spraying are two of its significant features.

lons of Bordeaux Mixture per acre with an atomizer-knapsack type of outfit in one application? It takes that much to put a film on both surfaces of all the leaves.

MATERIAL: The most efficient and economical material for spraying is Bordeaux Mixture. It is the oldest and most satisfactory fungicide known for the control of fungus diseases of the potato crop. It is composed of eight pounds of Copper Sulphate (bluestone), eight pounds of (high calcium) lump or stone lime, and 100 gallons of water. Formula: 8-8-100.

PREPARING THE STOCK SOLUTIONS: The first essentials in preparing the stock solution of Copper Sulphate (bluestone) and lime solution (milk of

lime) are proper containers. An empty oil or gasoline drum for lime and a 50-gallon wooden barrel for Copper Sulphate (bluestone) are very desirable. A steel barrel for slaking lime has the advantage of enabling the grower to perform the operation much easier, and also avoids the wood pulp which is certain to accumulate due to the heat generated during the process when a wooden container is used. Wood pulp in a spray tank is disastrous. Always use a wooden container for dissolving Copper Sulphate (bluestone) as this solution will rapidly eat up a metal container.

DISSOLVING COPPER SULPHATE (bluestone): An abundant water supply, easy of access, is desirable and a

(Continued on page 20)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF JUNE

But who can paint

Like nature? Can imagination boast,
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,

And loose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows?

—Thomson

"Behind Time"

The McGuffey selection for this issue is "Behind Time," and the morale it preaches is definitely applicable on many a Pennsylvania potato farm.

We have known many growers who have lost a fine crop of potatoes because they were *behind time* in their spray program.

There are many growers who lost 20 to 25 cents a bushel last year because

they were *behind time* in merchandising. (Read Mr. Paul Yahner's letter in this issue and reread the article written by Mr. L. O. Thompson in the May 1939 issue.)

There are many men who grow potatoes who fail to control their weeds because they are *behind time* in their weeding program.

There are many Pennsylvanians who ought to grow potatoes who do not because they are forever *behind time*.

For the potato grower, the motto is "Get up when you wake up, and wake up when you get up." A boy who has learned this motto, and makes use of it, is now at "Camp Potato." He is two and one-half days ahead of his schedule.

"400 Bushel Club" To Be Revived

Pennsylvania's "400 Bushel Club," which was organized in 1922 and became the first club of its kind in the country, and which was more recently temporarily discontinued, will be revived by the association this current season.

Since 1922 over 1400 memberships have been accepted into the club. For a number of seasons past, systematic checking of fields has not been carried out. Individual growers and groups of growers have from time to time expressed an interest in reviving the annual checking of yields and revival of club activities.

On March 24, 1937, the Board of Directors of the association passed the following resolution: "Be it resolved that the Pennsylvania 400 Bushel Potato Club be revived as an association project, that all rules for certification of eligible membership be promulgated by the association, eliminating all summary documents."

This move was unanimously approved at the Annual Meeting of the association on January 17, 1939, with the additional recommendation that medals should be given to all who earn them, so long as a member of the association.

Complete information covering the regulations and instructions promulgated by the association for administering this project will appear in an early issue of the GUIDE POST.

POTATO CHIPS

What will be the condition of the potato market when the early Pennsylvanias start to sell in July? All the early States have been late so let's hope the late States won't be early, or there *will* be a glut—and I mean G-L-U-T.

'Tis stated that former Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French collects cow bells. Every man for his own hobby! H. G. Eisaman, Chairman of the Milk Control Board, collects miniature cows, including "Ferdinand, the Bull," he possibly being the "head of the house" (meaning "Ferd"—not Howard).

Decoration Day has been properly observed and in passing we noted a dedication to "those men who so nobly gave their lives."

"Ten million men went forth to fight
When forty statesmen called it right
They fought and died ten million strong
To prove the forty statesmen wrong
Had forty statesmen fought and died instead
Their war had cost but forty dead."

Judging from reports of seed sold, our new acquaintance, the Chippewa, may not be making the grade. Maine shipped only 100 cars of "Chippis" this spring, compared to well over 200 last year. Little different story with Katahdins which increased from 121 cars shipped in the spring of 1938 to 261 cars in 1939, besides a great many Katahdins in mixed cars, we are informed.

It is stated there are 183 cooperatives marketing potatoes in the country, of which 105 specialize on spuds. Colorado does a 2½ million dollar potato business cooperatively, Maine slightly over 2 million, Idaho nearly 2 million, while Virginia and Florida are in the million-dollar class. The way the Keystone State has been stepping up cooperatively, it may not be long before Pennsylvania spuds will also be in this select million-dollar class.

Speaking of the preservation of foods, here's one that nearly ranks with the

wheat taken out of the Egyptian pyramids! Potatoes prepared for soldiers in the Boer War were fed to British soldiers in the World War. The potatoes had been dehydrated but swelled to their original size after soaking in water.

"For every hill I've had to climb,
For every stone that bruised my feet,
For all the blood and sweat and grime,
For blinding storms and burning heat
My heart sings but a grateful song—
These are the things that made me strong."

—L. E. Taylor

Parts of southern Pennsylvania had only half an inch of rain during the entire month of May. Not sufficient moisture for potatoes and the early Pennsylvania crop may be quite short unless general soaking rains occur before very long.

The planting of Doctor Nixon's seedlings at Camp Potato is progressing rapidly. From these many thousands of new varieties may sometime blossom forth the *one* best able to produce high yields in our Pennsylvania climate and soils, and, be in addition disease resistant, of high culinary quality and beautiful to look at. Quite a lot to ask for in one potato! Quite right, but the Doctor's many years of search for just such a variety may yet prove to be fruitful.

"Well conducted and successful co-operatives are evidence of the ability of farmers as a class to conduct good business organizations."—F. C. R.

Dr. Clark of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has informed friends that steady progress is being made toward a really good early potato that will not scab. Incidentally, Dr. Clark is the daddy of the Chippewa, Katahdin and a number of other varieties.

We do not condone trade barriers between States and heartily agree with the

(Continued on page 22)

Behind Time

1. A railroad train was rushing along at almost lightning speed. A curve was ahead, beyond which was a station where two trains usually met. The conductor was late—so late that the period during which the up-train was to wait nearly elapsed; but he hoped yet to pass the curve safely. Suddenly a locomotive dashed into sight right ahead. In an instant there was a collision. A shriek, a shock, and fifty souls were in eternity; and all because an engineer had been behind time.

2. A great battle was going on. Column after column had been precipitated for eight hours on the enemy posted along the ridge of a hill. The summer sun was sinking in the west; re-inforcements for the obstinate defenders were already in sight; it was necessary to carry the position with one final charge, or everything would be lost.

3. A powerful corps had been summoned from across the country, and if it came up in season all would yet be well. The great conqueror, confident in its arrival, formed his reserve into an attacking column, and ordered them to charge the enemy. The whole world knows the result. Grouchy failed to appear; the imperial guard was beaten back; and Waterloo was lost. Napoleon died a prisoner at St. Helena because one of his marshals was behind time.

4. A leading firm in commercial circles had long struggled against bankruptcy. As it had large sums of money in California, it expected remittances by a certain day, and if they arrived, its credits, its honor, and its future prosperity would be preserved. But week after week elapsed without bringing the gold. At last came the fatal day on which the firm had bills maturing to large amounts. The steamer was telegraphed at daybreak; but it was found, on inquiry, that she brought no funds, and the house failed. The next arrival brought nearly half a million to the insolvents, but it was too late; they were ruined because their agent, in remitting, had been behind time.

5. A condemned man was led out for execution. He had taken human life, but under circumstances of the greatest provocation, and public sympathy was active in his behalf. Thousands had signed petitions for a reprieve; a favorable answer had been expected the night

before, and though it had not come, even the sheriff felt confident that it would yet arrive. Thus the morning passed without the appearance of the messenger.

6. The last moment was up. The prisoner took his place, the cap was drawn over his eyes, the bolt was drawn, and a lifeless body swung revolving in the wind. Just at that moment, a horseman came into sight, galloping downhill, his steed covered with foam. He carried a packet in his right hand, which he waved frantically to the crowd. He was the express rider with the reprieve; but he came too late. A comparatively innocent man had died an ignominious death because a watch had been five minutes too late, making its bearer arrive behind time.

7. It is continually so in life. The best laid plans, the most important affairs, the fortunes of individuals, the weal of nations, honor, happiness, life itself, are daily sacrificed, because somebody is "behind time." There are men who always fail in whatever they undertake, simply because they are "behind time." There are others who put off reformation year after year, till death seizes them, and they perish unrepentant, because forever "Behind Time."

Carries a Refrain

"Does yo' still refuse," said a negro to a friend, "to pay me them two dollahs Ah done loaned yo' de Lawd on'y knows when?"

"No suh," replied the borrower in a dignified tone, "Ah doesn't refuse, Ah jus' refrains."

—Furrow

The theatrical booking agent had been watching Abie go through his act. When he finished the agent said:

"Well, Abie, your stuff is alright, but you haven't got any zeal."

"Of course I ain't got no zeal," shouted Abie, "This ain't no animal act."

—The Wooden Barrel

Fundamentals To Remember About Spraying

It is well to remember that Copper Sulphate (bluestone) in the crystal form cannot be adulterated. Insist upon year dealer supplying you with this material in the crystal form (99% pure).

Invest, don't gamble. It is a piece of advice which can be applied to the buying of either spray or agricultural lime. Too many potato growers speculate in unknown quantities, lured by the appeal of low price. To every potato grower whose profit depends on the use of high grade spray lime, good business sense demands intelligent selection. Invest your material dollars in proven, worthwhile spray lime.

Take a piece of gas pipe about five feet long and have your local blacksmith weld or rivet a spud into one end of the same, or by taking a good No. 1 ash fork handle and having the spud fitted to it in the same manner as employed in the manufacture of ice chisels, etc. You can't afford to be without the proper mixing tool. This little inexpensive item pays dividends to the potato grower.

Should it be desired to preserve lime in its plastic form, cover with approximately three bucketsful of water, loosen the contents around the outside of the barrel and several times in the center with the mixing spud to allow the moisture to reach the bottom and prevent the lime from drying out and caking. Thus preserved the paste will keep indefinitely or until needed for making up Bordeaux Mixture. In the case of milk of lime it is bad practice to keep longer than from one spray to another.

Start with absolutely clean barrels when preparing stock solutions for Bordeaux Mixture. It is folly to expect a tank of spray material to be free of foreign matter if this is not observed.

Use a wood container for Copper Sulphate (bluestone) solution, and a wooden paddle for stirring. Never a steel container or a metal stirring rod.

Use a steel container for the slaking of lime and making milk of lime solution. It is easier to slake lime in a steel barrel, and entirely eliminate the wood pulp hazard. Never slake lime with a wooden stirring rod for the same reason. Always use a metal mixing tool.

Never dip milk of lime solution with a Copper Sulphate (bluestone) bucket, and for the same reasons never dip Copper Sulphate (bluestone) solution with a bucket which has been used for dipping milk of lime.

Never add the water so fast as to stop the boiling during the slaking process. The heat is of vital importance in reducing the lime into smaller and smaller particles until it ultimately reaches a colloidal condition. Conserve all the heat possible without burning the lime.

Always be exact. If the formula calls for 8-8-100, dip out eight gallons of each solution and not six or seven.

When a tank of Bordeaux Mixture has been made, don't put off putting it on. Bordeaux Mixture is not a fixed chemical when first made. When it becomes a fixed chemical it is worthless as a fungicide.

If for any reason interruption occurs so that the mixture cannot be applied at once, a cup of sugar dissolved in the one hundred (100) gallons of mixture, thoroughly stirred, will keep it for some time. Remember this means an emergency period only and does not mean a half day, overnight or longer. If for any reason it might be decided to hold a tank of Bordeaux Mixture longer than an emergency period, don't do it. It is fictitious economy. Pull the plug on the tank and turn the mixture out. It hasn't cost you much and this procedure will show a profit at the end of the growing season.

Important, Too

"Tommy, can you tell me one of the uses of cowhide?"

"Er, yes sir, it keeps the cow together."

—Telephone Review

Seedlings Planted At "Camp Potato"

The first planting of Dr. E. L. Nixon's seedlings on the grounds of "Camp Potato" took place on Wednesday, May 24th, before a small group of interested visitors, including Fred H. Bateman, Manager of the Iron Age Division of the A. B. Farquhar Company, Ltd.; G. Douglas Jones, Agricultural Engineer for the

Cleveland Tractor Company; Harry C. Stockdale, representative for the John Bean Manufacturing Company; Sam Gray, Northeast Manager for the American Potash Institute, Inc.; H. N. Greenlay, representative, and Thos. L. Smith, Advertising Manager, the Davison Chemical Corporation; L. T. Denniston,



The Planting of the First Seedling at "Camp Potato." Fred H. Bateman covers the first seedling to be planted at the camp. Those watching the ceremony are (from left to right) Ed. Fisher, L. T. Denniston (back) Dr. E. L. Nixon, E. B. Bower, G. Douglas Jones, Paul Sacco, Fred H. Bateman and Sam Gray.

of the Division of Potash Interests, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture; Ed Fisher, Coudersport, and John B. Schrack, Loganton, Directors of the association; E. B. Bower, General Manager of the association; William Fish, editor of the Coudersport Enterprise; and W. Kresge, of the G.L.F.

G. Douglas Jones, who drove to Coudersport to assist with this planting described the planting operations as follows: "The main plot, which is located directly in front and to the right of the main camp building, had been plowed and fitted, and therefore, was in condition for planting. At the upper end of the field small plots were laid out in which limited numbers of seedlings were planted. These small plots were all planted by hand, but the work progress-

ed rapidly and efficiently, as the planter was used to supply the fertilizer in bands at the side of the rows. The covering discs were removed from the planter so that the furrow was left open. The seedlings were then placed in the furrow and the covering was done with a hoe. In this method the exact amount of fertilizer distributed was placed in its proper location and naturally we will all be interested in watching the growth of these tubers.

"The larger plots were planted with a planter, hitched to a tractor, and a few of these plots were treated with various types of fertilizer plus the fertilizers that were placed by the planter. For example, several of the plots had different applications of potash which was administered by Mr. Gray; and all of this

work was done with the greatest accuracy in order to check the results at digging time.

"The planting of the first potato was done by hand, with Fred Bateman performing the ceremony, as shown on the



The Director General, little Douggie Fisher, supervising the planting of the seedlings as "Camp Potato." Douggie, son of Director Ed Fisher, is a great "Camp Potato" enthusiast, having been on hand to help with the building of the camp since its beginning.

opposite page. This little ceremony undoubtedly marks a great advance in seedling work in Pennsylvania, which should carry beyond the State lines into other States, as an example of progress and vision conceived by Doctor Nixon, and brought about through the efforts of the association."

POTATO BREEDING TESTS BEING MADE IN NUMEROUS LOCALITIES

In an effort to test various potato seedlings for their adaptability to certain soils and climates in various sections of the State, extensive testing is being done. This year comprehensive

potato seedling tests have been planted in the following counties:—

Lehigh County: On a plot provided by the Lehigh County Cooperative Potato Growers' Association.

Philadelphia County: On the grounds of the Philadelphia State Hospital.

Somerset County: On the farm of O. W. Beachley, by the Somerset County Potato Growers' Association.

Erie County: On the farm of Charles Frey.

Lycoming County: On the farm of Philip C. Antes.

Dauphin County: At the Hershey Estates.

Venango County: On the farm of J. A. Donaldson.

Lancaster County: On the farm of J. K. Mast.

Clinton County: On the farm of John B. Schrack.

In addition to these plots, sixty varieties of seedlings have been planted on the Philip Antes farm in Lycoming County by a group of Lycoming County Future Farmers of America.

In Somerset County, the Future Farmers have planted two hundred varieties of seedlings for experimentation.

And the Fawn Grove Chapter of the Future Farmers, in York County, are also planting a number of seedlings in order to give them a comprehensive test.

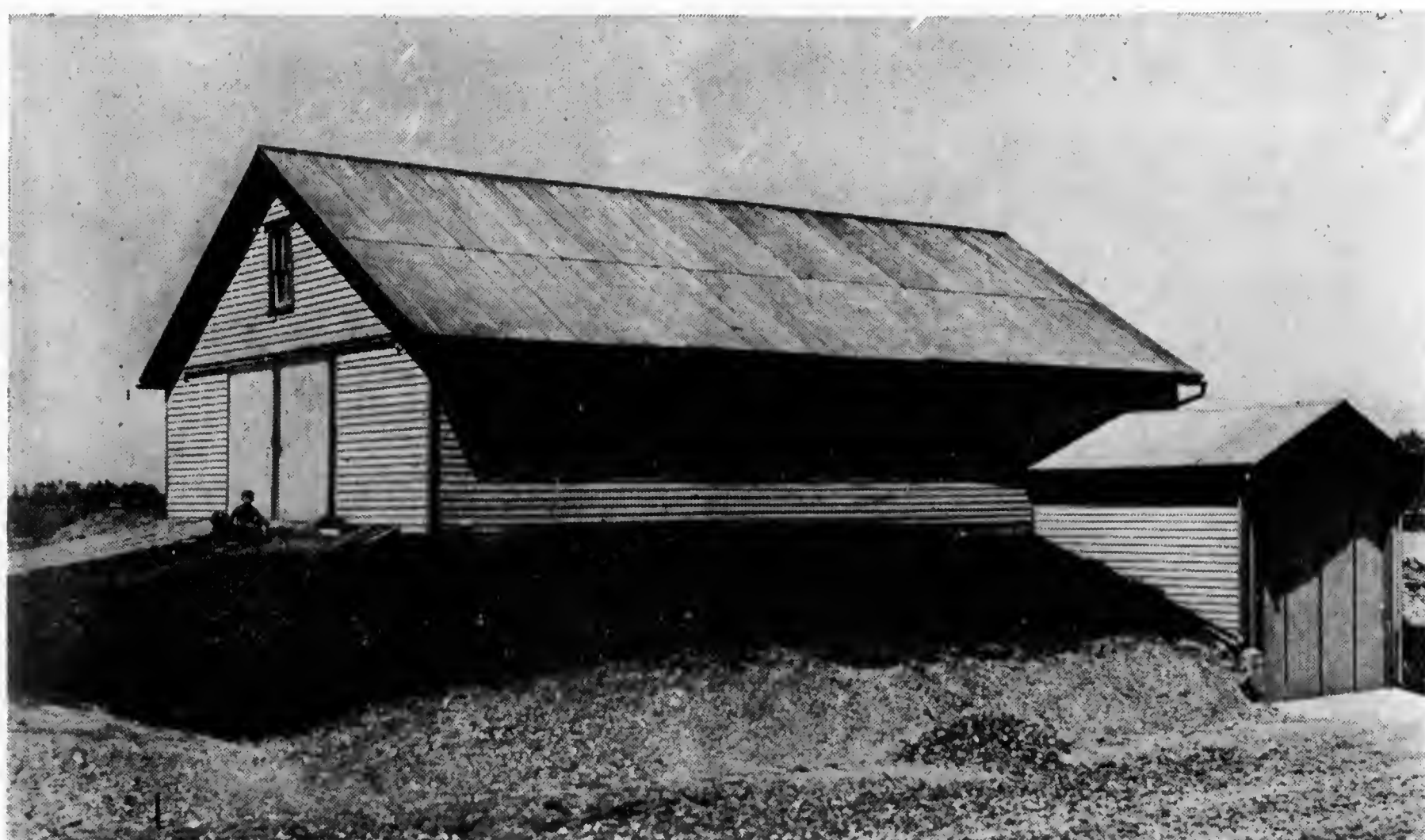
RECENT ACTIVITIES AT "CAMP POTATO"

The outstanding "Camp Potato" news at this time is the recent planting of the potato seedlings at the camp in connection with Dr. E. L. Nixon's breeding work.

Up to June first, one half of the area available for planting potatoes at the camp was planted to seedlings, consisting of approximately twenty acres. In addition to this, fifteen acres of seedlings were planted on the Fisher & Ramseyer farm at Coudersport.

The work at the camp itself is progressing nicely. The water supply plant and the sewage disposal plant have been completed and beautified.

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Your Association believes in the construction of storage, grading and packing room to facilitate orderly marketing. The above storage is on the farm of Roy Wotring, Schnecksville, Lehigh County. It is a good storage, yet it does not provide ample storage room, nor grading and packing room for handling and merchandising Mr. Wotring's annual crop. In the foreground, you will note that a new unit is already under way. A number of new storage, grading and packing plants are under way by growers over the State. Growers contemplating building would profit by observing the construction of recently erected plants such as that of Fisher and Barnett, Ulysses, Potter County; Joseph Schwabenbauer, St. Mary's, Elk County; Austin Donaldson, Emlenton, Venango County; Thomas Denniston, Slippery Rock, Butler County, and those under construction such as contemplated here by Mr. Wotring.



The above storage, grading and packing plant is to be found on the Austin Donaldson farm, Emlenton, Venango County. The construction of this plant represents a sound, practical and economical addition to Mr. Donaldson's potato program. Growers in the Western part of the State will profit greatly by studying the construction of this plant.

The lower picture shows some of the inside construction. Cement walls—dirt floor, wooden studding and rafters—straw and sawdust insulation above, held up by ordinary woven wire—and a galvanized sheet roof. Ideal temperature and moisture conditions were maintained in this storage by Mr. Donaldson during the past season.

Quaker Ridge Seed Growers Reclaim Farm

Interesting Cooperative Venture Being Undertaken by Members of the Conewango Future Farmers of America Chapter at Russell

PROGRAM OUTLINED

One of the most interesting cooperative ventures ever undertaken in this country has been started by a number of Russell youths who are going into the business of reclaiming a typical run-down and partially abandoned farm.

Twelve young men studying vocational agriculture and six graduates of Russell High School have chosen a locality considered to be particularly adapted to potato culture, and therefore, these students have decided to set the wheels going in an endeavor to raise certified seed potatoes and soybeans. The plan is to raise twenty acres of potatoes and the same amount of soybeans, the latter to be used in building up the soil for a crop of potatoes next year.

C. F. H. Wuesthoff, supervisor of vocational training, announced recently that the following are members of the cooperative venture, which will be known as the Quaker Ridge Seed Potato Growers: William Barrett, Don Branstrom, Harold Arthur, Robert Arthur, Richard Arthur, Claude Haller, Ralph Haller, Fred Brasington, George Bauerle, George Lauger, Don Martin, Ralph Martin, William Martin, Raymond Nelson, Warren Lundmark, Lewis Sears, Clifford Lundgren, Jefferson Sears, treasurer, A. J. Javens and C. F. H. Wuesthoff will supervise the project.

Approximately 400 bushels of potato seed, ten tons of fertilizer, 20 tons of lime, and 50 bushels of soybeans will be used. The field will be sprayed ten times during the season to control blight and insect inroads.

Machinery, fertilizer and lime concerns have been generous with loans and donations to make the undertaking successful. Officials of the Warren National Bank are cooperating financially and rendering aid without which the venture would have been impossible.

Only lubricants and fuel of the United Refinery are being used on the project, since all Diesel motors must be carefully fueled. The cooperation of H. A. Logan is greatly appreciated and Warren county petroleum products are receiving a fine test.

The Conewango F. F. A. boys are getting a real thrill out of using modern machinery, which includes a Diesel tractor, furnished by the Caterpillar Tractor Company, of Peoria, and Blystone and Carris, of North East. The McCormick-Deering Company, through the efforts of Dan Haggerty, of Sugar Grove, last Saturday placed a two-row potato planter on the project for demonstration purposes. Five acres of Russet Rural and White Rural potatoes were planted and some forty acres of land have already been fitted. This week the boys hope to plant the rest of the acreage.

Five varieties of potatoes are being planted with G. L. F. and Agrico fertilizers on a competitive demonstration basis. A complete sketch and chart of plantings with explanations is being kept for subsequent study and reference. —(Reprinted from the Warren Mirror Times, May 22, 1939)

RECENT ACTIVITIES AT "CAMP POTATO"

(Continued from page 11)

The next major building project in line will be the completion of the shop.

Stone foundations, also, are being placed under all the buildings, in addition to the present potato program at the camp.

A crew is at work everyday clearing fields of stones and stumps in preparation for next year's planting.

There are now in the camp thirty-eight boys living in a fine atmosphere. Their enthusiasm is running high and they are doing a very creditable job.

Growers who visit "Camp Potato" this summer—and we hope they will be many—will have a rare treat in store for them. But they must remember that it is a wild farm in a wild area, and that "Camp Potato" is a work shop, and not a show place.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

Woman claims that she wants to enlarge her sphere. What! are they going back to bustles?

★ ★ ★

Beware of fast horses, said the sage

Who heard the piker's whine.

The piker answered in a rage:

"The slow horses got mine."

★ ★ ★

The best-dressed men dress quietly, says an authority on male attire. But suppose they lose a collar button?

★ ★ ★

When a man gets to the age where he has acquired fairly good sense, people begin calling him an old fogey.

★ ★ ★

The world to us may not be kind,

And charity be chary—

But sympathy we'll always find

In any dictionary.

★ ★ ★

Hobble skirts aren't tight enough to keep women from chasing men.

★ ★ ★

A bold front should have some backbone behind it.

★ ★ ★

The doctor came out of the patient's room and said to the man of the house: "Your wife has received some sudden shock. What has happened?" "Why, really, I don't know of any such thing, doctor. And I came home early last night—" "Ah," interrupted the physician, "that must have been it."

★ ★ ★

An honest man is one who pays the widow that \$5 he borrowed from the late lamented just before her sad bereavement.

★ ★ ★

A thing is worth precisely what it can do for you, not what you choose to pay for it.

—John Ruskin

There are 453 ways to break a leg, and a man will accept your explanation as to how it happened and never doubt you. There are also 534 ways to get a black eye, but if you do admit that some guy handed you a wallop you are always a liar.

★ ★ ★

There are lots of fellows who can settle the war problems in Europe but not their bills at the dry goods store and butcher shop.

★ ★ ★

It's easy to be a gentleman—but more men should try it.

★ ★ ★

Hot air is all right, but see that it is well compressed before you use it.

★ ★ ★

Before you are fit to give orders, you must be willing to take orders. The leader of the orchestra has always been a man who has played second fiddle.

★ ★ ★

Walk fast. A fire department looks just as much like business when answering a false alarm as it does when going to a real conflagration.

★ ★ ★

In speaking of the head of your home or your company or department to strangers be sure to refer to him as "the old man" or "the old gent." It always adds dignity. You know what we mean.

★ ★ ★

A woman with a sharp tongue will soon cut herself off the payroll.

★ ★ ★

He that scatters thorns—let him not go barefoot.

★ ★ ★

"Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,

Old time is still a flying,

And this same flower that smiles today

Tomorrow will be dying."

—Robert Herrick

(Continued on page 22)

Chas. H. Frey, Erie County Cooperator Leads Association Membership Drive This Month

Charles H. Frey, of North Girard, Erie County, is way out in front this month in membership contributions. Mr. Frey rounded up *nine* new Association members recently and made renewal of his own membership. This is more cooperation than the Association office dared expect or hope to receive from one individual, but having received it, can only say publicly, thanks to Mr. Frey for his splendid help.

Joseph D. Young, of La Jose, Clearfield County, who did a nice job of assisting many growers in central Pennsylvania to get started in the marketing program last season, first as an assistant in the Department of Potato Interests and later as a loyal supporter of the program, contributed *five* new members and one renewal during the month, to follow right in the Charles Frey lead. Thanks, too, to Mr. Young.

Beck & Beck, grower brothers, from Liberty, Tioga County, the first incidentally, from their county to merchandise their potatoes the Association way, now are Joseph Young's runners up in the membership drive with four new members. The Becks are relatively new with the Association, but they have quickly grasped its spirit.

E. S. Grim, of Waynesboro, Franklin County, too, was a leader in the drive of the past month. Mr. Grim, in addition to renewing his own membership, brought *three* new members into the Association, all from his own county. Thank you, Mr. Grim.

Director Ed. Fisher, of Coudersport, Potter County, who has been in the drive regularly since the 1939 Annual Meeting, also contributed this month three new members, all fellow Potter Countians. It goes without saying Mr. Fisher's monthly boost is exceedingly valuable to the Association.

Biron E. Decker, who has been doing a whale of a job teaching Erie County Vocational boys a real potato program, and who has given the members of this Association the benefit of his experience in Erie County through his interesting contributions to the *GUIDE POST*, added to his potato endeavors "doing a bit" for the Association, and enlisted two new Erie County growers and made renewal

of his own membership. The Association is continually indebted to Mr. Decker—for the fine future growers he is developing, for his contributions to the *GUIDE POST*, and now for his help in our drive.

The progress of this drive could not, of course, be detailed without mention of our perpetual pusher, Ivan Miller, of Corry (Erie County). There is no question in our minds now—we *know* Ivan Miller wants the Association to grow, just as he, himself, is doing. Mr. Miller was right in on the opening of this drive, and apparently, has kept his mind on it ever since. Looking back just several months we remember his two new members of April, his three of May, and now we acknowledge his *two* Erie County members of this month.

Doyle Stutzman, of Homer City, Indiana County, is, like Ivan Miller, continually on the job. In May he found two new members and has found two again this month. Such steady "pulling" will carry this Association far.

Thomas Buell, of Elmira, Michigan, who has been a friend of the Association and a reader of the *GUIDE POST* for many years, entered up a *GUIDE POST* subscriber, also from Elmira, Michigan, and made renewal of his own subscription. When we can enlist cooperation all the way from Michigan, our drive must have some merit.

During the past month regular booster, Roy Hess, of Stillwater, Columbia County, added *two* new members to his long list of contributions. Mr. Hess, as Ivan Miller, apparently brings each grower he meets into the fold. At any rate, he found three in May, and during the year enlisted at least a dozen.

Harry Stockdale, genial Ohioan, who this summer will visit many of our growers, all of whom know him well, has the interests of our group at heart, though he is not a Pennsylvania potato grower, he works conscientiously at boosting the Association. The members he has secured for the Association are innumerable, and for the current month he contributed one Pennsylvanian to the fold.

(Continued on page 18)

There Is Still Time To Apply Potash

Potatoes are greedy feeders on potash and remove from the soil more of this plant-food element than both nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. If at planting time you did not apply fertilizer containing enough potash to insure profitable yields, there is still time to apply more. Side-dress with muriate of potash at the rate of 100-200 lbs. per acre. The fertilizer should be placed along the row about 3 inches from the plant and down 2 or 3 inches in the soil.

Potash not only increases the yield of potatoes, but is the plant food which has the greatest influence on improving the quality. For a good crop of No. 1's at least 200 lbs. of actual potash (K_2O) must be available in the soil. To make sure just what your soil will supply in the way of available plant food without the use of fertilizer, see your county agent or experiment station about having your soil tested. Then see your fertilizer dealer. You will be surprised how little it costs to use enough potash for profitable yields.

If we can be of any help to you, please write us for free information and literature on how to fertilize your crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cambria County Grower Lauds Association Program

Paul J. Yahner, Proprietor of the Yahner Produce Farm, at Patton, Pennsylvania, for the first time since the beginning of the Association marketing program, gave the plan a real enthusiastic attempt this past season and did a splendid job of grading and marketing in the Association pack.

On May 26th, in appreciation of the assistance he received from the Association office on his marketing program, Mr. Yahner wrote, unsolicited, the following letter:

"May 26, 1939

Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc.,
Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

I could not get any subscriptions to the GUIDE POST, but I am enclosing a check for \$5.00, one dollar for my own subscription renewal, and the balance of \$4.00 as a donation to "Camp Potato."

I feel that I owe that and more to the Association. It really has helped Pennsylvania growers get more for potatoes.

I helped reap the benefits *one thousand* times more than I helped to start it off.

Thanking you all, I am

Very truly yours,

PAUL J. YAHNER"

The Association management sincerely appreciated this grateful attitude, and wrote Mr. Yahner asking his permission to publish the letter, as it appears above. Mr. Yahner's reply, which was equally gratifying, was as follows:

"June 1, 1939

Mr. E. B. Bower, General Manager
Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc.,
Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Bower:

I am indeed glad to give you permission to publish my letter in the GUIDE POST if you think it will help get others into the fold.

I realize what a hard task you have to hold things together and to get growers to come along.

I believe from the efforts of the Association I made 20 to 25 cents more per bushel than I would had there been no Association. On my crop of 25,000 bushels, you can see where I have really benefitted.

Many thanks to you and the small handful of others who helped put the thing across.

I am 100 per cent for it now, and will do all I can to help it.

Very truly yours,

PAUL J. YAHNER"

Mr. Yahner has caught the vision of the marketing program, has tested it with a fine crop of potatoes, and found, without question, that it paid him worthwhile dividends.

CHAS. H. FREY LEADS ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE THIS MONTH

(Continued from page 16)

H. P. Younkin, Sullivan County grower, who back in March sent us a membership and said he would try to get more, came through, with colors, recently with another member. That Mr. Younkin kept right after this idea, in an effort to do more than was expected of him, is most gratifying.

D. W. W. Diehl, of Bedford, and comparatively new himself in the Association, found his new member since the last issue. His is also a Bedford Cowntian, and the contribution is sincerely appreciated.

D. A. Miller, of Red Lion, York County, long a fine standing Association member also enlisted a member with our group. Mr. Miller's member had formerly belonged to the Association and we were mighty pleased to see his new membership from Mr. Miller, putting him back on our roll.

In fact, all these contributions were most appreciated and as a result of them, and the cooperation of the men giving them, we welcome to the Association the following new members of the month:

Steve Kach, Girard, Erie County.

Chas. Wilson, Hartstown, Crawford County.

Carl Frey, North Girard, Erie County.

C. C. Fry, North Girard, Erie County.

Fred Harmon, East Springfield, Erie County.

Michael Bender, North Girard, Erie County.

Thomas Morrison, Linesville, Crawford County.

Roland Davis, Linesville, Crawford County.

S. T. Patterson, Hartstown, Crawford County.

Chas. H. Frey, North Girard, Erie County (Renewal).

Chas. E. Nicodemus, Mahaffey, Clearfield County.

James Fulton, Westover, Clearfield County.

William Glasgow, Berwindale, Clearfield County.

George M. Young, La Jose, Clearfield County (Renewal).

Nelson E. Irwin, Berwindale, Clearfield County.

Isaac S. Brechbill, Fayetteville, Franklin County.

J. Lin Huber, Lemasters, Franklin County.

E. S. Grim, Waynesboro, Franklin County (Renewal).

Mrs. D. I. Eigenbrode, Waynesboro, Franklin County.

R. Z. Coblentz, Erie, Erie County.

James D. Walker, Erie, Erie County.

Biron E. Decker, Edinboro, Erie County.

Thomas Neeffe, Coudersport, Potter County.

Elroy O'Neil, Coudersport, Potter County.

Stephen Snyder, Coudersport, Potter County.

E. A. Short, Union City, Erie County.

L. E. Port, Waterford, Erie County.
W. D. Goughnour, Indiana, Indiana County.

Fred Lord, Espy, Columbia County (Renewal).

Neil Harrison, Orangeville, Columbia County.

John L. Knepper, Berlin, Somerset County.

Arthur Kinsley, Dushore, Sullivan County.

(Continued on page 22)

FOR REAL SUCCESS IN SPRAYING use WHITEROCK

High Calcium Quadruple
Separated Superfine Spray
Hydrate or Lime Flour.

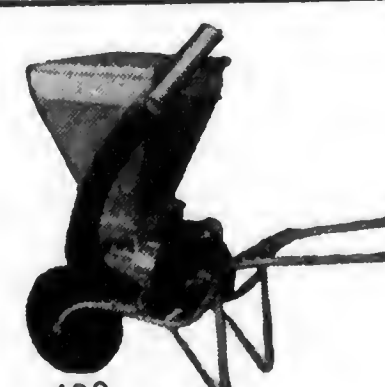
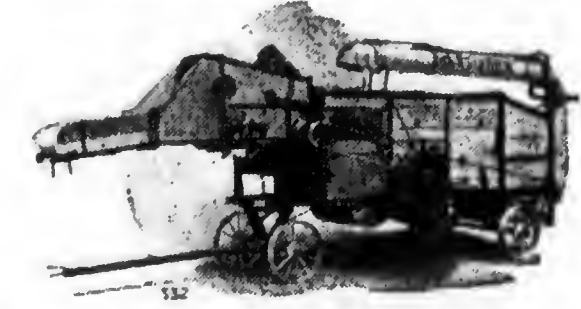

It's a leader in its field and the most convenient form of lime for Spray purposes.

or

Whiterock Micro-mesh — The cream of Hydrated Lime, for exacting users demanding maximum benefit for their crops.



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Bellefonte, Pa.

409

**WHEELBARROW TYPE
ENGINE DRIVEN
DUSTER**

132

**THRESHERS
4 SIZES**

**CORN SHELLERS
3 SIZES**

Messinger Mfg. Co., G. P. St., Tatamy, Pa., Since 1857

PROPER POTATO SPRAYING

(Continued from page 5)

very important factor in making up stock solution of Copper Sulphate (bluestone) and lime solution (milk of lime) for Bordeaux Mixture. Therefore, in order to save time and labor place your steel containers for lime and your wooden containers for bluestone close to the water supply. Next weigh up 50 pounds of Copper Sulphate (bluestone) and empty the contents into a clean burlap sack. Fill the barrel within six or eight inches of the top and adjust the sack containing the crystals so that the bottom or one corner will be submerged from two to three inches beneath the surface of the water. This can easily be accomplished by drawing the sack over the edge of the barrel and nailing it there, or suspending from above. The crystals will then dissolve at the rate of one (1) pound to one (1) gallon of water in from four to five hours. By adjusting the Copper Sulphate (bluestone) in the evening the dissolving process takes place during the night without any further supervision or worry and will be ready for making Bordeaux Mixture in the morning.

Never entirely submerge Copper Sulphate (bluestone) in water. It is heavier than water and immediately settles to the bottom of the container, and may take days and even weeks to dissolve, while certain portions may never go into solution.

When properly dissolved there should be fifty (50) pounds of Copper Sulphate (bluestone) in solution in fifty (50) gallons of water. This proportion should always be maintained by adding enough water to take care of the evaporation which occurs between sprayings. This taken care of, the solution can be kept indefinitely.

The second important step in preparing Bordeaux Mixture is the slaking of the lime. Improperly slaked lime or a low grade lime is sure to cause nozzle trouble besides making a very low grade of spray material. A high calcium lump or stone lime has always been recommended by the potato specialists in Pennsylvania and experiments as well as actual practice, over a period of 20 years, has absolutely proven the wisdom of this recommendation.

Weigh up fifty (50) pounds of (high calcium) slow slaking lump or stone lime and dump into a fifty (50) gallon

steel barrel. Have ready for stirring a mixing tool about five or six feet long with a three by six (3x6) inch spud at the end.

Next splash a small quantity of water over the lime with the hand for the purpose of ascertaining whether the lime is fast or slow slaking. This will give a very good idea as to how rapidly the water must be added during the slaking process in order not to over-burn or under-burn the batch. Either too little or too much water is absolutely disastrous in the preparation of milk of lime for Bordeaux Mixture.

When the lumps begin to break, add water rapidly enough to prevent the formation of dust pockets and consequent explosions, at the same time stirring the contents in order to keep the moisture evenly distributed and to prevent the caking of the lime on the sides and bottom of the barrel. High calcium lime produces a greater degree of heat than any other form of lime known; this heat factor is important in slaking lime for Bordeaux. Therefore, never add the water fast enough to check the boiling nor slow enough to allow the lime to over-burn. Either of these processes, as stated before, will cause a sandy sediment and consequent nozzle trouble.

After the violent boiling has subsided the lime should have, and if properly slaked will have, the consistency of cottage cheese, mush or thin mud. This is the critical state in the slaking of lime, and if put into solution at this time will ruin the batch for Bordeaux. There are still small unslaked particles of lime, or pin head, which have not been broken up during the major operation, and as the lime is still generating intense heat, should be left to stand for at least thirty minutes after the last water has been added, during which time it should be stirred occasionally in order to keep the moisture in constant contact with the unslaked particles and not to arrest the chemical reaction which is taking place. This process will break up practically all of the remaining pin head and reduce sediment to a minimum. Patience on the part of the grower in following this step will not only be time saved but will also mean a better spray solution.

After the thirty minute period has elapsed fill the barrel with water, stir thoroughly and your milk of lime is ready. Your lime solution will now run

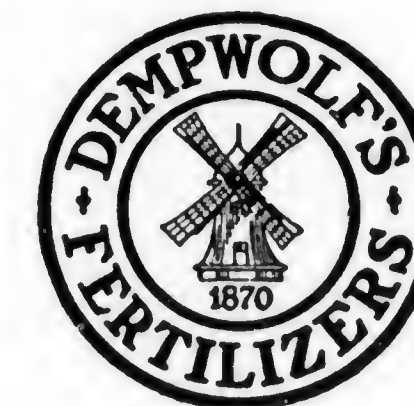
through a strainer like water, will never again return to its original plastic condition and as in the case of Copper Sulphate (bluestone) solution, simply add enough water to take care of evaporation between sprayings.

MAKING BORDEAUX MIXTURE:

To make one hundred (100) gallons of Bordeaux Mixture, 8-8-100 (keep the same proportion to make a larger or smaller quantity) proceed as follows: First, run the spray tank half full of water. Then stir the milk of lime solution thoroughly and dip out eight (8) gallons and pour it into the tank. The only strainer needed is the one furnished with the sprayer, made of copper wire, twenty to thirty meshes to the inch. Second, add water until the tank is three-fourths full. Then stir the Copper Sulphate (bluestone) solution thoroughly; the paddle and bucket should be free from lime. Dip out eight (8) gallons and pour it into the tank. Then add water until the tank is full and start the agitator.

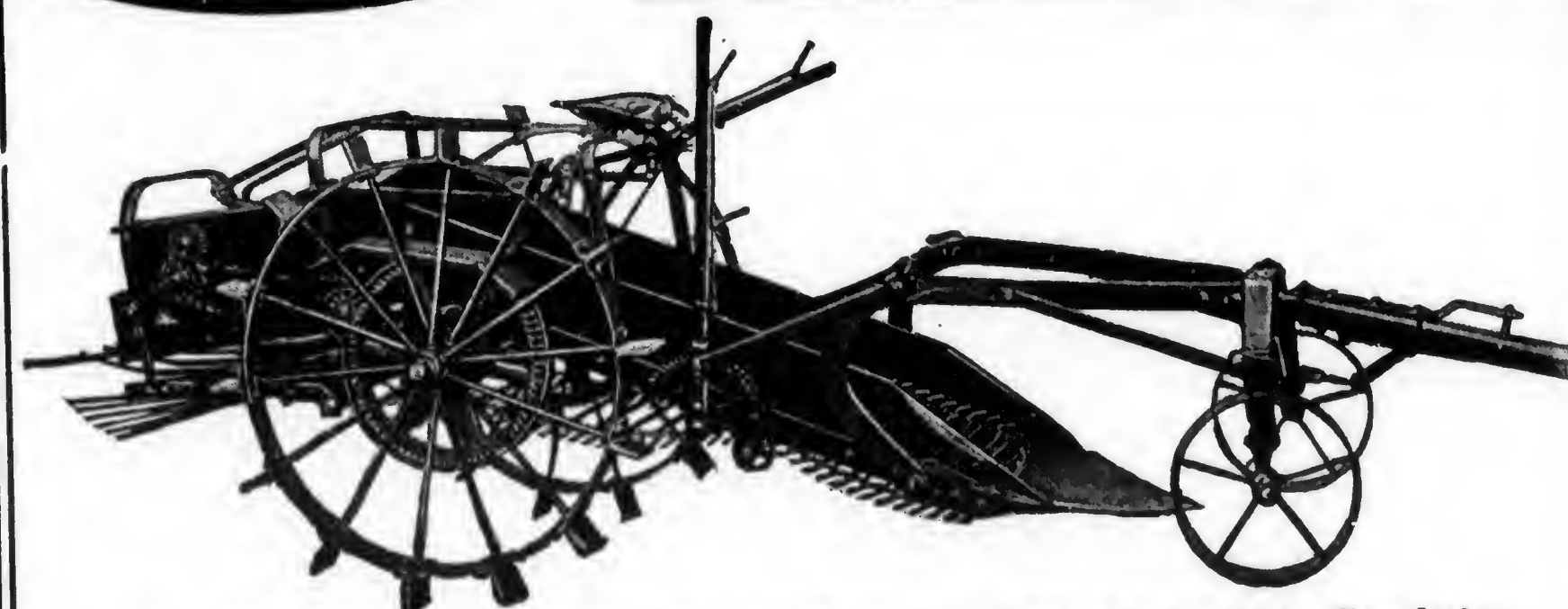
The spray tank now contains one hundred (100) gallons of Bordeaux Mixture, the cheapest and most efficient spray material for potatoes.

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They Get the Potatoes with Least Cost and in Best Marketable Condition.

Require Fewest Repairs—Many years high record for long service and low cost. Growers report digging 150 and more acres without repairs. Supplied in several lengths and widths; with continuous elevator and various attachments, as desired. Adapted for use with tractor, power take-off, and with or without engine attachments.

Write for catalog.

EUREKA MOWER COMPANY
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POTATO CHIPS

(Continued from page 7)

drive now being made to tear down "trade - killing" embargoes, licenses, taxes, etc., which tend to cripple the free trading of a great free people. Pennsylvania has many agricultural products to sell in addition to mineral and manufactured products. We must purchase from other States if we expect them to purchase our products. From Maine last year we purchased 4,839 carloads of potatoes and during the last 10 years have purchased an average of 5,300 carloads yearly. We grow insufficient spuds to feed our own people and welcome such a substantial purchase by Pennsylvania consumers of the product of the farms of our fellow spud growers in Maine.

Will the farmers of Pennsylvania and the other States knuckle under to "so-called" organized labor or not? My guess is they will not! The Hershey dairy farmers and the Somerset Super-Highway farmers showed labor that the farmer has his rights, too, which may be imposed on just so long—and then watch out. How long will Pennsylvania growers tolerate the "unloading racket" in Philadelphia and in other cities? A recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post contained a most enlightening article on the farm labor situation, entitled "Whose Law and Order." It stated that labor demands have at times been so unreasonably severe on farmers in the western States as to make farming at a profit impossible.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the supply of early potatoes available for market in May and June totals 23.7 million bushels compared to 23.4 million bushels available during the same period last year. The prices received this year are lower, however. As of May 20th, shipping-point prices in Maine, Alabama and South Carolina were \$.95, \$1.09 and \$1.29 per hundredweight compared with \$1.21, \$1.37 and 1.37 at the same points last year.

Reports state that Potter County growers again increased their potato acreage. Have heard no official reports yet on acreage in other leading counties such as Lehigh, Lancaster, Somerset, Crawford and York. One thing is certain, however. If the spring dry weather

continues into the summer, we'll be lucky to make the total yield of 25 million bushels we had last year.

"BILL SHAKESPUD"

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

(Continued from page 15)

His wife had her hand in a bandage—he had set a mouse-trap and placed it in his coat pocket.

★ ★ ★

Dr. E. L. Nixon won his first hat of the season up at Coudersport several weeks ago, on a wager with Sam Gray, over the running of a line to measure one of the fields for planting the seedlings.

Dr. Nixon claims that if he had all the hats he's won, he'd quickly go into the hat business.

CHAS. H. FREY LEADS ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE THIS MONTH

(Continued from page 19)

J. E. Mundis, Windsor, York County.
Dr. H. A. Shimer, Bedford, Bedford County.

A. G. Riggle, Kelly Station, Armstrong County.

G. M. Hummer, Titusville, Crawford County (Renewal).

John F. Raker, Liberty, Tioga County.
Ernest Yoder, Liberty, Tioga County.

Donald Wheeland, Liberty, Lycoming County.

Fred W. Marshall, Roaring Branch, Lycoming County.

Walter H. Schlegel, Bath, Northampton County (Renewal).

Beck & Beck, Liberty, Tioga County (Renewal).

And the following out-of-state subscribers:

Thomas B. Buell, Elmira, Michigan.
H. B. Losey, Elmira, Michigan.

Clifton Dick, Jr., Hudson, Michigan.
Lloyd E. Jennings, Somers, Conn.

Yes, it is a real membership drive. But members, it is not over yet. Those of you who have not yet sent in your contribution to it, won't you do it today?

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and
That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

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PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GROWERS RECIPE!

PLANT GOOD SEED, FERTILIZE,
SPRAY THOROLY, PROVIDE
PROPER MOISTURE* AND DIG
WITH **OK CHAMPION**
BRUISE-PROOF, EASY RUNNING,
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OK CHAMPION—No 44 TWO ROW
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WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES, RIGID HITCH,
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HYATT BEARINGS, ADJUSTABLE-30 to
40 INCH ROWS. FIT ANY TRACTOR.
THE WORLD'S BEST DIGGERS.
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There's **HIGH PRESSURE** efficiency in both Large and Small

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Last season, large acreage potato growers reported amazing results with the High Pressure Iron Age Sprayers. Now, **ONLY IN IRON AGE**, 6 and 10 gallon-per-minute sizes are available at low cost for pressures up to 600 pounds. Thus all growers may now have the fine, high pressure atomization so necessary for the efficient control of many pests and fungi.

Iron Age Sprayers' "fighting heart," the high pressure **VICTORY PUMP** is horizontally designed for standard working pressures up to 1000 pounds per square inch. Slow speed, long life. Built in 6, 10, 14, 20 and 37 gallons-per-minute capacities.

Iron Age Power-takeoff Tractor-trailer Model, with exclusive "Compak" folding boom for 6, 8 or 10 rows. Rubber-tired wheels if desired.



Write for illustrated catalog and buy your Iron Age Sprayer Now.

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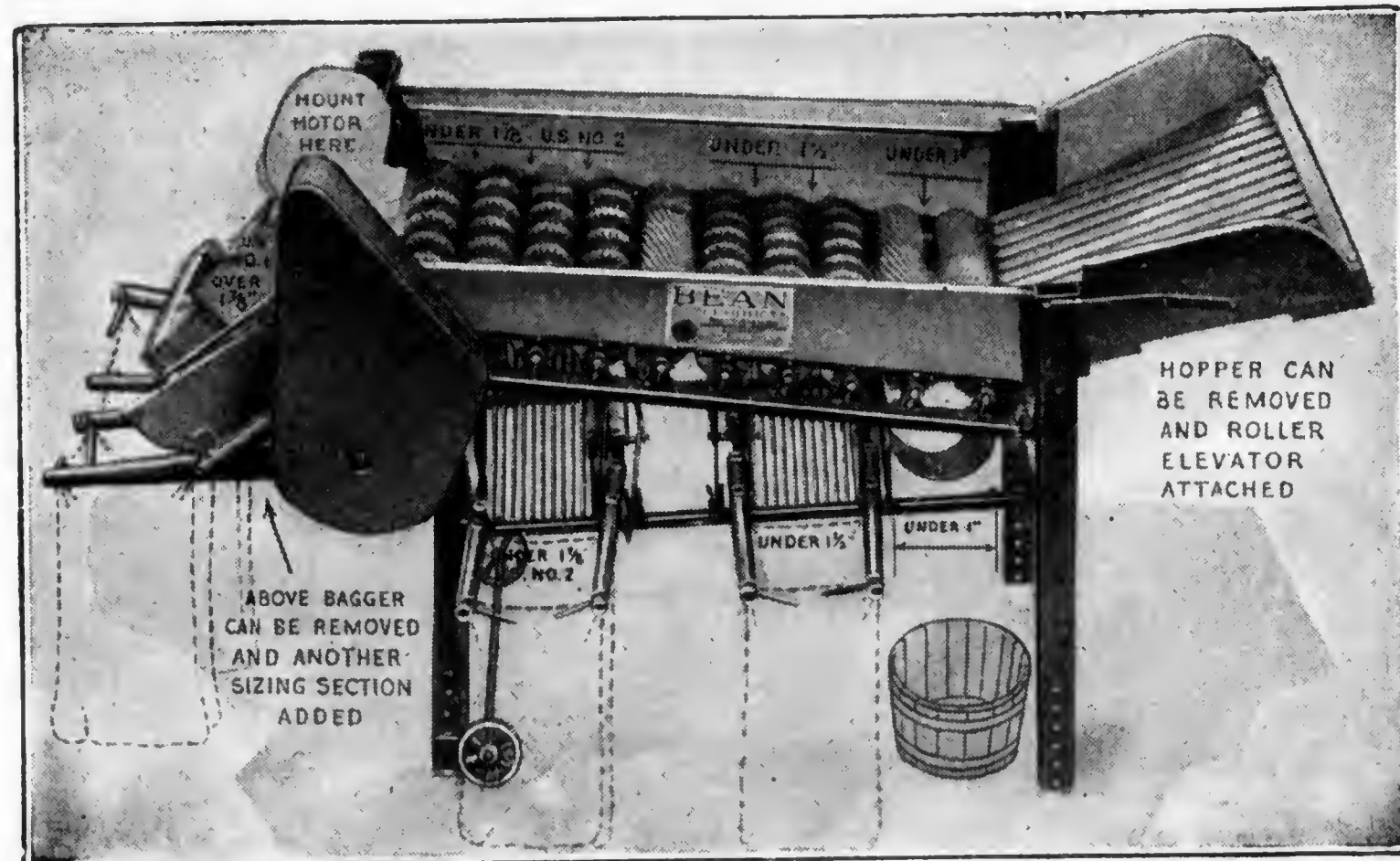
VOLUME XVI NUMBER 7

JULY • 1939

PUBLISHED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

BUY A RUBBER SPOOL GRADER THAT CLEANS POTATOES AS IT GRADES . . .

The Bean Rubber Spool Grader is the Rubber Spool Grader that cleans while it grades. The rubber spools or spines on the grading spools do a good job of cleaning your potatoes. At the same time these spines add much to the sizing accuracy when compared to smooth spools. There is no substitute for the accuracy, cleaning and gentle handling of potatoes of the Bean Rubber Spool Grader.



The Bean Rubber Spool combined Grader and Cleaner is made in three sizes.

1. No. 102 Hand—100 to 150 bu. per hour.
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One of the above models will meet any requirement.

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Bean offers a complete line of wood roller elevators, rubber roll cleaning elevators, various lengths and widths of wood roller, rubber roller or rubber belt sorting tables and regular 2 or 4 bag baggers or 15 and 60 pound paper baggers.

PENNSYLVANIA GROWERS APPROVE THE BEAN RUBBER SPOOL POTATO GRADER

Because of the speed and accuracy and gentle handling of potatoes over the Bean Rubber Spool Grader the growers of Pennsylvania accept it as the final word in potato grading for accurate clean packages of potatoes that sell.

ASK FOR 1939 POTATO GRADER CATALOG NO. GP.

John Bean Mfg. Co.

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"On Our Way"

By L. T. DENNISTON

June has been here and gone. For the potato grower it has been a most busy month. A few trips north and south during the month of June will quickly impress you with the diversity of Pennsylvania's climate, if you will only observe what the potato growers are doing in the different sections. While in York County on June 22nd. I saw "Nittany" out of blossom with tubers big enough for that first tasty meal of Pennsylvania grown new potatoes and a week later on June 28th in Potter County I saw Russet Rurals just being planted. It is perfectly possible for a merchant in central Pennsylvania to offer his customers good quality old potatoes from the upper reaches of the Alleghenies, less than 100 miles to the west or north, and at the same time new potatoes from the lower counties less than 100 miles to the south.

* * *

I have just received a letter from the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce, Santa Rosa, California, making inquiry as to our Potato Program in Pennsylvania. I have a very interesting file of similar letters from near and far, the farthest one being from Brisbane, Australia.

* * *

The most missed potato grower in Pennsylvania during June was Director Evan Lewis, Cambria County, when he failed to turn up at the Association Board Meeting and Joint Conference, June 21, at Harrisburg. Mr. Lewis is a loyal supporter of the Association Program and a booster for the important potato growing area of Cambria-Somerset and the surrounding territory.

* * *

I have just learned through my father of the death of J. Y. Patton, Lawrence County. Mr. Patton kept up a keen interest in potato growing down through the years, even after his illness confined him to his home. He passes with the satisfaction of knowing that the homestead will continue as one of Pennsylvania's good potato farms as it will be capably operated by his son Charles Patton whom I have known for many years. Those of you who took the all Pennsylvania Bus Tour in 1927 will remember the stop at the Patton Farm on the evening of the second day out.

I wonder how many of those on the 1927 All Pennsylvania Bus Tour get the Guide Post? My guess is most of them. Just to refresh the memory of these loyal riders of the trail, how many of you remember? — the ride through the big (black) forest on the way to Potter County—the bus that caught fire going down the big hill—the size of the potato vines in Potter County—waiting for the mess truck the second day out—the trip through the oil country — smoke stacks of the steel district—the night at Ebensburg with all its trials and tribulations—over the Alleghenies and on to Chambersburg and Gettysburg — down east where big yields were in prospect—and after all, last but far from least, the good time we all had and how much more we appreciate our neighbor and the greatness of this land of William Penn—Pennsylvania.

* * *

Roy Wotring, Schnecksville, Lehigh County and Everett Blass, Coudersport, Potter County both have large storages under way to insure better keeping, and more room for properly storing, grading and packing an increasing potato production. Both these houses will be of the straw loft type.

* * *

As I write these notes a heavy rain is falling here at State College (Friday, June 30th). This brings up the question of moisture conditions in potato growing sections of the State. A late spring with continued wet weather was followed by dry conditions throughout most of the State during May. This dry condition was broken in the central, northern and western areas and in other scattered points the early part of June. The east central and south central sections did not receive sufficient moisture to break the drought until some time later. With 90% of Pennsylvania's early potato crop centered in the southeast this dry condition has materially reduced prospects of the early crop. The late crop has not been materially hurt in any section and with good rains reported recently in all but a few scattered areas, growth will be rapid, probably too rapid if to be followed by hot days of middle July.

Blough Brothers, Potter County, have expanded their seed production by taking over, in my opinion, one of the best seed growing farms in the Potter area.

* * *

I. L. Brown & Son, New Bethlehem, Clarion County, inform me that potato growers will be paying a still higher tax on fuel oil which they use in cultivating, spraying and harvesting their potato crop. We figured this all out once and found that Pennsylvania Potato Growers, through the use of tractors, trucks, and sprayers use as much as 100,000 gallons of gas or fuel per day during the busy season. This in turn means \$5,000 tax per day.

* * *

Growers in western Pennsylvania won't go far wrong in studying the storages constructed by Austin Donaldson, Venango County, and Joe Schwabenbaur, St. Marys, Elk County.

* * *

The "Nittany" and the "Pennigan" look exceptionally good (vigorous and disease free) in the test plots at Hershey. These plots as well as a large number of seedlings and other experimental work are under the care of B. A. Rockwell, in charge of experimental work, Hershey Estates. Mr. Rockwell is also Secretary of the Pennsylvania Soy Bean Association.

* * *

Each visit to "Camp Potato" reveals some change and improvement. The big spring which supplies the water for the Camp has been harnessed by a reservoir holding 5,000 gallons. The machine and tool shop is rapidly being completed and made ready for the fine equipment at the disposal of the Camp. The forty acres of potatoes on the Camp property are emerging and with Roy Thompson on the job are getting proper cultivation and in due time proper spraying. During the past week a new unit, the caretaker's quarters, was well under way as a part of the Camp proper.

* * *

Phelps, Bryan and the Beck Brothers of Liberty, Tioga County, are like the three musketeers, they are leading the way in this community in re-establishing potato production on a sound and profitable basis. Phelps, the younger of the three, a Future Farmer and recent graduate of the Liberty High School under Vocational Instructor J. Cutler,

has 12 acres of potatoes and is striving to follow the best known practices. Bryan, a garage operator at Liberty, has virtually reclaimed an abandoned farm and has out 60 acres of soy beans and according to his own words, "getting ready to grow potatoes." Beck Brothers have been growing potatoes for a number of years but have recently built a good storage, purchased new equipment and expanded their potato acreage. They are 100% for the Association Marketing Program after marketing their past season's crop in this manner.

* * *

The following are a few expressions gleaned from the recent Joint Conference of Growers and Distributors at Harrisburg June 21. "The Food Distributors are in a better position to give fuller attention and put greater effort back of the marketing program." "Anyone speaking against the program as it's not being the way to market Pennsylvania Potatoes, would be speaking without knowledge of Pennsylvania's marketing problems." "The consumer pack has gained in popularity." "We as distributors are anxious to see the program succeed. The program has been as valuable to the distributors as it has to the growers." "There is need for improvement in steady supplies, prompt deliveries, and improvement of quality on the part of some packers." "The eating quality of Pennsylvania potatoes on the other hand, is as good as any in the nation."

* * *

K. W. Lauer and Kenneth Beachley of the Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, recently returned from a Seed Potato Conference in New Jersey with the report that the "Nittany" was judged the freest of disease of any of the lots of seed from many different sources in the New Jersey plots. Seed Producers and Certifying Agents from a number of the eastern and northern states, including Canada, were present. I personally have seen plantings of "Nittany" in a dozen counties in Pennsylvania during recent weeks and in all cases they were unusually vigorous and free of disease.

* * *

Here are some new names forging to the front in Pennsylvania's Potato Roster: Bartron, Yahner, McPherson, Phillips, Morrison, Frey, Young, Beck, Schwabenbaur, Bryan, Griffith, Phelps,

(Continued on page 18)

Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club

Official Regulations and Instructions for Administering Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club



The "400-Bushel" Club Medal

The original 400-Bushel Potato Club organized in 1922, the first of its kind in the United States, contributed much toward making a real reputation for Pennsylvania. After its abandonment, several years ago, the potato growers began to more fully appreciate the stimulus it had created for putting into operation all the sound cultural practices so necessary to produce a quantity, quality crop of potatoes, was now lacking; and that the enthusiasm, the fine competitive spirit and the good fellowship such competition creates, were greatly diminished, urged the Association to take steps to revive the club.

Therefore, pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting held March 24, 1937, reading in part as follows: "That the Pennsylvania 400-Bushel Potato Club be revived, as an Association project; that rules for certification of eligible membership be promulgated by the Association,

eliminating all summary documents," which action was subsequently approved by the Association at the annual meeting held January 17, 1939, reading in part as follows: "That regulations be promulgated by the Association and the recommendation that medals should be given to all who earned them, so long as a member of the Association and beginning at such time as the Association office was in position to finance same," the following regulations and instructions for administering Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club are hereby promulgated:

1. Any Pennsylvania potato grower is eligible to make application to qualify for membership in Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club and to have an acre of potatoes officially checked.
2. No summary documents or reports shall be required from any grower.
3. Requests for applications must be made to the State office of the Association, or
 - a. From persons designated by the Association residing in the same county as the applicant, as designated in five (5).
4. All applications must be signed by the applicant in his or her own hand writing, in space provided for that purpose on the application.
5. The following persons may make the official check:
 - a. County Agent
 - b. County Vocational Supervisor
 - c. Vocational Agricultural Instructor
 - d. A competent person designated by the Association
6. Applications for 400-Bushel Club membership must be forwarded to the office of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc., Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.
7. In order to be admitted to Club membership, all applications must reach the Association office on or before December 1st of each year.
7. No grower will be awarded the official 400-Bushel Club Medal, unless the applicant is:

(Continued on next page)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

OFFICERS

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J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton, Vice-Pres.
E. B. Bower, Bellefonte,
Sec'y-Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

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.....R. 5, Johnstown, Cambria
Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF JULY

FLAG O' MY LAND

Up to the breeze of the morning I fling
you,
Blending your folds with the dawn in
the sky;
There let the people behold you, and
bring you
Love and devotion that never shall
die.
Proudly agaze at your glory, I stand,
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

Standard most glorious! Banner of
beauty!
Whither you beckon me there will I
go,
Only to you, after God, is my duty,
Unto no other allegiance I owe.
Heart of me, soul of me, yours to com-
mand,
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

Pine to palmetto and ocean to ocean,
Thought of strange nations we get our
increase,

Here are your worshippers one in devo-
tion,
Whether the bugles blow battle or
peace.
Take us and make us your patriot
hand,
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

—T. A. DALY

PENNSYLVANIA'S 400 BUSHEL CLUB OFFICIAL REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

- a. A member of the Association, in good standing, for the current year in which the application is filed, or
 - b. Becomes a member of the Association prior to or at time of filing his or her application, that is, no later than December 1st, of each year.
8. The Association will award to every grower who has been properly qualified and who has met all of the above requirements, a suitable medal, for the following achievements:
- a. A grower who produces 400 or more bushels of potatoes on a measured acre, (with or without irrigation). The regular 400-Bushel Club medal.
 - b. A grower who produces 500 or more bushels of potatoes on a measured acre. Medal to be suitably engraved to designate this accomplishment.
 - c. A grower who produces 600 or more bushels of potatoes on a measured acre. Medal to be suitably engraved to commemorate such a feat.
 - d. A grower who produces 400 or more bushels of potatoes on a measured acre for five (5) consecutive years. A special gold medal suitably engraved to designate the accomplishment.
 - e. A grower who produces 700 or more bushels of potatoes on a measured acre (without irrigation). A special gold medal suitably engraved to commemorate the achievement.
9. All awards will be made by the Association during its sessions held at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa., during the month of January of each year.

E. B. BOWER,
General Manager.

Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club

Record of Official Application for Having an Acre of Potatoes Checked and/or for Qualifying for Membership in Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club

Gentlemen:19.....

In accordance with the regulations and instructions promulgated by the Association for administering Pennsylvania's 400-Bushel Club.

I,..... of.....
(Signature of applicant in own hand writing) (Post Office)

R.F.D....., Pennsylvania have requested and
(County)

had an acre of potatoes checked by who
(Name of Official Supervisor)

has performed this service as evidenced by his official report appearing below. I understand that any grower who has an acre of potatoes officially checked and makes the required yield, thereby becomes a bona-fide member of Pennsylvania 400-Bushel Club (see Regulation 1). It is understood, however, that in order for a Club member to be awarded the Official Association 400-Bushel Club medal, applicable to his class, (Regulation 8) that Regulation 7, parts a. and b., must be fully complied with.

Check one: () I am a member of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc., in good standing, for the current year, or
() I apply hereby for membership in the Association, and my dollar membership fee is attached to this application.

AS A MATTER OF HISTORICAL RECORD:

In view of the many new varieties being introduced, this yield was made with Recognizing the possibilities of other im-
(Name variety)

provements or innovations, the following departure from the usual practices was used:.....

.....

.....

OFFICIAL RECORD

As supervisor in the checking of an acre of potatoes for the above named applicant I, hereby certify that I have performed that service and the yield as stated below is official. I recommend, provided applicant has fully met the conditions set forth in the regulations and instructions, that the Official Association 400-Bushel Club medal, applicable to his class, be awarded as a mark of distinction.

Yield per acre:.....bushels. Date checked:.....19.....

Signed.....
Official Supervisor.

(Editor's Note: Above is sample of required record of "400-Bushel" Club application and qualification.)

PENNSYLVANIA'S "400-BUSHEL" CLUB

Regulations for Checking Yield of Potatoes for "400-Bushel" Club

HINTS ON LOCATING BEST ACRE:

Determine by lay of land, by sampling, knowledge of the grower, and character of vine growth, where probable high-yielding acre lies.

A few preliminary checks made by digging and weighing the potatoes from

50 ft. of row at different points in the acre will reveal fairly accurately whether a 400, 500, 600, or 700 bushel yield is to be checked. The following table gives the necessary pounds from 50 ft. of row to indicate a yield of 400, 500, 600, or 700 bushels per acre.

LENGTH OF CHECK	WIDTH OF ROW	400 BUSHELS	500 BUSHELS	600 BUSHELS	700 BUSHELS
50 ft. of row.	28 inch rows.	64.4 lbs.	80.5 lbs.	96.6 lbs.	112.7 lbs.
50 ft. of row.	29 inch rows.	66.7 lbs.	83.3 lbs.	100.0 lbs.	116.7 lbs.
50 ft. of row.	30 inch rows.	69.0 lbs.	86.2 lbs.	103.5 lbs.	120.7 lbs.
50 ft. of row.	31 inch rows.	71.2 lbs.	89.0 lbs.	106.8 lbs.	124.6 lbs.
50 ft. of row.	32 inch rows.	73.5 lbs.	91.8 lbs.	110.2 lbs.	128.6 lbs.
50 ft. of row.	33 inch rows.	75.7 lbs.	94.5 lbs.	113.5 lbs.	132.4 lbs.
50 ft. of row.	34 inch rows.	78.0 lbs.	97.5 lbs.	117.0 lbs.	136.5 lbs.

REGULATIONS FOR CHECKING ACRE:

1. The acre to be checked shall be made up of any number of continuous equal length rows.

2. To qualify for a 400 or 500 bushel yield at least one-tenth of the acre must be dug and this area shall include the two outside rows of the acre. Equally spaced intermediate rows shall be included in the check so that not more than ten consecutive undug rows will be left in any portion of the acre.

3. To qualify for a 600 or 700 bushel yield the entire acre shall be dug and weighed.

4. Selection of rows to be dug may include rows adjacent to, and rows not adjacent to sprayer wheel tracks. A proportionate number of each shall be dug. The number of rows adjacent to, and not adjacent to sprayer wheel tracks will vary with the size of the spray boom used.

5. Accuracy in measuring and marking the acre to be dug, in weighing and computing the yield shall be the responsibility of the checking Supervisor. The Supervisor will consult with and check with the grower, who in turn will be responsible for providing sufficient help and assistance in digging and weighing the potatoes.

6. All applications either for Club membership or to have the 400-Bushel Club Medal awarded, (including official yield) must be forwarded to the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers' Association, Inc., Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, NOT LATER THAN DECEMBER 1st OF EACH YEAR. Applications may be forwarded either by the grower or the Official Supervisor.

E. B. BOWER,
General Manager

A little boy who was very much puzzled over the theory of evolution questioned his mother thus:

"Mamma, am I descended from a monkey?"

"I don't know," the mother replied. "I never knew any of your father's people."

WARNING

If, by chance, wet weather prevails through July, the Western half of Pennsylvania is in danger of an epidemic of late blight.

As good potato growers should appreciate, the only remedy to the situation is to SPRAY diligently.

Blight has already made its appearance in epidemic form in several regions.

Keystone Future Farmers Know Their Potatoes

During the recent conference of the Keystone Association of Future Farmers of America at State College more than 250 members of the Association took part in the Annual Seed Potato Judging Contest. Seed Potato Judging has increased in interest and in number of contestants until it is one of the largest contests staged during the three-day Conference. The members entering the contest are asked to place or judge

four classes of seed potatoes, each of which are composed of four exhibits. "Pennigan" White Rurals and Russet Rurals were used in this year's contest. Each exhibit is composed of one-half bushel of seed, not selected as show potatoes, but of a grade comparable to what a Pennsylvania Potato Grower will find to be most economical and practical to buy and plant. Judging or placing the exhibits is based on: Field

FUTURE FARMERS JUDGING SEED POTATOES



Over 250 Future Farmers, among them a number of Pennsylvania's Future Potato Growers, participated in the Seed Potato Judging Contest staged during their recent conference at State College.

Record (disease, yield and culture), Tuber Born Diseases, Size and Shape, and Condition of the Seed.

The entire class of 250 contestants were most attentive and interested in their task. The contest was directed by a committee headed by E. W. Wood, County Vocational Supervisor, Towanda, Bradford County. We would like to list the entire class of 250 contestants but space will not permit. The ten high scoring judges are listed below in order of their score.

(1st) John Yarmosh, Wayne County, Green-Dreher School, Carrol Fetherman, Instructor; (2nd) Donald Oliver, Bedford County, Bedford School, John Phillips, Instructor; (3rd) Lester Kline,

Franklin County, Washington School, Lester Zook, Instructor; (4th) John Gasper, Crawford County, Lewisville-Conneaut School, Oliver Porter, Instructor; (5th) Richard Schaeffer, Sullivan County, Dushore School, D. T. Green, Instructor; (6th) Albert Rose, Adams County, Biglerville School, Cecil Snyder, Instructor; (7th) Donald Swihart, Washington County, Mt. Pleasant Twp. (Hickory) School, G. E. Baker, Instructor; (8th) Daniel Knauer, Chester County, No. Coventry-Warwick School, C. S. Jackson, Instructor; (9th) John Gardner, Columbia County, Millville School, Leo Miller, Instructor; (10th) Vincent Wertz, Bedford County, Bedford School, John Phillips, Instructor.

Mrs. Caudle's Lecture

Well, Mr. Caudle, I hope you're in a little better temper than you were this morning. There, you needn't begin to whistle: people don't come to bed to whistle. But it's like you; I can't speak that you don't try to insult me. Once, I used to say you were the best creature living: now, you get quite a fiend. Do let you rest? No, I won't let you rest. It's the only time I have to talk to you, and you *shall* hear me. I'm put upon all day long: it's very hard if I can't speak a word at night; besides, it isn't often I open my mouth, goodness knows!

Because once in your lifetime your shirt wanted a button, you must almost swear the roof off the house. You *didn't* swear? Ha, Mr. Caudle, you don't know what you do when you're in a passion. You were not in a passion, wer'n't you? Well, then, I don't know what a passion is; and I think I ought by this time. I've lived long enough with you, Mr. Caudle, to know that.

It's a pity you haven't something worse to complain of than a button off your shirt. If you'd some wives, you would, I know. I'm sure I'm never without a needle and thread in my hand; what with you and the children, I'm made a perfect slave of. And what's my thanks? Why, if once in your life a button's off your shirt — what do you cry "oh" at? I say once, Mr. Caudle, or twice, or three times, at most. I'm sure, Caudle, no man's buttons in the world are better looked after than yours. I only wish I'd kept the shirts you had when you were first married! I should like to know where were your buttons then?

Yes, it is worth talking of! But that's how you always try to put me down. You fly into a rage, and then if I only try to speak, you won't hear me. That's how you men always will have all the talk to yourselves: a poor woman isn't allowed to get a word in. A nice notion you have of a wife, to suppose she's nothing to think of but her husband's buttons. A pretty notion, indeed, you have of marriage. Ha! If poor women only knew what they had to go through!—what with buttons, and one thing and another—they'd never tie themselves up—no, not to the best man in the world, I'm sure. What would they do, Mr. Caudle?—Why, do much better without you, I'm certain.

And it's my belief, after all, that the button wasn't off the shirt; it's my belief that you pulled it off, that you might have something to talk about. Oh, you're aggravating enough, when you like, for anything! All I know is, it's very odd that the button should be off the shirt; for I'm sure no woman's a greater slave to her husband's buttons than I am. I only say, it's very odd.

However, there's one comfort; it can't last long. I'm worn to death with your temper, and shan't trouble you a great while. Ha! You may laugh! And I dare say you would laugh! I've no doubt of it! That's your love; that's your feeling! I know that I'm sinking every day, though I say nothing about it. And when I'm gone, we shall see how your second wife shall look after your buttons! You'll find out the difference then. Yes, Caudle, you'll think of me then; for then, I hope, you'll never have a blessed button to your back.

No, I'm not a vindictive woman, Mr. Caudle: nobody ever called me that but you. What do you say? *Nobody ever knew so much of me?* That's nothing at all to do with it. Ha! I wouldn't have your aggravating temper, Caudle, for mines of gold. It's a good thing I'm not as worrying as you are, or a nice house there'd be between us. I only wish you'd had a wife that *would* have talked to you! Then you'd have known the difference. But you impose upon me because, like a poor fool, I say nothing. I should be ashamed of myself, Caudle.

And a pretty example you set as a father! You'll make your boys as bad as yourself. Talking as you did all break-fast-time about your buttons! And of a Sunday morning, too! And you call yourself a Christian! I should like to know what your boys will say of you when they grow up! And all about a paltry button off one of your wristbands! A decent man wouldn't have mentioned it. *Why don't I hold my tongue?* Because I *won't* hold my tongue. I'm to have my peace of mind destroyed—I'm to be worried into my grave for a miserable shirt button, and I'm to hold my tongue! Oh! But that's just like you men!

But I know what I'll do for the future. Every button you have may drop off,

(Continued on page 20)

POTATO CHIPS

To my mind, one of the finest things ever composed by the late Dr. Frank Crane, is the following:

"These are some of the marks of the elect, the chosen people, the true American aristocracy, the real upper class:

They are clean. They keep their bodies clean of dirt, their minds clean of prejudice, and their spirits clean of superstition.

They have strong passions, strictly disciplined.

Their mind is clearest and their courage highest in the presence of danger.

While they may not always think correctly, they think clearly.

They do right because it is a pleasure, and have passed the apprenticeship of struggle.

Their opinion or belief cannot be coerced by authority or seduced by desire.

Their intellect is as ethical as their conduct.

Love is the greatest thing in the world; but to them there is a greater thing—loyalty.

They are efficient. They make good; they do not explain why they could not.

To their employed they are just and reasonable; to their employers they are intelligently obedient.

They regulate themselves strictly; they have no wish at all to regulate others.

They love people, learn something from everyone they meet, and despise no human being.

They are characterized by simplicity in dress, in speech, in house, and at table. They understand the vulgarity of luxury.

They seek justice as the true charity, paying fair wages rather than giving alms, changing evil economic conditions rather than doling bread.

They bear no grudges and never seek revenge.

Their superiority is never exclusive; the greater, the stronger, and better they become, the more warmly human they grow.

THESE ARE THE ELECT!"

The Marketing Program has gone through three seasons successfully, expanding each year. The program will continue to grow IF the high standards of quality which the Association has pledged itself to pack, are strictly lived up to. There can be no compromise with our established grades and quality. When we begin to cut corners here, we begin to sell our good name and reputation for a mess of pottage.

* * *

John Richter again has a beautiful crop of potatoes in the making—one of the prettiest fields in the State: You know, John has to grow them good because every Tom, Dick and Harry this side of Kalamazoo passes by his field every so often. If every Pennsylvania grower had his crop growing out on the "front lawn" like John Richter does, there wouldn't be many poor-looking fields in the State.

* * *

It's been a queer season. First—too wet and cold, then—too hot and dry, now the rains have started again and don't seem to let up. If we get a big yield in the State this year, it will certainly be through good management rather than through trusting to luck.

* * *

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content;

The quiet mind is richer than a crown;
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent;

The poor estate scorns fortune's angry frown;

Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,

Beggars enjoy, when princes oft do miss.

—Robert Green.

* * *

Percy Whitenight of Bloomsburg reports spuds in Columbia County not looking too good account not enough rainfall. Ladd Reitz reports acreage in Jefferson Co. section cut since some growers couldn't afford to purchase seed and fertilizer with last year's receipts. General reports indicate increased acreages in the Lehigh-Northampton section.—Potter also increased over 1938.

(Continued on page 20)

Important New Rulings by Board of Directors and Joint Conference

The following official action by the Association Board of Directors and the Joint Conference Committee during the session held on June 21st, 1939, is of utmost importance to growers, county contact men, local Association inspectors, packers and all interested or engaged in the marketing of Pennsylvania potatoes, under the Marketing Plan, and for the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry generally:

The Board of Directors gave considerable time to discussion of the proper adjustment and spread of commission which should be taken by the Association for the maintenance of the Marketing Plan and the Association office. After a complete analysis of the problems, the Board unanimously passed the following resolution: "That the Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager be hereby authorized to establish and adjust, from time to time, the necessary spread or

rate of revenue on bags and other merchandise or supplies sold to growers participating in the Marketing Plan, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary revenue to maintain the service of the Association office."

The Joint Conference Committee unanimously passed the following important measures for the improvement and strengthening of the Marketing Plan, for the coming crop marketing season: "That the use of the Natural Kraft bag be continued during the coming season;" "That the distributors be admonished to receive no potatoes not marked by the official Association Inspection stamp;" and "Assured both the full cooperation of the distributors and that some distributor representative would be present at each of the meetings" which are now being planned and scheduled by the Association.

WHAT TO DO?



Cultivate, weed, or spray is the question that bothers many growers at this stage. Spraying is in order at weekly intervals. Running the weeder once or twice a week is in order, too, if the ground is not hard from recent heavy rains. If the ground is hard, the procedure should be to cultivate and then the weeder. The one great danger at this stage is deep cultivation resulting in root pruning and irreparable damage. Cultivation, if necessary, should be shallow and well away from the plants. The good-looking gentleman, who is the owner of this fine field, is John McDowell, Mercer County.

Over the Picking Table

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

Nothing distinguishes great men from inferior more than their always knowing, whether in life or art, the way things are going.—*Ruskin.*

★ ★ ★

Tommy (after a thumping): "You're awful hard on me, ma."

Mother: "That's because you've been very naughty and wicked."

Tommy: "Well, gee! You should remember that you did not die young yourself."

★ ★ ★

The man who allows his life to justify itself, and lets his work speak, and who when reviled reviles not again, must be a very great and lofty soul.

—*Elbert Hubbard*

★ ★ ★

A lady as proud as old Lucifer
Is tired of her husband's abucifer.
She says she will see
If she ever gets free
Love doesn't again make a gucifer.

★ ★ ★

Some people are like cider—sweet enough until it is time to work.

★ ★ ★

A lot of people lay money away for a rainy day and are fooled by the first sprinkling cart that comes around the corner.

★ ★ ★

As starch turns to glucose, pity will turn to love.

★ ★ ★

Funny, but aren't the compliments we least deserve the ones that most tickle our pride?

★ ★ ★

Being miserable and yet perfectly happy defines love.

★ ★ ★

Tommy: "Paw, what is the 'forest primeval?'"

Paw: "A woods where there are no initials cut on the beech trees."

★ ★ ★

The growers who have kicked the hardest about the marketing plan usually never have tried it or even inquired about it.

Every mother thinks that there is no baby like her own, and every other mother is glad of it.

★ ★ ★

There was a young lady named Maud;
A very deceptive young fraud
She never was able
To eat at the table,
But out in the pantry—O Lawd!

★ ★ ★

A little girl whose hair crackles when she combs it was told by her mother that she had electricity in her hair.

"Oh!" she exclaimed. "How up-to-date we are. I have electricity in my hair and grandma has gas on her stomach."

★ ★ ★

One of the seven wonders of the world is "a boss who acts as if he wasn't."

★ ★ ★

If some folks talked less, we could believe more of what they say.

★ ★ ★

The great moments of life are but moments like others. Your doom is spoken in a word or two. A single look from the eye, a mere pressure of the hand may decide it.—*Thackeray.*

★ ★ ★

"Every man should keep a fair-sized cemetery in which to bury the shortcomings of his friends."

★ ★ ★

A certain young man in the country who had a tender passion took his "girl" some flowers.

"How kind of you," said she, "to bring me these lovely flowers. They are so beautiful and fresh I think there is some dew on them yet."

"Yes," said the young man in great embarrassment, "there is; but I am going to pay it off tomorrow."

★ ★ ★

Who is the middleman about whom so much that is unkind is heard? In the abstract the middleman is an ogre who fattens upon the life blood of the toiling consumer and upon that of the toiling producer of the necessities of life. In the concrete the middleman is your grocer.

(Continued on page 22)

Potter County Group Holds Dismantling Party for Furthering "Camp Potato" Project

On June 15th, a fine crowd of Potter County co-operators met at the Sweden Hill School House, near "Camp Potato" in Potter County, and razed the school building on the site and transported the materials to "Camp Potato," for use in building projects under way there.

The Sweden Hill School House, now abandoned for nearly 25 years, was recently purchased by the Association, in order to secure from it heavy timbers which were needed in the construction of a potato storage to accommodate the potato seedlings, at the camp. The contemplated storage will probably be 40x70 feet.

The siding and floors of the old school house will also be used in building at "Camp Potato," and it is possible that two small cottages will be constructed with these materials.

There was a real crowd of enthusiastic workers on hand for the dismantling of the school from Coudersport, Ulysses, Roulette, Genesee and Germania. This



—Courtesy William Roberts

The Potter County group of men and boys who assisted in razing the Sweden Hill School.

Mervin Haines, Albert S. Straley, Lawrence Westler, Dr. E. L. Nixon, Master Leland Nixon, Master David Stearns and E. B. Bower.



—Courtesy William Roberts

The Sweden Hill School House, dismantled by Potter County co-operators on June 15th.

group included: Henry James, William Roberts, Luther Blough, Ed. Fisher, Don Stearns, Walter Metzger, William Scott, Thomas Neefe, Alvy Thompson, Art Mattison, Warren Perry, M. L. Van Wagen, Willis Clark, Walter Sarginger, Lee Reynolds, Foster Blough, Stephen Snyder, William Thompson, Joe Renko, Carl Thompson, Bison Bennett, Robert Crosby, Leonard Traub, A. W. Snyder,

A Sure Sign

Caller: "And what is dear little Henry going to be when he grows up?"

Mother: "I'm not sure, but from the looks of the wallpaper and every thing else he touches, I think he'll become a finger-print expert."

—Pasadena Post

Credit Where Due

Mr. and Mrs. Ray were at a singing concert, when Mrs. Ray remarked:

"Isn't that tenor marvelous? He held that last note two minutes."

"That's nothing," replied Mr. Ray, "I've held one of his notes for two years."

—The Boys Life

One More Question

"Daddy," exclaimed the little boy.

"One more question, then," sighed the tired father. "Only one."

"How far it is," inquired the tot, "between to and fro?"—Catalina Islander.

C. V. HACKMAN, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, LEADS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE THIS MONTH

C. V. Hackman, of Alexandria, is the Association's outstanding membership booster again this month, having enlisted six new members in addition to renewing his own membership. Mr. Hackman was also out in front on this drive in April, for securing six other new members during that month. We don't see co-operation of this spirited nature—or volume—every day, but when we do see it, our appreciation is genuine, and we are sorry that our thanks must be our best reward.

Anyhow, Mr. Hackman is definitely a fine example of a real member, doing more than his own job.

Roy R. Hess, of Stillwater, Columbia County, is still a monthly leader in the drive—and has been regularly all year. This month his contributions are five members, several of which were in the Association several years ago. All of these we were grateful to receive, and we thank Mr. Hess—whose many membership contributions this year now all but total twenty. Members, Roy Hess has made the requested contribution of twenty members—as has Mr. Hackman done the job of twelve. Follow the leaders—and do your part!

Biron E. Decker, Vocational Supervisor at Edinboro, is still actively boosting the drive too. Added to his already fine list of new members, Mr. Decker this month has an extra two brand-new ones. The Association acknowledges this fine spirit and wishes also that present members who have not yet given their boost, look to Mr. Decker, too, for their pattern of co-operative action.

Beck & Beck, of Liberty, Tioga County, also continue to push the Association a third consecutive month to bring their total of new members into the "high" class. This month they added two more. Their assistance is another worthy example.

H. C. Stockdale, another steady, reliable booster, from Ohio, is again on the "builder's list," as well, having secured one more new member to add to his total. Mr. Stockdale may also be looked to by our membership as one of its real co-operators.

Fellow members, the same handful of really active and enthusiastic potato men over and over are serving their

(Continued on page 20)

**WHITEROCK
PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE**



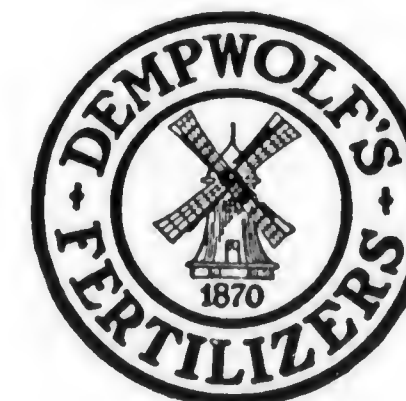
To make fall Crops and the
Growing of Legumes
Profitable

Also try

**Whiterock
Nittany Hydrated Lime**

Whiterock Quarries
Bellefonte, Pa.

**A BETTER YIELD
IN EVERY FIELD**



York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

"ON OUR WAY"*(Continued from page 4)*

Waring, Abraczinskas, Wagner, Walls, Martin, Seyfert, Brough, Decker, Cutler, Wuesthoff, Rockwell, Bailey, Barnett, Borden, Sill. We welcome these and others that do not readily come to mind to join the roster of the hundreds of long familiar names, such as: Brubaker, Lohr, Fisher, Bishop, Bashore, Frantz, Shrope, VanWegen, Wotring, and all the others. How many different names of potato growers are you familiar with?

I have seen a large number of new spray outfits going into action during the past few weeks. Whether new or old, the important thing is that the sprayer be kept on the move at regular intervals.

* * *

I am informed that to see all the seedlings in the plots in Potter County you would have to walk 154 miles. In other words, if they were planted in one continuous row it would be 154 miles long. Walking down this row, you would on the average, pass a different seedling variety every twentieth step.

* * *

Many potato growers near and far can testify to Nixon's condemnation of timothy in a potato rotation. Like all doubting "Thomases" or one who has a curious prying disposition, he tried following a two-year timothy sod with potatoes. Results?—Disaster. Cut worms consumed or destroyed three acres.

* * *

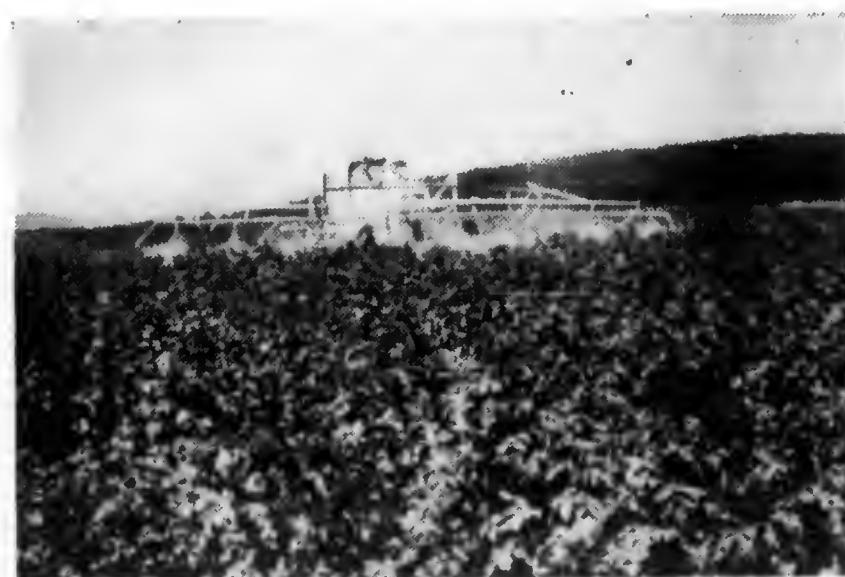
The following is from a confidential letter from what I consider one of my very best friends of another state. What he says is so to the point that I cannot refrain from quoting one paragraph here. I trust that he will not consider this a breach of confidence.

"We have the facilities and information to do a reasonably good job of producing potatoes, but we make an awful mess of marketing, don't we? The work that you people have been doing in Pennsylvania has been one of the outstanding jobs in marketing and we need more like it. Pioneer efforts like yours and others must be strengthened and continued if we are to meet the dilemma of low-price levels, too high costs and the tragedies that follow in their wake."

* * *

The following story by T. B. Terry always impressed me.

"I have a neighbor who is a first-class farmer. One year our potato fields were side by side. We both planted at the same time, in the same way, the same variety of potatoes. He began planting next to my line, while I began on the side of my field farthest from the line. We were about a week behind. They came up later and kept just so much behind in spite of the best care we could give. I couldn't get ahead of my good neighbor in tillage. Really, my field averaged about like his, but it troubled me to have them a little behind where they were side by side—don't you see. I used to go out and look at them every evening, but his kept the start they had. One day when I was cultivating I looked over and saw a young man cultivating in the next field. As I watched him it seemed to me as though he was bearing down on the cultivator handles. At night I went over and looked, and he had done just that thing. The wheel of the cultivator was properly set and the frame expanded as wide as would answer, and then the man had put his weight on enough so that the rear teeth on each side had gone down, close to the drills, some four or five inches. For an instant I felt glad, for now I knew the race was mine; and then better feeling prevailed, and I was sorry that such a mistake had been made. It did not rain for some time, and was quite dry, and those potatoes came almost to a standstill, while mine grew right on as before. The damage done in that one day was very great. I have told this bit of experience only with the hope that it will help to impress this point on your minds. There is no theory about this. I KNOW that I am right."

SCHRACK'S SPRAY SPUDS

Spraying potatoes on the farm of Director John B. Schrack, at Loganton, Clinton County, Pa.

PROTECT

Your Potato Crop by using

**"Bell-Mine"
LIME**

Use "Bell-Mine" Pulverized Lime in any formula where "quick lime" or "stone lime" is specified. Use "Bell-Mine" hydrated Lime in any formula where "hydrated lime" is specified. "Bell-Mine" Pulverized Lime is packed in 180 lb. steel bbls.; also 80 lb. multi-wall bags; and "Bell-Mine" Hydrated, in 50 lb. special paper bags.

for Spraying
and Dusting**Warner Company**

BELLEFONTE DIVISION

"Bell-Mine" Plant, Bellefonte, Pa.

Executive Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALES OFFICES: BELLEFONTE, PA. - PITTSBURGH, PA.

**LOW COST and a
SATISFACTORY JOB . . .**

That's what you can expect and

That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

Detroit Lakes, Minn.

MRS. CAUDLE'S LECTURE*(Continued from page 10)*

and I won't so much as put a thread to 'em. And I should like to know what you'll do then! Oh, *you must get somebody else to sew 'em, must you?* That's a pretty threat for a husband to hold out to his wife! And to *such* a wife as I've been, too: such a slave to your buttons, as I may say. *Somebody else to sew 'em, eh?* No, Caudle, no; not while I'm alive! When I'm dead—and, with what I have to bear, there's no knowing how soon that may be—when I'm dead, I say—oh! what a brute you must be to snore so!

You're not snoring? Ha! That's what you always say; but that's nothing to do with it. You must get somebody else to sew 'em, must you? Ha! I shouldn't wonder. Oh, no! I should be surprised at nothing now! Nothing at all! It's what people have always told me it would come to; and now the buttons have opened my eyes! But the whole world shall know of your cruelty, Mr. Caudle. After the wife I've been to you. Caudle, you've a heart like a hearth-stone, you have!

POTATO CHIPS*(Continued from page 11)*

Secretary Wallace recently was credited with the following quotation, "Today we need a great many more persons who will become as deeply motivated by the idea of a cooperative economic society as the young men of 1776 and 1787 were motivated by the idea of a democratic political society. The one is the living stream of thought for the Twentieth century as the other was for the Eighteenth. I believe the majority of the American people are already receptive to the general purposes and possibilities of a Cooperative Commonwealth."

* * *

Rome wasn't made in a day, 'tis said. Intricate inventions are not made overnight but must be evolved out of painstaking experimenting and the repeated changing of design and details. Perfection is only reached after passing through many stages of steadily improving imperfection. So, don't expect our Pennsylvania marketing plan to reach perfection too quickly. Remarkable progress has been made and there

have been imperfections. When the mistakes are gradually ironed out, there will be even greater progress.

* * *

The effect which continued deliveries of high quality has on demand is remarkably shown in the store-door deliveries of P. D. Frantz, President of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association. The orders Mr. Frantz received for Blue Labels for store-door delivery doubled last season over the previous year.

* * *

Surprising how quickly the Katahdin has become a major variety in the State—and not sure it is for the good of the industry in the long run. Al. Hacker believes that 25 to 30% of the Lehigh crop is planted to Kats this season. They do have many advantages in growing, grading and selling but will the consumer demand increase or decrease from their continued use?

* * *

After steadily decreasing prices for three weeks, a drop from \$2.00 a hundred to \$1.25, the market is now looking up again, having rebounded to \$1.50. Much of this market weakness was no doubt due to poor quality—heavy decay and sunscald following excessive heat and scorching sun's rays during digging. With the Eastern Shore reporting one of the poorest yields in years, New Jersey crop cut short because of dry weather and the early Pennsylvania crop also short, the price situation looks much brighter than it did a month ago.

—BILL SHAKESPEUD

**C. V. HACKMAN, HUNTINGDON
CO. LEADS MEMBERSHIP
DRIVE THIS MONTH**
(Continued from page 15)

Association in the best interests of us all. Wouldn't it be easier—and more cooperative—for each of you to get one new member, than to let the difficult task of doubling our entire membership to fall on the shoulders of this handful of men? Go into your neighborhoods—and find your new member—who needs the Association and who the Association needs.

Meanwhile, we welcome, through the efforts of the above men, the following new members to the Association:

(Continued on page 22)

EQUITABLE

Paper Bag

COMPANY

INCORPORATED

**Specialists in the manufacture of*

POTATO SACKS

*and All Other Types of Heavy Duty
Pasted Bottom Paper Sacks*

**Specialists because . . .*

We operate our own paper mill, and control every step to the finished paper bag, giving Equitable customers these three important advantages: uniform high quality, reliable service, and economy in price. Our art and research departments (a gratis service to Equitable customers) assure you of a well designed bag, efficiently suited to your particular needs.

PROMPT Deliveries**RELIABLE Quality****ECONOMICAL Prices**

314 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

(Continued from page 13)

He is not a blood-thirsty looking person. He gives full measure and if the commodities sent you in his delivery wagon are not up to representation he allows you to return them and their value is lost.

* * *

"A broad margin of leisure is as beautiful in a man's life as in a book. Haste makes waste, no less in life than in house keeping. Keep the time, observe the hours of the universe, not of the cars. What are threescore years and ten hurriedly and coarsely lived to moments of divine leisure in which your life is coincident with the life of the universe. We live too fast and coarsely, just as we eat too fast and do not know the true savor of our food. We consult our will and understanding and the expectation of men, not our genius."—Thoreau.

C. V. HACKMAN, HUNTINGDON CO., LEADS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE THIS MONTH

(Continued from page 20)

John Swanger, Mill Creek, Huntingdon County.

William Walker, Alexandria, Huntingdon County.

Ed. Barbin, Shirleysburg, Huntingdon County.

Amos Yocum, Alexandria, Huntingdon County.

W. H. Davis, Petersburg, Huntingdon County.

W. H. Hoffer, Petersburg, Huntingdon County.

Joe Mendenhall, Benton, Columbia County.

Eli O. McHenry, Benton, Columbia County.

Marian Ide, Benton, Columbia County.

George Yost, Benton, Columbia County.

Howard L. Peterman, Benton, Columbia County.

Dennis Weaver, McKean, Erie County.

C. W. Billings, Edinboro, Erie County.

Wilbur Brion, Liberty, Tioga County.

Harlan Phelps, Liberty, Tioga County.

G. F. Denny, Beaver Falls, Beaver County.

Also, we are happy to have among our group three others, W. J. Braddock, of Wheeling, West Virginia; W. E. Grove, of Chambersburg, Pa., and R. P. Grazier, of Millheim, Pa., all of whom joined the

Association during the month through their own contact with the Association office.

Renewals of the month, which we were most pleased to receive, included:

C. H. Pepper, West Brownsville, Washington County.

D. T. Mitchell, Mahaffey, Clearfield County.

Bryan Ullery, Johnstown, Cambria County.

William J. Sharbaugh, Carrolltown, Cambria County.

Ralph A. Miller, Lynnport, Lehigh County.

Edgar E. Greenawalt, Kempton, Lehigh County.

C. V. Hackman, Alexandria, Huntingdon County.

Edison Y. Groh, Hagerstown, Md.

Mrs. David L. Ott, Wilmington, Del.

David H. Singer, Randolph, Wis.

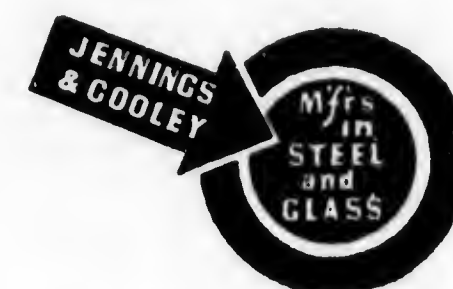
PURDUE UNIVERSITY

HONORS G. N. HOFFER

In recognition of his outstanding service to American agriculture, Purdue University on June 11 bestowed upon Dr. G. N. Hoffer, Midwest Manager of the American Potash Institute, Inc., the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. The statement accompanying the degree read: "Long-time member of the staff of this institution. For three decades of high achievement in the fields of plant physiology, pathology, and nutrition, thereby enlarging the service of science to agriculture."

Dr. Hoffer was a member of the Purdue staff for twenty years, and in connection with his work with the Agricultural Experiment Station initiated extensive experimental projects in corn disease studies which attracted national attention. The pursuit of these studies led to the breeding of corn for disease resistance and this phase of the project formed the basis for the pioneer work in hybrid corn development in Indiana and the entire Midwest. In addition, his studies in the field of plant physiology resulted in the development of the Hoffer Plant Tissue Test which serves as a guide in determining the nutritional needs of many economic plants.

Dr. Hoffer is a member of a number of scientific societies and the author of innumerable scientific publications which are considered standard works in the field. He has been in charge of the work of the American Potash Institute in the Midwest since the Institute's formation in 1935.



Equip Your Spray Nozzles

WITH THE

NEW "BLACK DIAMOND"

HARDENED STEEL SPRAY DISC

SAVE TIME, MATERIAL AND MONEY

These HIGH PRESSURE discs are designed for LONG, HARD WEAR and will be in use long after the soft disc is played out and discarded, your PUMP PRESSURE WILL REMAIN UP LONGER too.

30,000 used in the State of Maine alone,
last year — THERE IS A REASON.

At the suggestion of Mr. E. B. Bower, General Manager of the Pa. Potato Growers Association, we are making ALL Pa. Growers the following special discounts from our standard price of \$5.00 per 100 discs:

SPECIAL OFFER TO ALL PA. POTATO GROWERS

25 to 75 lots less 5%	100 to 275 lots less 10%
300 to 500 lots less 15%	525 or over less 20%

If cash accompanies the order we prepay all shipments.

Group your orders with your neighbors and take advantage of our quantity prices TO SAVE MONEY.

FREE—If our "Black Diamond" Discs fail to give you satisfaction we will refund your money in full and **GIVE YOU FREE** all discs used in trial.
(Advise size of hole desired and make of nozzle)

"ACRES MORE SPRAY—BEFORE THROWING THE DISC AWAY"

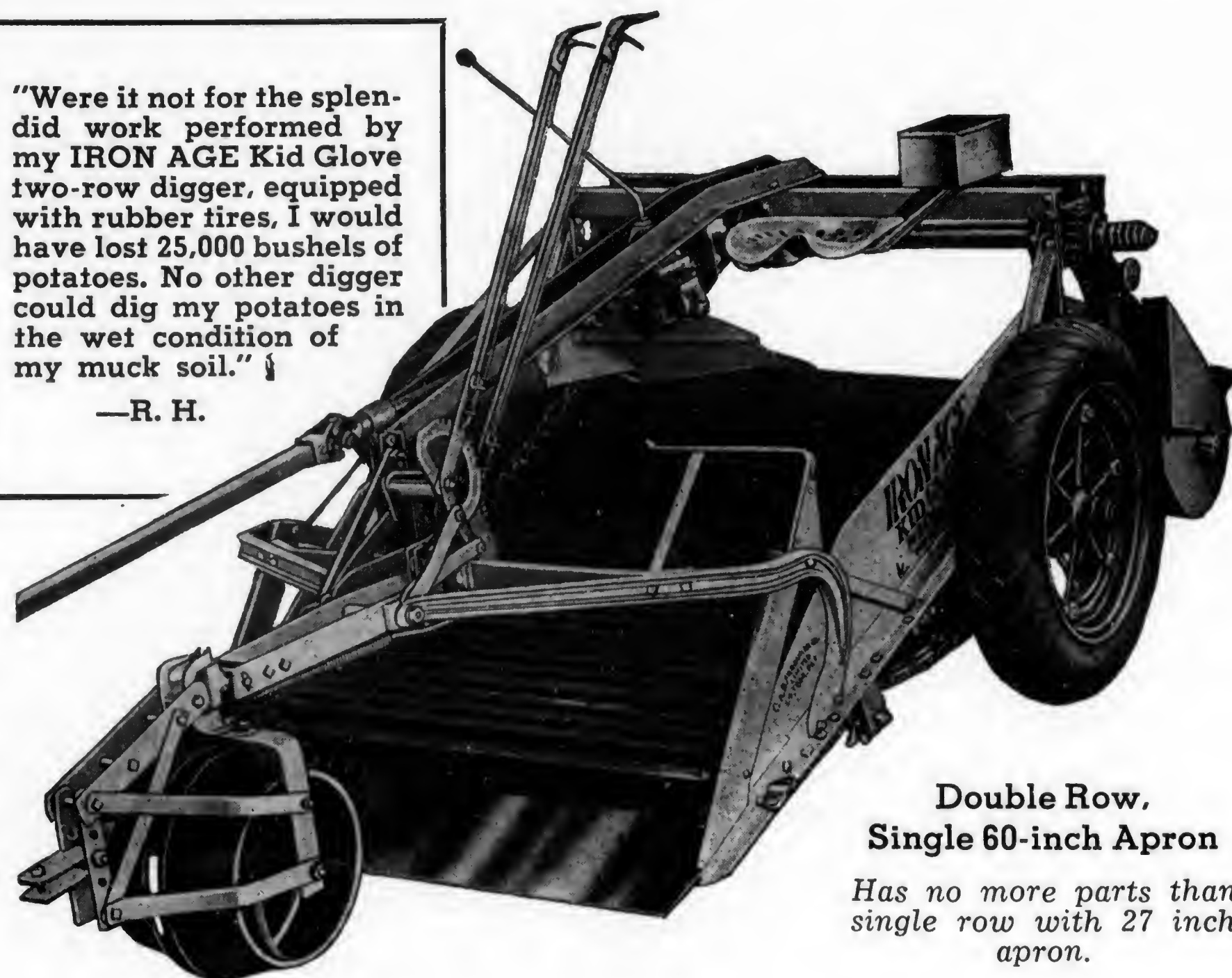
Jennings & Cooley

Somers, Conn.

Potato Growers Profit from KID GLOVE Performance

"Were it not for the splendid work performed by my IRON AGE Kid Glove two-row digger, equipped with rubber tires, I would have lost 25,000 bushels of potatoes. No other digger could dig my potatoes in the wet condition of my muck soil."

—R. H.



Double Row,
Single 60-inch Apron

Has no more parts than
single row with 27 inch
apron.

Because IRON AGE Kid Glove Potato Diggers are designed for the work to be done — and will perform well under unfavorable conditions — some of our users tell us where other makes fail entirely. Kid Glove users are enthusiastic about their performance. Especially constructed to

prevent mechanical injury to the tubers, Kid Glove Diggers quickly pay for themselves by turning out more U. S. No. 1 potatoes per acre. If you are a profit-minded grower, investigate Kid Glove's money-making features.

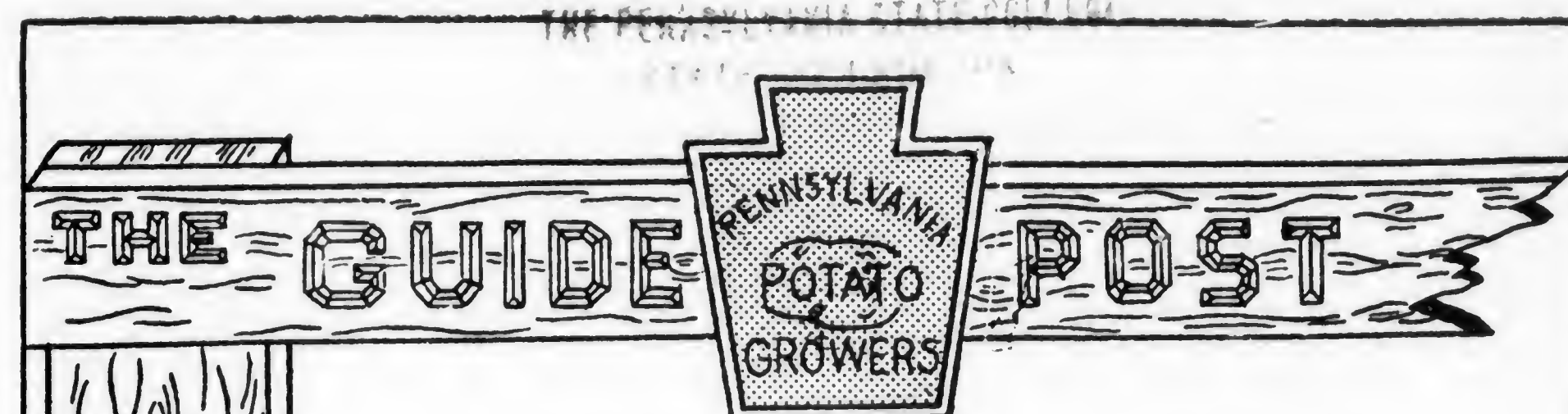
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VOLUME XVI

NUMBER 8



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POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

BLIGHT!

As this issue goes to press (July 28th) LATE BLIGHT has been reported from the Central, Northern, Southwestern and Northwestern areas.

Dry hot weather during the past week has temporarily checked its spread, however, a heavy rain or a return of wet, cool conditions could result in a wide-spread epidemic in these areas and spell disaster to many crops.

SPRAYING should continue. NOW is the time to make SPRAY COVER-AGE that will remove the danger of disaster in these areas.

Dr. Nixon Writes On If Necessary

Before considering this topic further, let us see how the two words are defined.

If means, in case that; granting or supposing that—in other words, it introduces a condition or supposition.

Necessary means such as must be; not to be avoided; impossible to be otherwise; acting from necessity or compulsion.

Let us see how this topic applies to the potato grower.

Use good seed! There is no "if necessary" in this command. It is necessary, if economical production is what is aimed at. For the twiddler, nothing is necessary.

Spray properly, involves beginning as soon as the rows can be followed and continued at regular intervals even making as many as two or three applications per week—if necessary! Why this "if necessary?" The plain fact is that there is not a case on record where three sprays per week is necessary to control late blight, if the first three sprays are made at six-day intervals beginning as soon as the rows can be followed and continued at regular intervals with the proper materials properly applied.

Controlling late blight is like controlling weeds in that if "none can be seen, there won't be any."

It is neither easy nor economical to control either weeds or late blight after they can be seen.

There are some potato growers who spray the most economical way. There are others who twiddle at it and get caught—and then do it at a great loss to themselves. There are a great many more folks who grow potatoes who spray not at all. To them, the "if necessary" does not apply.

When does a thing become necessary? Let's look at the definition again. *Necessary* means, such as must be; not to be avoided; impossible to be otherwise; acting from necessity or compulsion. Old age, death and taxes are necessary. When a man hurled at the philosopher, Ben Johnson, "But a man must live, Sir!" Ben calmly replied, "I do not see the necessity."

A letter from Maine says, "I do not know how many discs we have had from you this year, but it has been quite a lot (30,000) and they are mostly sold." A grower in Maine told me just last week that he changed his discs on a ten row sprayer every 50 acres. Mr. Ramseyer, of Ohio, told me he changed his discs on a ten row sprayer every thousand acres. Mr. Ramseyer slakes his own lime, whereas the Maine grower uses hydrate. Now who said, if necessary use hydrate lime? When does a thing become necessary? Carry these figures a little further. If Mr. Ramseyer used hydrate lime on the basis of the Maine grower, he would use 600 discs every thousand acres, or 6,000 discs for the season. These at 5c per disc would amount to \$300.00 Three hundred dollars would purchase thirty-seven and a half tons of lump spray lime, or enough to spray 750 acres, for the season—or three-fourths of his entire potato acreage. Believe it or not!

There are other advantages which compensate the users of lump lime, aside from the saving in wear and tear of the sprayer, namely, a better Bordeaux, more evenly applied, and consequently, a 'better yield in every field.'

"If necessary" usually is applied to cover up some neglected operation or some downright "boner";—had to do this or that questionable operation to cover up weeds; to loosen up the root bed, which never should have become hard; to dust, because water was not available; or, it was easier and faster. Accuracy is the first essential for the potato grower—and others. Speed or efficiency are second.

Consider for a moment the last definition given for "necessary"—"Acting from necessity or compulsion!" To the potato grower, or any one else for that matter, who has vision, this stifles initiative. It makes the task drudgery. It is the yoke of bondage, whether applied in Education, Religion or Politics. The potato grower should grow potatoes because he likes to. "But a man (or education, politics or the system) must live, Sir!", the response to which is—depending on the motive—"I do not see the necessity."

Class Room--Certified Potato Projects in Agriculture Education

Inspection for Certification—July 19, 1939

by BIRON E. DECKER, Adviser, Erie County

Success which can be measured in the class-room is always welcome. The progress of our educational program is usually difficult to measure. Time is an ever present element which frequently extends into the future many years—so far that the original objective becomes lost in the speedy changes of the era. This week an example of a planned project of supervised farm practice as experienced by hundreds of vocational agricultural pupils and their teachers throughout the State and County, may

be cited. The evidence is within the understanding and boundaries of all who wish to ascertain the practicability of such education.

Wattsburg Father and Son Cooperation

As we have formerly contended, success in the classroom as well as in the laboratory or field as the case may be, depends upon parental guidance. This contention is now clearly proven by the facts which



John Robinson, Bob Harwood, Ted Harwood, Bill Robinson

follow. Parents who attend to occupational and family obligations with a sincere sense of responsibility, usually have little difficulty in training their children to follow closely in their footsteps. These same parents are usually eager to assist their children and to take time to give praise where praise is due. The evidence follows.

Robert Harwood, Theodore Harwood, John Robinson and William Robinson, all of Wattsburg, and pupils of the Vocational Agricultural Department of the Wattsburg High School watched with interest, the actions of the State Inspector as he walked down the rows of

the potato field counting potato plants in the row. The boys had studied potato culture. They were familiar with the many potato diseases which one may expect to find in any potato field. During their studies last winter these boys planned their projects so as to eliminate potato diseases as nearly as possible from the resulting crop.

The boys have studied cultural practices. They have checked on the laws concerning certified seed potato production. They have followed the adopted methods and the law, to the letter. Would the State Inspector find too many diseased plants and reject their initial effort to succeed as advanced producers



Inspecting potatoes for certification. Extreme right Arthur Harwood and Mrs. Harwood, and sons Bob and Ted. All turn out to view the inspection with interest. There are also neighboring Vocational Teachers present to see the success of the Erie County potato projects.

of disease free seed stock? Had something gone wrong with the picker planter, a modern farm machine which should plant potatoes accurately thus giving a perfect stand? Have the insects damaged the leaves of the potato plants, thus making uncertain the amount of disease which may be brewing? Just what is the Inspector going to do about it? The potatoes were sprayed regularly using 8 pounds of Copper Sulphate, 8 pounds of lime and 100 gallons of water. The pressure was maintained at better than 300 pounds. The seed potatoes were imported from growers whose crops were accepted by the state as disease free. Some of the potatoes were bought from Michigan growers while the remainder were Potter County potatoes. Which seed potatoes would prove to be the best for certification purposes? The inspector has not said a word. He just looks, walks, and counts. He finds a peculiar looking plant. Hold your breath.

Bob Harwood said, "What is wrong with it?" The inspector explained that the potato plant has a rosette of yellow leaves in the top. The root would probably be rotted off where it grew out of the parent tuber. He pulled up the plant. The root was decayed. The disease was and always will be Black Leg. Bob took the plant, carried it with him

so as to prevent insects from spreading the bacterial disease to other plants. The inspector found another plant which looked odd. The plant was not thrifty. It was not a large plant. The leaves at the base were curled up. This is probably leaf curl. He pulled the plant up, roots and all. Small tubers were grown tight against the root. The stolons were not in evidence. This is a sure sign of leaf curl especially on Russets. More worry. Will he find two plants in 100? If he does the seed potato certification is a failure for this year. The inspection continues, counting out 100 plants in various sections of the field. Finally Ted can no longer hold his peace. Ted Harwood asks the inspector what about it. Will we pass this first inspection? The inspector fills in a small form which indicates the following in answer to Ted's question. Mr. K. Beachley, Plant Pathologist, is the Inspector. He drove up from Harrisburg just to inspect these potatoes for the boys. He has other similar inspections to make in other counties along the line. He asks questions and writes.

Bob Harwood answers. He tells the inspector that the potatoes were secured from Potter County, 25 bushels were planted per acre and there are 2 acres. He used 450 pounds of 7-21-21 fertilizer

(Continued on next page)

per acre. The rotation was soybeans last year and potatoes this year. The potatoes were planted May 18 and have been sprayed 4 times. Now the inspector speaks. He says that there is a trace of Mosaic, Rhizoctonia and leaf roll. There are a very few leaf hoppers and flea beetles. The general appearance is good; Cultural practices are good. The stand is 91 percent; the leaf roll was the only disease which was mentioned as being very evident—.7%. Two percent disease is allowed for the first inspection. The field has passed inspection.

Ted Harwood, Bob Harwood, Bill Robinson and John Robinson each received a slip of paper bearing similar statements. Each paper indicated that



George Robinson, father of John and Bill, looks on as potato diseases are identified by State Inspector, Kenneth Beachly.

each get 1 acre. The potatoes are not culls. It is the best land on the farm and the best potatoes too. This will have some affect upon the boys. You can not call it robbery. It is giving the boys a start in life, a major part in the planning and actual experience in farming, and cash, too, for their future education which will be an agricultural course at Penn State.

Education should train us to live in the future. We are interested in the past but more concerned with the days to come. We, as agricultural supervisors, believe that we have one of the most interesting phases of education with which to deal. It is gratifying to make boys and their parents happy by working for and with them. We realize that we are handicapped when parents fail to take

the test has shown favorable results, therefore the potatoes are certified to date. A second inspection will follow later in the season. Will the potatoes escape further damage? The skill of the boys will be the determining factor in many respects but the weather man will play a more important part in the future days of the season.

When the inspector asked — "Who shall I make these papers out for?" he heard this answer from Father Arthur Harwood and Father George Robinson. "The boys have raised these potatoes for their Agricultural school projects. They may have the potatoes. Make the papers out for them." The Harwood boys each get 2 acres while the Robinson's

the lead in establishing the proper home ties. There is concrete evidence in the experiences which the boys have just received to show that the learning process has functioned to the advantage of all concerned. Call it a project, a lesson or an experience,—but regardless it is certainly an experience which has much to do with the welfare of the nation as well as the individual.

Could you identify three potato diseases in the field?

Have you tried to produce disease free potatoes?

What do we mean when we say Certified Seed Potatoes?

Try to answer these questions. What is your potato I. Q.?

POTATO CHIPS

Our present day economy, is divided into two parts: Agriculture and Industry. Because they are so badly out of balance, we have a depression. If farmers charged as much for their labor as some organized labor does for theirs, eggs would sell for a couple of bucks a dozen, milk would bring 6 bits a quart and a single pork chop would make a dollar bill look sick. In other words it is very much the case of everything the farmers have to buy is sky high and everything produced on the farm is dirt cheap. That labor has blundered badly and intensified the depression through excessive wage scales, unreasonable labor demands and a general milking of the public seems to be generally recognized. In commenting on this situation, Roger W. Babson, noted economist, predicts ruin for the United States unless we return to a free and unregimented economy.

Regardless of whether we happen to belong to the school of thought which favors the chain stores, we all admit they are rendering an economic service in lowering living costs. Pennsylvania's last Governor tried to legislate the chains out of existence but what happened even before the Supreme Court declared the legislation unconstitutional? Through necessity the chains perfected their selling operations, with resulting lower prices to the consumer, through the super markets. The moral is that you can't legislate effectively against progress.

Brooks Y. Fidler, grower and shipper of Berks County, was seriously injured recently in an auto accident in Delaware. Glad to know that Brooks is rapidly recovering. He is expected to leave the hospital soon.

"It is not the purpose of co-operatives to put anybody out of business, but it is their purpose to regulate quality and margins of profit, and to help increase the farmer's income," states Mr. Mann, Manager, Farmers' Cooperative Exchange, Raleigh, N. C.

As this is written, parts of the State are experiencing a severe drought condition. Philadelphia County has reported the worst drought in 67 years, Lackawanna County the worst in the history of the weather bureau started in 1900, Lancaster, Lehigh and Lebanon nearly as bad and many other counties, mostly in the eastern part of the State, reporting potatoes and other crops drying up for lack of rain. The early crop of Pennsylvania potatoes is severely cut in yield. The main crop may still be quite satisfactory if soaking rains come soon.

Largely due to general drought conditions throughout eastern States, the potato market is stronger in large eastern markets than in Chicago and other central western cities. As of late July, Philadelphia quotations of U. S. No. 1, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Cobblers are \$1.50 to \$1.60. Pittsburgh is offering \$1.85 for Eastern Shore Cobblers and the Chicago quotations for Cobblers are only \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Nothing succeeds like success. Packers of Blue Label pecks last year are making plans for bigger and better packing this year, also many new packers intend to begin this Fall. From which it is not difficult to deduct that we've got something there.

Advertising in these United States is carried to the Nth degree compared to advertising in every other portion of the world because the American public is highly susceptible to high pressure salesmanship. John Q. Public likes to be told the cigarettes, gasoline, chewing gum or foodstuffs he buys are better than any others obtainable. Big oil companies spend fortunes in advertising. Socony spends ten million a year, Sun Oil—one million and a half, Standard Oil of N. J., squanders an even million, while other millions from Continental, Tidewater, Texaco and the rest all add to the price of gas and tell the public nothing. The pity is that millions can be wasted on tommy-rot about cigarettes, gasoline or toilet soap with no benefit to society, while the worthwhile story of the greater use of spuds in the

(Continued on page 22)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF AUGUST

GOD OF THE OPEN AIR

Though, who hast set Thy dwelling fair
With flowers beneath, above with
starry lights
And see Thy altars everywhere—
On mountain heights,
In woodland valleys, dim with many
a dream,
In valleys bright with springs,
And in the curving capes of every
stream—
Thou who hast taken to Thyself the
wings
Of morning to abide
Upon the secret places of the seas.
And on far islands where the tide
Visits the beauty of untrodden shores,
Waiting for worshippers to come to
Thee
In Thy great out-of-doors!
To Thee I turn, to Thee I make my
prayer,
God of the Open Air!

—Henry Van Dyke

—1939—

A COOPERATIVE YEAR

"If we knew anything better we could do for the country than make good motor cars, we would do it.

"By every one doing his best in the job he thinks most useful, this country is going to regain its momentum. We have tried to do our best in our job.

"When business was suddenly halted in its recovery more than a year ago, we determined that we should keep going anyway, if not at full-volume motor car production, then at getting ready for greater motor car values that would help future production.

"We began to build 34 million dollars' worth of new plants and equipment. We felt that if we could not employ all our men building motor cars, we would employ as many as we could building better production facilities.

"We were told, of course, that this was no time for expansion, that a wiser business policy would be to 'hold everything'—which means, stop everything. But no one ever got anywhere standing still.

"Besides, we are not defeatists. We do not believe this country has seen its best days. We believe this country is yet in the infancy of its growth. We believe that every atom of faith invested in our country and our people will be amply justified in the future. We believe America is just beginning. Never yet have our people seen real prosperity. Never yet have we seen adequate production. *But we shall see it.* That is the assurance in which we have built.

"Business is not coming back. It will have to be brought back. That is now becoming well understood in this country; for that reason, 1939 will be a cooperative year. Manufacturers, sellers and buyers will cooperate to bring back the business that is waiting to be brought back."

Editor's Note: The above is a direct quotation from Henry Ford. What Henry Ford says here of a great industry in which he has spent a life time, we believe also applies to our Potato Industry. We, too, hit a depression. We continued to produce but failed to bring out a new model that would meet modern merchandising and consumer demands. The result was a dropping off of demand for

(Continued on page 22)

Potato Test Plots at Hershey---1939

Entire Planting Procedure—West to East

Section No. 5

4 rows Nittany Cut Potatoes	}	4-8-8	{	1/2	applied planting
2 rows Nittany 3rds Potatoes				1/2	applied June 5
4 rows Nittany Cut Potatoes	}	4-12-12	{	1/2	applied planting
2 rows Nittany 3rds Potatoes				1/2	applied June 5
4 rows Nittany Cut Potatoes	}	4-16-16	{	1/2	applied planting
2 rows Nittany 3rds Potatoes				1/2	applied June 5

Rate fertilizer application—600 lb. Acre

Section No. 6

600 lb. Acre 7-21-21 at Planting Time

Row 1—Nittany—Sky Hi	}	*Deferred application N & K 6/13
Row 2—Nittany—Sky Hi		
Row 3—Nittany—Sky Hi		
Row 4—Nittany—Sky Hi		
Row 5—Cobblers—Ben Marks Co.	}	*Deferred application N & K 6/13
Row 6—Cobblers—Ben Marks Co.		
Row 7—Cobblers—Ben Marks Co.		
Row 8—Cobblers—Ben Marks Co.		
Row 9—Nittany—Sky Hi	}	*Deferred application N & K 6/13
Row 10—Nittany—Sky Hi		
Row 11—Nittany—Sky Hi		
Row 12—Nittany—Sky Hi		
Row 13—Cobblers—Ben Marks Co.	}	*Deferred application N & K 6/13
Row 14—Cobblers—Ben Marks Co.		
Row 15—Cobblers—Ben Marks Co.		
Row 16—Nittany—Sky Hi		
Row 17—Nittany—Sky Hi	}	*Deferred application N & K 6/13
Row 18—Nittany—Sky Hi		
Row 19—Nittany—no fertilizer		

Section No. 7

Nittany 3rds—Hand dropped—shallow—550 lb. 7-21-21. Planting distances 20" x 7"

Section No. 8

Nittany 3rds—Machine dropped (3" deep)—550 lb. 7-21-21. Planting distances 20" x 9"

Section No. 9—W. to E.

1st row—RM 437
2nd row—Tenn. Seedling
3rd row—Pennigan (check)
4th row—Lost tag—Bliss?
5th row—R M 115
6th row—Check
7th row—No. 5
8th row—No. 48
9th row—Check
10th row—No. 112
11th row—No. 14
12th row—Check
13th row—No. 117
14th row—R. M. 73

*600 lb. per acre of following mixture—75 lb. Chilean nitrate soda, 225 lb. 60% Muriate Potash.

15th row—Check
16th row—B. V. 2
17th row—Lost Label (white)
18th row—Check
19th row—Mixture

Section No. 10 & 11

Pennigan 3rds—20" x 9"—550 lb. 7-21-21 each section.

Section 12—W. to E.

1—LL—White Rural
2—Denniston's Selection
3—Check—Pennigan
4—Katahadin
5—No. 2
6—Check
7—L. L.
8—Bu. 9
9—Check
10—Bu. 11
11—No. 4
12—Check
13—3 U
14—No. 3

- 15—Check
- 16—No. 7
- 17—R. M. White
- 18—Check
- 19—Mixture

Section No. 13—W. to E.

- 1—Bu. 5
- 2—K E 88
- 3—Pennigan (check)
- 4—Bu. X
- 5—Blue Victor
- 6—Check
- 7—L. L. 10 (Duplicate)
- 8—No. 31
- 9—Check
- 10—Bu. 4
- 11—Bu. 1
- 12—Check
- 13—R. M. 128 White
- 14—(?)
- 15—Check
- 16—Rusty Coat
- 17—No. 27
- 18—Check
- 19—Mixture

Section No. 14—W. to E.

- 1—Lost Tag
- 2—Check (Pennigan)
- 3—M. C. 21
- 4—Check
- 5—No. 44
- 6—Check
- 7—R. M. 76
- 8—Check
- 9—R. M. 84
- 10—Check
- 11—No. 104
- 12—Check
- 13—L. R.
- 14—Check
- 15—Bu. 5
- 16—Check
- 17—Cambria
- 18—Check
- 19—Check, hand planted, no fertilizer

Section No. 15

Planting Procedure from West to East
Teir procedure from North to South.

Tier No. 1

- Row
- 1—707 Cobbler Early—Green Sprout
- 2—Million Dollar
- 3—81 Early Cobbler—Hershey
- 4—C. C. 65—Green Early
- 5—Medium Early—Hershey
- 6—Medium Early—B. B. 54
- 7—Early Dwarf
- 8—35 White Rural No. 8
- 9—35 Long White—Hershey
- 10—White Rose

- 11—White Sprout—Hershey
- 12—37 A White
- 13—Dakota Red—Hershey
- 14—545 Purple
- 15—35 Long White
- 16—Purple Eye—Hershey
- 17—584 Hershey
- 18—RM. 40—Hershey

Tier No. 2

- Row
- 1—608
- 2—Improved Bliss
- 3—K E 3
- 4—BB 38 Hershey
- 5—RM 518 Hershey
- 6—RM 36 Hershey
- 7—B. B. 48
- 8—L. L. 4 Red
- 9—R. M. 35—P. W. 35 Hershey
- 10—Rusty Coat
- 11—S. G. 4 (?)
- 12—B. U. 8 28 400 K
- 13—C—15
- 14—13
- 15—H. H. 33
- 16—35 Flat Dull
- 17—Out of Bu. 8—2 K 4 K
- 18—35 Bright Hershey

Tier No. 3

(West to East)

- Row
- 1—R. 2 late
- 2—R. M. 78
- 3—R. M. 170
- 4—35 Dull Hershey
- 5—B. B. 17
- 6—E. E. 48
- 7—Gr. M. & 41 R.
- 8—2nd Yr. Pennigan
- 9—R. "1 (?) R. W. perhaps—Blue Victor Type
- 10—I—3—check identity
- 11—K. E. 161—Hershey
- 12—S. A. 16
- 13—61 Hershey
- 14—AA. 63
- 15—35 A White
- 16—Bliss
- 17—Blue Victor
- 18—Long Duck Smooth

Tier No. 4

(West to East)
12 hills per row

- Row
- 1—Very Vigorous purple sprout
- 2—Most Vigorous in 1938 plots—Heat Resistant
- 3—Unusual—Vigorous—Small Leaf
- 4—Unusual—upright—rural type
- 5—Peach Blow—New Seedling from Potter Co.

(Continued on page 20)

House Cleaning

There is no season of the year in which the lady may not, if she pleases, claim her privilege; but the latter end of May is generally fixed upon for the purpose. The attentive husband may judge, by certain prognostics, when the storm is at hand. If the lady grows uncommonly fretful, finds fault with the servants, is discontented with the children, and complains much of the nastiness of everything about her, these are symptoms which ought not to be neglected, yet they sometimes go off without any further effect.

But if, when the husband rises in the morning, he should observe in the yard a wheelbarrow with a quantity of lime in it, or should see certain buckets filled with a solution of lime in water, there is no time for hesitation. He immediately locks up the apartment or closet where his papers and private property are kept, and, putting the key into his pocket, betakes himself to flight. A husband, however beloved, becomes a perfect nuisance during this season of female rage. His authority is superseded, his commission suspended, and the very scullion who cleans the brasses in the kitchen becomes of more importance than he. He has nothing for it but to abdicate for a time, and run from an evil he can neither prevent nor mollify.

The husband gone, the ceremony begins. The walls are stripped of their furniture, painting, prints, and looking glasses lie huddled in heaps about the floors; the curtains are torn from their testers, the beds crammed into windows, chairs and tables, bedsteads and cradles, crowd the yard, and the garden fence bends beneath the weight of carpets, blankets, cloth cloaks, old coats, under petticoats, and ragged breeches. Here may be seen the lumber of the kitchen, forming a dark and confused mass for the foreground of the picture; gridirons and frying pans, rusty shovels and broken tongs, joint stools, and the fractured remains of rush-bottomed chairs. There a closet has disgorged its bowels—riveted plates and dishes, halves of china bowls, cracked tumblers, broken wineglasses, phials of forgotten physic, papers of unknown powders, seeds and dried herbs, tops of teapots, and stoppers of departed decanters—from the rag hole in the garret, to the rat hole in the cellar, no place escapes unrummaged. It would seem as if the day of

general doom had come, and the utensils of the house were dragged forth to judgment.

In this tempest, the words of King Lear unavoidably present themselves, and might, with little alteration, be made strictly applicable

"Let the great gods
That keep this dreadful pothor o'er
our heads,
Find out their enemies now. Trem-
ble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged
crimes
Unwhipp'd of justice.

Close pent-up guilts,
Rive your concealing continents,
and cry
These dreadful summoners grace."

This ceremony completed, and the house thoroughly evacuated, the next operation is to smear the walls and ceilings with brushes dipped into a solution of lime, called whitewash; to pour buckets of water over every floor, and scratch all the partitions and wainscots with hard brushes, charged with soft soap and stonecutters' sand.

The windows by no means escape the general deluge. A servant scrambles out upon the penthouse, at the risk of her neck, and, with a mug in her hand and a bucket within reach, dashes innumerable gallons of water against the glass panes, to the great annoyance in the street.

I have been told that an action at law was once brought against one of these water nymphs, by a person who had a new suit of clothes spoiled by this operation, but after long argument, it was determined that no damage could be awarded; inasmuch as the defendant was in the exercise of a legal right, and not answerable for the consequences. And so the poor gentleman was doubly non-suited; for he lost both his suit of clothes and his suit at law.

These smearings and scratchings, these washings and dashings, being duly performed, the next ceremonial is to cleanse and replace the distracted furniture. You may have seen a house raising, or a ship launching—recollect, if you can, the hurry, bustle, confusion, and noise of such a scene, and you will have

(Continued on page 18)

Announcing Potato Growers' Field Day and Outing

Hershey Farms and Hershey Park
Hershey, Pennsylvania

Thursday, August 10, 1939

Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association,
in cooperation with the Hershey Estates

*PROGRAM

- 9:00 A.M.—12:00 N. Inspection of over 100 New Seedling Potato Varieties under test, and 40 Acres of potatoes on the Hershey Estates' Farms.
Digging of test plots on depth of planting, width of planting, fertilizer applications, etc., of early plantings of "Nittanys" and Cobblers.
- 12:00 N. — 2:00 P.M. Full meals, light lunches or sandwiches can be had in the park close by.
- 2:00 P.M.— 4:00 P.M. Discussions on pertinent and timely topics.
Potato Grading and Packing Demonstration.
Inspection of crops on the Hershey Farms, including 500 acres of Soy Beans (nine select edible varieties, row and broadcast plantings, and plantings following current season's wheat and barley crops.)

Officials of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, representatives of the Pennsylvania State College, the State Department of Agriculture and the Hershey Estates will be present.

*All times Eastern Standard Time.



A SECTION OF THE HERSHEY TEST PLOTS

Potato Growers !

You owe yourself, your wife and family a day's recreation or outing. Here is an opportunity, as a potato grower, to combine such a day with activities of interest to all potato growers. Although a little to the south-east of the center of the State, Hershey is almost the geographical center of Pennsylvania's potato production. It is readily accessible from all directions over good highways.

Hershey Park and Zoo

The Hershey Park can boast of being one of the very finest in the State, and in the United States as well. The facilities provide comfort and pleasure for all ages—gardens, amusements, swimming, boating, zoo, etc.

The Hershey Zoo is the largest private zoo in America. A zoo always holds great fascination for the children and most of us are children when it comes to visiting a zoo. We are offering \$5.00 to the grower, wife or member of the family who will tell us why the Laughing Hyena laughs.

Chocolate Factory

See how Hershey chocolate bars and kisses are made. Open to visitors, (free samples), from 1:00 to 3:00 P.M. (Standard Time).

Midget Auto Races

Those who can remain over for the evening can witness one of America's latest sport amusements—"Midget Auto Racing." Held in the new Hershey Stadium, the races are on a quarter-mile track and include for the evening, beginning at 7:30 P.M. (Standard Time), Elimination Races, Match Races, Consolation Race and a Grand Finale of 50 laps.

Also, between 4:00 and 5:00 P. M. (Standard Time) There will be a Balloon Ascension and Parachute Jump at the Hershey Park.

PROGRAM

for the

Potter County Field Day and Tour

Sponsored by the

Potter County Foundation Seed Potato Association, Inc.
Coudersport, Pennsylvania

with the

Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Inc.
Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station and
Potter County Extension Association, Cooperating

COUDERSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

Wednesday, August 23, 1939

FORENOON

9:00 to 12:00 Assembly at "Camp Potato." "Camp Potato" is located approximately seven miles east of Coudersport, Penna., on the Roosevelt Highway, U. S. Route No. 6.

- a. Inspection of camp.
- b. Inspection of Seedling Plots and explanation of same, with Dr. E. L. Nixon.
- c. Informal Group Discussions and short addresses.

AFTERNOON

12:00 to 1:30 Lunch served at "Camp Potato" by National Youth Administration.

- a. Introduction of guests.
- b. Brief remarks—Henry R. Neill, Resident Center Director N. Y. A., "Camp Potato."

1:30 to 4:00 Automobile tour of Potter County seed fields. Schedule to be announced.

NOTE: Things to see and activities are: Seed Fields (Nittany, Pennigan, Russets, White Rurals, Bliss and New Seedlings)—Spraying, ploughing, Storages—(Blass under construction)—Sizing, Grading, and Packing of potatoes; and participating activities at the Camp.

*Times specified are all Eastern Standard Time.

THINGS TO SEE AND ACTIVITIES AT POTTER COUNTY FIELD DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1939



A POTTER COUNTY SEED FIELD

Potter Counties' Field Day and Tour, sponsored by the Potter County Foundation Seed Potato Association, with whom we are glad to cooperate, offers an opportunity for growers to inspect hundreds of acres of seed potatoes, thousands of new seedling varieties, "Camp Potato," seasonal potato operations, including spraying, digging, grading and packing potatoes.

Potter County

That Potter County has elevation and a climate peculiarly adapted to seed potato production, propagation of new seedling varieties and the production of quality table stock is amply proven when we realize that here is the beginning of three great water drainage basins—the Allegheny River, which flows northwest into New York state and later back into Pennsylvania, near Warren, then into the Ohio, Mississippi, and Gulf of Mexico; Genesee River, which flows north into the St. Lawrence and on into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the Susquehanna River which empties into the Chesapeake Bay. This elevation in the heart of the Allegheny forest at the cool headwaters of these rivers insures Potter County a cool refreshing climate.

Seed Fields

Hundreds of fine seed fields of the following varieties showing both foliage and developing tubers will be inspected—Nittany, Pennigan, Russet Rural, White Rurals, Bliss Triumph, Katahdin and Chippewa.

Seedling Plots

The 1939 seedling plantings comprise over 50 acres. To see all these seedlings would require a walk of 154 miles. On the average, you would pass a different seedling variety every 20 steps. There are dwarf ones, tall ones, some showing very small leaves, others with leaves as big as your hand, green stem plants and purple stem plants, white-pink-blue and deep purple blooming varieties, and tubers of all shapes, sizes and colors.

"Camp Potato"

An opportunity to see the camp as a going project. Forty N.Y.A. boys are in camp and are engaged in improving and developing the camp facilities, such as, water supply, shops, storage, roads, etc. In addition to this, they are responsible for the care of 40 acres of seedlings on the Camp Farm.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

By INSPECTOR THROWOUT

That man is wise who not only knows a few things worth knowing but does things worth doing.

★ ★ ★

On bathing at Atlantic City: "Ladies taught swimming 25 cents a lesson. Children thrown in."

★ ★ ★

Stop and let the train go by,
Hardly takes a minute;
Your car starts out again intact,
And better still—you're in it.

★ ★ ★

"Take care of yourself, dear," said she.

"Yes, yes, I will," said the curate.

"Do," said she, still anxious, "and remember, don't stand on your bare head on the damp ground."

★ ★ ★

A professor claims it takes thirty thousand years to make a perfect mummy—some colleges can do it in four years.

★ ★ ★

The wedding was the most fashionable of the season. The bridegroom had no visible means of support save his father, who was rich. When that part of the ceremony was reached where he had to repeat, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," his father whispered loud enough to be heard all over the church: "My word! There go his golf clubs."

★ ★ ★

"I hear ye had words with Casey."

"We had no words."

"Then nothing passed between ye?"

"Nothing but one brick."

★ ★ ★

ONE MUST PAY THE PIPER

The colored parson had just concluded a powerful sermon on "Salvation Am Free," and it was announced that the collection would be taken for the benefit of the parson and his family. Up

jumped an acutely brunette brother in the back of the church.

"Look a'yeah, parson," he interrupted, "yo ain't no sooner done telling us dot salvation am free dan yo' go askin' fo' money. If salvation am free, what's de us in payin' fo' it? Dat's what I want to know. An' I tell yo' pintedly dat I ain't goin' to gib yo' nothin' until I find out."

"Now, patience, brudder, patience," said the parson. "I'll 'lucidate. 'Spose yo' was thirsty an' come to a river. You could kneel right down an' drink yo' fill, couldn't yo'? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin', would it?"

"Ob cor'se not. Dats jest what I—"

"Dat water would be free," continued the parson, "but, s'posin' yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house, yo'd have to pay, wouldn't yo'?"

"Yesm suh, but—"

"Waal brudder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but it's de havin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'. Pass de hat, deacon; pass de hat."

★ ★ ★

Father (reprovingly): "Do you know what happens to liars when they die?"
Johnny: "Yes, sir; they lie still."

★ ★ ★

If you are right, you can generally prove it.

★ ★ ★

In days of old,
When Knights were bold,
Great men there were, and daring;
They gloried more
In deeds of war
Than what the dames were wearing.

But in this age
It's all the rage
For men to come a-flocking,
And throw a fit
Whenever a "slit"
Betrays a dainty stocking.

★ ★ ★

Luxuries are what the other fellow thinks you don't need.

(Continued on page 20)

Brief Summary of Soy Beans in the Farm Program

by B. A. ROCKWELL

During the past six years soy beans have fitted into the farm and dairy program of the Hershey Farms, Hershey, Pennsylvania, in the following manner:

1. Emergency Hay Crop.

In 1934 when a drought caused a shortage of alfalfa hay and in 1936 when winter killing was serious, soy beans came to the rescue and produced a good tonnage of high protein hay for the dairy cows.

2. Soy Bean Hay as a substitute for oats in the dairy ration.

(a) Feeding experiments here have demonstrated that ground soy bean hay is equal to or slightly superior to oats in the dairy ration.

(b) Oats are an uncertain crop in this section while soy beans are very dependable.

(c) An acre of oats (40 bu. yield) will furnish about 1280 lb. of 12½% protein feed while an acre of soy bean hay (2 ton yield) will produce 4000 lb. of 15% protein feed.

3. As the only protein concentrate in the dairy ration.

(a) Grade Holstein heifers fed on a 100% home grown ration (minerals excepted) in which ground soy beans were the only protein concentrate used averaged 10207 pounds of milk for first two lactation periods.

(b) Soy beans seem to be the "missing link" which will enable the farmer to grow his own dairy feed.

4. As a green feed.

(a) Soy Beans as a green feed where pastures are unavailable have produced a large tonnage of green feed very palatable at any stage of development.

(b) A splendid supplement for over grazed or dried up pastures.

5. As a soil improver.

(a) In this capacity the soy bean seems to be in its element and actually "goes to town" when properly incorporated with soil. We have learned that proper incorporation is to disc only in warm weather and

plow or disc in late fall or early winter.

(b) Soy beans cause no more erosion than corn. When in full leaf drilled soy beans actually prevent erosion.

(c) Leaves and stems remaining on ground after combining beans prevents surface wash and adds humus to soil.

6. For Silage.

(a) We have made an excellent quality, palatable silage by thoroughly mixing one load of soy beans with two loads of silage corn.

(b) Molasses soy bean silage has the lowest appeal to our cows appetites of any form of soy beans which we have fed.

7. Weed Control.

(a) Thickly sown soy beans will smother most of low growing weeds. Canada Thistles and Horse Nettle are also held in check.

(b) Tall growing weeds such as mallow, red root, lambs quarters are not controlled, neither is bind weed. In areas infested with these types of weeds row cropping of soy beans is advisable.

8. As a food for game birds.

Our wild ducks and ring neck pheasants thrive on a soy bean diet. Uncut areas of soy beans are allowed to stand for winter feeding.

9. As a Cover Crop.

Lima beans usually fail here when rye is used for a winter cover crop. We have had best success with limas when soy beans are the winter cover.

10. Soy beans as a Human Food.

A number of varieties of vegetable soy beans (garden type) have been tested. Very favorable reports have come from those who have prepared the green beans like limas or the dry beans—Boston style.

The high nutritive value, the freedom from starches, the ease of digestibility and the mild laxative effect make soy beans a very desirable item in the diet.

HOUSE CLEANING

(Continued from page 11)

some idea of this cleansing match. This misfortune is, that the sole object is to make things *clean*. It matters not how many useful, ornamental or valuable articles suffer mutilation or death under the operation. A mahogany chair and a carved frame undergo the same discipline; they are to be made *clean* at all events; but their preservation is not worthy of attention.

For instance, a fine large engraving is laid flat upon the floor; a number of smaller prints are piled upon it, until the superincumbent weight cracks the lower glass—but this is of no importance. A valuable picture is placed leaning against the sharp corner of a table; others are made to lean against that, 'till the pressure of the whole forces the corner of the table through the canvas of the first. The frame and glass of a fine print are to be cleaned; the spirit and oil used on this occasion are suffered to leak through and deface the engraving—no matter. If the glass is clean and the frame shines, it is sufficient—the rest is not worthy of consideration. An able arithmetician hath made a calculation, founded on long experience, and proved that the losses and destruction incident to two whitewashings are equal to one removal, and three removals equal to one fire.

This cleansing frolic over, matters begin to resume their pristine appearance: the storm abates, and all would be well again; but it is impossible that so great a convulsion in so small a community should pass over without producing some consequences. For two or three weeks after the operation, the family are usually afflicted with sore eyes, sore throats, or severe colds, occasioned by exhalations from wet floors and damp walls.

I know a gentleman here who is fond of accounting for everything in a philosophical way. He considers this, what I call a *custom*, as a real periodical *disease* peculiar to the climate. His train of reasoning is whimsical and ingenious, but I am not at leisure to give you the detail. The result was, that he found the distemper to be incurable; but after much study, he thought he had discovered a method to divert the evil he could not subdue. For this purpose, he caused a small building, about twelve feet square, to be erected in his garden,

and furnished with some ordinary chairs and tables, and a few prints of the cheapest sort. His hope was, that when the whitewashing frenzy seized the females of his family, they might repair to this apartment, and scrub, and scour and smear to their heart's content; and so spend the violence of the disease in this outpost, whilst he enjoyed himself in quiet at headquarters. But the experiment did not answer his expectation. It was impossible it should, since a principal part of the gratification consists in the lady's having an uncontrolled right to torment her husband at least once every year; to turn him out of doors, and take the reins of government into her own hands.

There is a much better contrivance than this of the philosopher's; which is, to cover the walls of the house with paper. This is generally done. And though it does not abolish, it at least shortens the period of female domination. This paper is decorated with various fancies; and had so ornamental that the women have admitted the fashion without perceiving the design.

There is also another alleviation to the husband's distress. He generally has the sole use of a small room or closet for his books and papers, the key of which he is allowed to keep. This is considered as a privileged place, even in the whitewashing season, and stands like the hand of Goshen amidst the plagues of Egypt. But then he must be extremely cautious, and ever upon his guard; for, should he inadvertently go abroad and leave the key in his door, the housemaid, who is always on the watch for such an opportunity, immediately enters in triumph with buckets, brooms, and brushes—takes possession of the premises, and forthwith puts all his books and papers "to rights" to his utter confusion, and sometimes serious detriment.

GROWERS!

Plan to Treat Yourself and Your Families by Attending Both the Hershey Field Day and the Potter County Tour August 10th and August 23rd

Starved Potatoes Mean Starved Profits

When potatoes starve for potash, profits dwindle. Typical signs of potash starvation are leaves that have an unnatural, dark green color and become crinkled and somewhat thickened. Later on, the tip will become yellowed and scorched. The tip-burn then will extend along the leaf margins and inward toward the midrib, usually curling the leaf downward. In severe cases the whole plant may be affected, resulting in premature dying. Starvation symptoms usually appear on the lower leaves first and are more severe in dry seasons. Watch for these starvation symptoms in your growing crop.

To guard against the possibility of potash starvation, a good grower checks on the fertility of his soil and the amount of potash applied in his fertilizer at planting time. For a good crop of No. 1's, soil and fertilizer must supply at least 200 lbs. of available potash (K_2O) per acre. Potatoes remove from the soil more potash than nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. Your county agent or experiment station will help you check your soils. Your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer will tell you how little it costs to apply enough potash.

If we can be of any help to you, please write us for free information and literature on how to fertilize your crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

POTATO TEST PLOTS AT HERSHEY*(Continued from page 10)*

- 6—Unusual Gr. Mt. Giant
- 7—Very Vigorous—good
- 8—Best Tubers Dug (1938 Plots) Gr. Mt. Type
- 9—Unusual Gr. Mt. Giant
- 10—Unusual Rural Type — Heavy Branching
- 11—Very Large Stem Vigorous Rural
- 12—Greenest Foliage in Plots July 8th—Rural
- 13—Upright purple stem (Tip Burn Back)
- 14—Tuber Unit Tests—4 hills per tuber
- 15—Tuber Unit Tests—4 hills per tuber
- 16—Tuber Unit Tests—2 hills per tuber
- 17—Tuber Unit Tests—2 hills per tuber
- 18—Tuber Unit Tests—2 hills per tuber

Tier No. 5

(West to East) 25 hills per row
Row

- 1—Most Unusual Rural Foliage—Vigorous
- 2—Exceptional Foliage (2 hills)
- 3—Unusual 4 hills
- 4—Rural Type—Good Foliage
- 5—Unusual Foliage on August 8th
- 6—Unusual green stem gr. mt. type
- 7—Giant Green Stem—Good foliage August 8.
- 8—Late—Green Stem
- 9—Green Stem good foliage—Aug. 8
- 10—Rural Type—good foliage—Aug. 8
- 11—Unusual 4 hills
- 12—Ex. Rur. Type—4 hills
- 13—Rur. Type—good foliage Aug. 8
- 14—*1st choice rural
- 15—Purple Big Yielder
- 16—Tuber Unit Tests—4 hills per tuber
- 17—Tuber Unit Tests—4 hills per tuber
- 18—Tuber Unit Tests—4 hills per tuber

Tier No. 6

(West to East) 48 pieces per row
Rows 1 to 12 inc.—Selected Tuber Unit Tests (4 per tuber)
Rows 13—Bliss—Not Irrigated (1938)—60 hills
Row 14—Bliss Irrigated (1938)—60 hills
Section 15½—West to East

- 1—Pennigan
 - 2—Pennigan
 - 3—Pennigan
 - 4—Pennigan
 - 5—Pennigan
- *Deferred application—N & K 6/13
(All plots planted from April 15 to April 29th)

*75 lb. Chilean Nitrate, 225 lb. 60% Potash applied on rows 3 and 4 at 600 lb. per acre.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE*(Continued from page 16)*

Our idea of retribution is the arrangement that requires one congressman to listen to another's speeches.

* * *

Just when England seems to have the German question settled, Hitler asks another question.

* * *

A good character, good habits and iron industry are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill-luck that folks ever dreamed of.—Addison.

* * *

"In this great and glorious country of ours," exclaimed the political orator, "there is no North, no South, no East, no West."

"No wonder we don't know where we are at," came a guerolous voice from the outskirts of the crowd.

* * *

The intricacies of our knowledge are well illustrated in the definition given of a sleeper.

A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper of that on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper under the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper on the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeping of the sleeper on the sleeper.

* * *

Peace comes from having wronged no man.

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WHEN YOU ARE GRADING AND PACKING
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WELLSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

"We are close to your fields"

POTATO CHIPS*(Continued from page 7)*

average American diet goes untold. If it were possible for every potato farmer in the Nation to contribute only one cent a bushel for all the potatoes he grows, a fund of one-third of a million dollars would result with which the American public could really be told of the virtue of potatoes.

Don't look now but next time you get to Lehigh County give your eyes a treat from Roy Wotring's back yard, where in every direction as far as the eye can see are potato fields of magnificent beauty. Roy has come to the top the hard way, deserving lots of credit not only for his personal success but also for his leadership to the Pennsylvania potato industry.

After writing for 32 consecutive issues, your humble contributor believed that the *GUIDE POST* could well stand some relief—at least temporarily if not permanently—from this monthly blast of blah. Just getting ready to spring the swell idea on Miss Sloop when Bower phoned that copy was due immediately and no talking back. So if you, too, had the idea that someone else should be allowed my space each month in the *GUIDE POST*, blame it on Eb Bower and not on

"BILL SHAKESPEARE"

1939—A COOPERATIVE YEAR*(Continued from page 8)*

our product and a resulting decrease in acreage. Others were increasing acreage and expanding market outlets.

Like Ford, in the midst of this depression we are planning for the future. We are not defeatists. We believe Pennsylvania's Potato Industry has a bright future. With thousands upon thousands of acres of adapted land peculiarly suited to potato production on a modern scale, with favorable soil, climate, moisture, etc., we believe there are wonderful opportunities for our growers, particularly farm youth who desire to achieve more than a mere existence. With 25% of the entire population of the country within daily accessible marketing distance we believe the outlet for both a

quality and utility product are unlimited. We believe firmly on the basis of knowledge and facts of marketing close to 2,000,000 bushels of Pennsylvania Potatoes during the past three years that we can produce and pack a product that will meet the desires of a great portion of this wide market. Like Ford, we believe in, and we are working ever toward, greater cooperation between the producer, the seller and the buyers in this great territory. We believe by so doing, and by ever striving for a better product, which we are encouraging through the development of better varieties, improved culture and marketing methods, we can bring back Pennsylvania's Potato Industry that is waiting to be brought back. *We, too, believe that 1939 will be a Cooperative year.*

"NITTANY" COMES THROUGH IN MONTANA

The Nittany variety of potato, propagated by Dr. E. L. Nixon, in Pennsylvania, is now being tested in the State of Montana, through the efforts of the Montana State Department of Agriculture.

The following letter, sent to Mr. L. T. Denniston, of the Division of Potato Interests, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, by Mr. George L. Knight, Chief of the Montana State Horticultural Division, explains itself:

"July 14, 1939

"Dear Mr. Denniston:

"The Nittany potatoes were received in fine condition. They were divided into a number of different packages and are being planted in various parts of the State and under varying soil and weather conditions. To date, I have reports on three or four, all showing excellent growth, heavy foliage, in full bloom at this time and so far no indications of disease.

"We will report further giving you full details of yield, etc., under the various conditions.

Yours very truly,

GEO. L. KNIGHT, Chief

Division of Horticulture
Montana Department of
Agriculture."

Protect Your Potato Crop
Until Harvest

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Especially processed for Spraying
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Write for particulars

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YOU

do the best you can to
grow good Potatoes

- BUT -

marketing is my
problem

WHY NOT

contact me immediately?

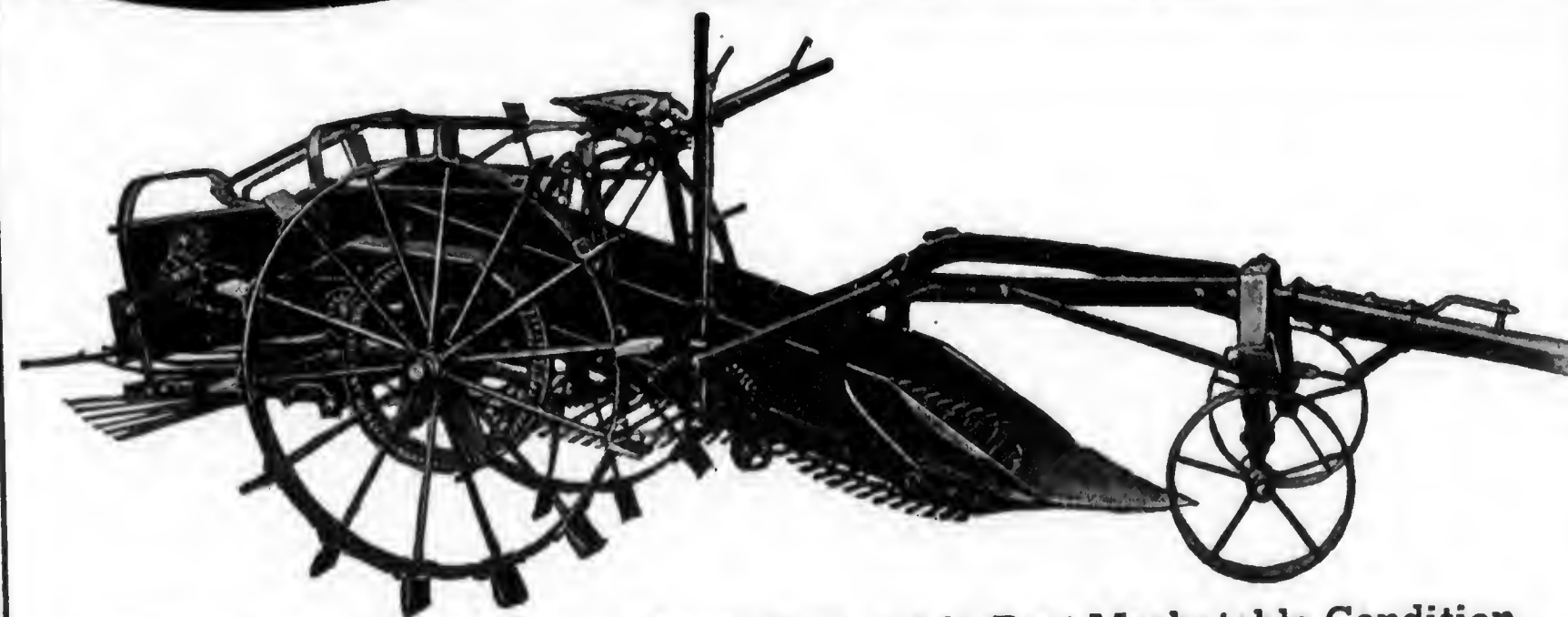
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Require Fewest Repairs—Many years high record for long service and low cost. Growers report digging 150 and more acres without repairs. Supplied in several lengths and widths; with continuous elevator and various attachments, as desired. Adapted for use with tractor, power take-off, and with or without engine attachments.

Write for catalog.

EUREKA MOWER COMPANY
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MEMBERSHIP DRIVE SHOWS LITTLE PROGRESS

Very few Pennsylvania potato growers sent in new members during the last month, and as a result, the Association membership is scarcely larger than it was a month ago.

Several "old faithfuls", however, did boost us again, and thereby kept the drive from coming to a complete standstill.

Ed Fisher supplied two more Potter Countians to his long list of new members.

Harry Stockdale, our Ohio booster, brought in another Pennsylvania member.

Roy Hess, keeping up his own pace, also found another new member, in his own county (Columbia).

And Dr. E. L. Nixon and L. T. Deniston, both constant membership boost-

ers, each contributed one more new member.

Direct, we received several renewals, which we were naturally very glad to get.

Among those memberships received are:

Robert Crosby, Coudersport, Penna.
Clarence Crandall, Coudersport, Penna.
B. Allen Rockwell, Hershey, Penna.
Doyle F. Hess, Orangeville, Penna.
L. O. McCoy, Grove City, Penna.
J. Carlton Schuldt, Elizabethtown, Pa.
John McDowell, Mercer, Penna.
Brion & Goodall, Liberty, Penna.
Albert C. Roemhild, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members! This is good boosting, but as yet you all have not done your share. Find your new member, *today*.

GRADING AND PACKING BLUE LABELS



This packing is in progress at the Sky High Seed Potato Farms, Ltd., at Coudersport, Penna., but it will be a familiar scene all over the state in a few weeks, when hundreds of Pennsylvania growers will be packing Blue Labels. Bags and prices are now available and the MARKET is waiting. Let's go.

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and

That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

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PROPER MOISTURE* AND DIG

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BRUISE-PROOF, EASY RUNNING,
SHORT TURNING, CONTROLLED
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WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES, RIGID HITCH,
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40 INCH ROWS. FIT ANY TRACTOR.
THE WORLD'S BEST DIGGERS.

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"CAMP POTATO"

We will be looking forward to seeing our membership at the camp on August 23rd.

Growers who visit "Camp Potato" on Wednesday, August 23rd have a real treat in store for them—They will remember the camp, exactly as shown on the above photo (taken Aug. 17, 1939) and will find now many additions and improvements. Plan today to keep a date with the Association on August 23rd at "Camp Potato."

OFF THE ROAD

"Another cyclist before the bench," grumbled the local Justice of the Peace. "These fellows ought to be kept off the road. What's the charge this time?" "Riding on the footpath, your Worship," replied the clerk.

—Birmingham Weekly Post

AND THINK OF THE UPKEEP

Customer: "You charge more for cutting a woman's hair than a man's. How's that?"

Barber: "We barbers have had to learn an entirely new line of conversation for you ladies."

—The Long Beach Sun

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York Chemical Works
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Say neighbor!
try this
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it's great stuff!

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IRON AGE

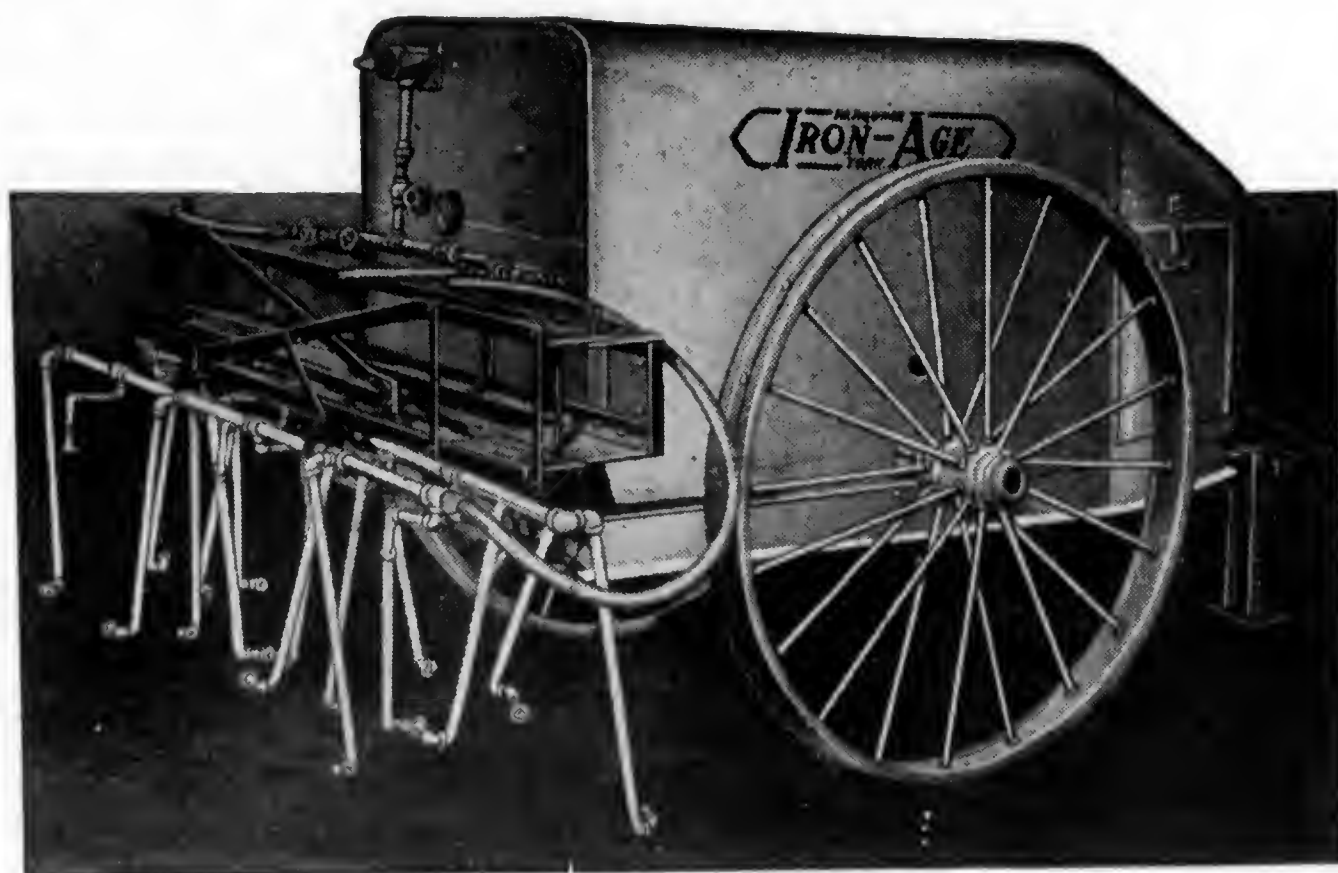
Row Crop Sprayers



Last season, large acreage potato growers reported amazing results with the High Pressure Iron Age Sprayers. Now, **ONLY IN IRON AGE**, 6 and 10 gallon-per-minute sizes are available at low cost for pressures up to 600 pounds. Thus all growers may now have the fine, high pressure atomization so necessary for the efficient control of many pests and fungi.

Iron Age Sprayers' "fighting heart," the high pressure **VICTORY PUMP** is horizontally designed for standard working pressures up to 1000 pounds per square inch. Slow speed, long life. Built in 6, 10, 14, 20 and 37 gallons-per-minute capacities.

Iron Age Power-takeoff Tractor-trailer Model, with exclusive "Compak" folding boom for 6, 8 or 10 rows. Rubber-tired wheels if desired.



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PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GROWERS

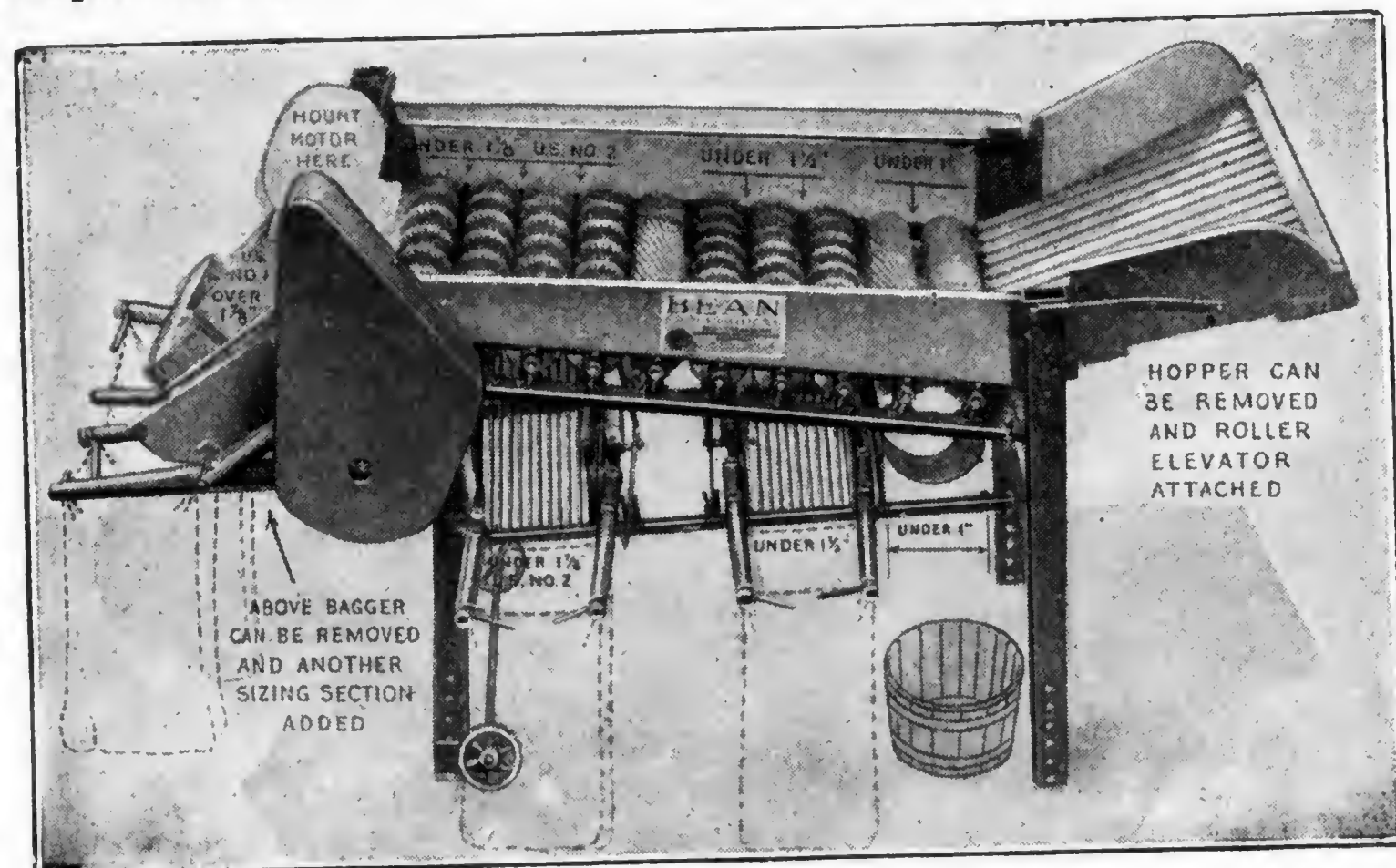
VOLUME XVI NUMBER 9

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PUBLISHED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

BUY A RUBBER SPOOL GRADER THAT CLEANS POTATOES AS IT GRADES . . .

The Bean Rubber Spool Grader is the Rubber Spool Grader that cleans while it grades. The rubber spools or spines on the grading spools do a good job of cleaning your potatoes. At the same time these spines add much to the sizing accuracy when compared to smooth spools. There is no substitute for the accuracy, cleaning and gentle handling of potatoes of the Bean Rubber Spool Grader.



The Bean Rubber Spool combined Grader and Cleaner is made in three sizes.

1. No. 102 Hand—100 to 150 bu. per hour.
2. No. 103 Intermediate—150 to 250 bu. per hour.
3. No. 203 Warehouse—400 to 500 bu. per hour.

One of the above models will meet any requirement.

ELEVATORS, SORTING TABLES, BAGGERS

Bean offers a complete line of wood roller elevators, rubber roll cleaning elevators, various lengths and widths of wood roller, rubber roller or rubber belt sorting tables and regular 2 or 4 bag baggers or 15 and 60 pound paper baggers.

PENNSYLVANIA GROWERS APPROVE THE BEAN RUBBER SPOOL POTATO GRADER

Because of the speed and accuracy and gentle handling of potatoes over the Bean Rubber Spool Grader the growers of Pennsylvania accept it as the final word in potato grading for accurate clean packages of potatoes that sell.

ASK FOR 1939 POTATO GRADER CATALOG NO. GP.

John Bean Mfg. Co.

LANSING

Division Food Machinery Corporation

MICHIGAN

Dr. Dixon Comments On---

"What Makes Smoke Go Up?"

It is doubtful if this phenomenon has been explained as simply as is recorded in McGuffey's Fifth Reader.

While McGuffey never thought perhaps of the application of "Why Smoke goes up" to the construction of potato storages, doubtless better storages would have been constructed if the application of this phenomenon had been applied earlier in potato storage construction.

Read how this question of "What makes smoke go upwards?" is discussed in McGuffey's Fifth Reader:—

"But we will now drop the discussion of these matters; for I am abundantly

termed the round hollow tubes in which the axle-tree of a carriage turns. Then, selecting a tin cup that would just take in the box, and turning into the cup as much water as he judged, with the box, would fill it, he presented them separately to the boy, and said,

"There, my lad, tell me which of these is the heavier?"

"Why, the cart-box, to be sure," replied the boy, taking the cup, half-filled with water, in one hand, and the hollow iron in the other.

"Then you think this iron is heavier than as much water as would fill the place of it, do you?" resumed the teacher.

"Why, yes, as heavy again, and more too—I know it is," promptly said the boy.

"Well, Sir, now mark what I do," proceeded the teacher, dropping into the cup the iron box, through the hollow of which the water instantly rose to the brim of the vessel.

"There, you saw the water rise to the top of the cup, did you?"

"Yes, I did."

"Very well. What caused it to do so?"

"Why, I know well enough if I could only think. Why, it is because the iron is heavier and as it comes all around the water, it can't get away sideways, and it is forced up."

"That is right; and now I want you to tell me what makes that smoke rise up the chimney."



(Photo Courtesy William Roberts).

Potter County enthusiasts who constructed the wall of the Potato Storage at "Camp Potato."

satisfied that you have not only knowledge enough, but that you can think for yourself; And now, Sir, all I wish to know further about you is whether you can teach others to think, which is half the bottle with the teacher.

"Proceed, Sir," said the teacher.

Turning to the open fireplace, in which the burning wood was sending up a column of smoke, he said, "Here you see smoke rising, don't you? Well, you and I know the reason why smoke goes upward, but my youngest boy does not, I think. Now, take your own way, and see if you can make him understand it."

The teacher, after a moment's reflection and a glance 'round the room for something to serve for apparatus, took from a shelf, where he had espied a number of articles, the smallest of a set of cast-iron cart boxes, as are usually



(Photo Courtesy William Roberts).

"Camp Potato" potato storage in its early stages.

"Why—I guess," replied the boy, hesitating, "I guess—I guess I don't know."

"Did you ever get up in a chair to look on some high shelf, so that your head was brought near the ceiling of a heated room, in winter? And did you notice any difference between the air up there and air near the floor?"

"Yes, I remember I have, and found the air up there as warm as mustard; and when I got down, and bent my head near the floor to pick up something, I found it as cold as could be."

"That is ever the case, but I wish you to tell me how the cold air always happens to settle down to the lower part of the room, while the warm air, somehow, at the same time, gets above."

"Why, why, heavy things settled down, and the cold air—yes, yes, that's it, I am sure—the cold air is heavier, and so settles down, and crowds up the warm air."



(Photo Courtesy William Roberts).

"Camp Potato" potato storage near completion.

"Very good. You then understand that cold air is heavier than the heated air, as that iron is heavier than the water; so now we will go back to the main question—What makes the smoke go upwards?"

"Oh! I see now as plain as day; the cold air settles down all 'round, like the iron box, and drives up the hot air as fast as the fire heats it, in the middle, like the water; and as the hot air carries the smoke along up with it, just as feathers and things in a whirlwind. Well! I have found out what makes smoke go up—isn't it curious?"

"Done like a philosopher! The thing is settled. I will grant that you are a teacher among a thousand. You cannot

only think for yourself, but you can teach others to think; so you may call the position yours as quick as you please."

The problem in storage manipulations for the Pennsylvania potato grower is to lower the temperature of the potatoes to be stored as soon as possible.

This means that hot potatoes taken in from the field and piled six or eight feet high will never cool in the centers.

Potatoes to be stored until mid-year or later should be filled in gradually—not over three or four feet at a time per day's digging and then open all the available ventilation in the evening and leave it open all night. If possible, it is even better not to start to refill until after two nights of cooling and callousing. Late in the fall when the soil temperature is down to 50 degrees or lower and the atmospheric temperature is also low, potatoes will callous better and consequently keep better if the storage temperature is kept warmer as it is being filled by keeping all ventilators closed during the cold nights.

After the storage is filled reduce the temperature as soon as possible and down to 40 or 50 degrees by opening all ground level vents at night, closing same during the day if the temperature outside is above that of the inside.

It is clear that the ideal location for a cellar is on the Northeastern slope and in the bottom between the banks of a little ravine so far as keeping potatoes cool is concerned. Also, it is clear that the best cellar is one having the eaves at the grade level with openings for cold air to pour down over the potatoes from this level. *Cold air will never settle down through a tile and settle back up from the floor level over the potatoes. Cold air does not settle up.*

For what does make smoke go upwards?

The trial had reached a stage where the defendant's wife was allowed to testify in an attempt to establish an alibi:

"You are positive you know where your husband was on the night the crime was committed?" asked the prosecutor.

"Well, all I can say," replied the good woman, "is that if I didn't know, then I busted a good rolling-pin over the head of an innocent man."

Hints on Avoiding Injury from Digging to Market

Digging

Be sure your digger and digger point are wide enough to gather in wide set tubers.

Length of digger point is important where potatoes are set deep.

Be sure you are running the digger deep enough to lift the deepest set tubers.

Avoid running the digger or the digger web too fast.

Remove or use lower agitator sprockets under the web when the soil is dry and tubers are soil separated readily.

Replace the digger web if badly worn or sprung.

Correct or pad protruding sharp points or edges on web or other digger parts.

Avoid turning tractor or digger on undug rows or on potatoes already dug.

Avoid digging too far ahead of pickers—especially during hot weather, possible rain or frost.

Storing

Load from field with care, especially if in bags—avoid throwing on truck or wagon.

If unloaded from above the storage arrange some means to prevent excessive rolling or dropping.

Avoid dirt sifting into the bins at dumping point or openings.

If bin elevators are used, make sure potatoes do not pile up to the point of the elevator or along the returning belt.

If unloading is done from an open truck or wagon bed, utmost care should be exercised—if shovelled, avoid throwing.

Now, while the storage is empty, is the time to correct: Possible sources of frost (faulty insulation), wet spots or possible water trouble, cutting out of light to prevent greening, protection against mice and rats, rearrangement for convenience, economy and speed in grading and packing.

Avoid walking on potatoes at any time, but especially in the bins.

Grading

Feed the grader with care to prevent bruising and to make an even flow of potatoes.

Avoid cutting or spearing potatoes with shovel or fork—this can be done.

Be sure that the grader is not taking a toll in cut, bruised, crushed or skinned potatoes.

If care is exercised, grading can be done without having potatoes all over the floor—a cluttered floor around the grader means more injured tubers.

Picking

Avoid throwing potatoes into baskets or crates.

Avoid rough dumping into sacks.

Avoid long periods on the ground after dug or in open crates without cover when hot.

Avoid filling crates more than level full if they are to be racked in hauling or in the storage.

Check baskets or crates for protruding nails or sharp projections when picking.

Bagging

The smaller the bag the less injury in filling—less injury in pecks than in bushels, less in bushels than in 100 pound sacks. Less injury in filling paper than in filling cotton or burlap.

Avoid unnecessary bouncing or stomping for tying or sewing.

Avoid having bags resting on concrete or similar hard floor when filling off the grader—this means a drop of three to four feet for first potatoes entering the bag.

Handling and Loading

Some have the conception that once the potatoes are in the bag the job and responsibility is over. Not so. They can still be severely bruised, frosted or frozen, heated, the dormancy broken and sprouted, held too long resulting in shrivelling and loss of weight, etc.

Practice careful handling.

(Continued on page 18)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF SEPTEMBER

The Philosopher

I always try to be content,
Though power I've none, nor pelf—
I might as well be who I am
As merely be myself!

When others go on foreign trips
To England, or Siam,
I stay at home—I might as well
Be here as where I am!

When others go on foreign trips
I don't bewail my lot—
I might as well have what I have,
As have what I have got!

And when some rich dyspeptic soul
Moves on from earthly sight,
I'm happy that I have my street
Address and appetite!

IN MEMORY

of

Mrs. Ebon B. Bower

1886-1939

To all who knew Mrs. Bower, her
passing leaves a place always vacant
without her—

She was no skeptic—

She contributed;

She was no cynic—

She created;

To her, life was eternally important
and she believed that a work well done
was a part of an unending plan;

The following poem she read—

The following poem she lived:—

HOME DEFINED

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded:
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath
built!

Home! go watch the faithful dove,
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us;
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us.

Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endear it,
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer
it!

What is home with none to meet,
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet, and only sweet—
Where there's one we love to meet us.

—Charles Swain.

NOTE OF THANKS

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the membership of this Association for the beautiful floral tribute and the many kind notes and cards sent me at the time of Mrs. Bower's death.

—EBON B. BOWER

Recent Activity of the Association

The Warren, Hershey, Lehigh, Lancaster and Potter Meetings

A series of fall and winter meetings, either sponsored by the Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association or in which the Association is giving its fullest cooperation, got under way bright and early on the morning of August 1, in the upper mountain area of Warren County. Since then meetings have been held at Hershey, Schnecksville, in the Lehigh Valley, New Holland in central Lancaster County, and at "Camp Potato" Potter County. During the coming weeks meetings will have been held at Benton, Columbia County; Johnstown, Cambria

The Warren Meeting

The Warren Meeting was sponsored by the Warren County Potato Growers Association and the Quaker Ridge Chapter Future Farmers of America. Both of these groups have the loyal support of Warren and Warren County Business Men in reviving potato growing on a progressive and profitable basis in Warren County. The State Potato Growers Association is glad to give support and assistance to this pioneering enterprise. The meeting was held at the



(Photo Courtesy Fred H. Bateman).

Small group of the interested growers who visited "Camp Potato" on the 23rd of August, inspecting seedlings.

County; Boswell, Somerset County; Shippensburg, Clarion County; Linesville, Crawford County; and Coudersport, Potter County. These meetings will stress marketing problems and marketing activities. Other meetings are to follow so that potato growers throughout the State may have an opportunity to learn of Association Activities for the betterment of individual growers, group of growers and the industry.

scene of the Future Farmers potato growing activities where they are growing 20 acres of potatoes and are preparing for a similar acreage in 1940. The boys are guided by the energetic leadership of their County Vocational Supervisor Henry Wuesthoff.

The day and the setting was perfect. Potato growers, Vocational Supervisors, Future Farmers and Business Men were present from five adjoining counties in addition to Warren. The program included demonstrations on spraying and



(Photo Courtesy William Roberts).

Growers observing the grading demonstration as conducted at "Camp Potato" at the time of the Potter County Field Day, August 23rd.

discussions on Potato Diseases, promotion and advertising of Pennsylvania grown potatoes, marketing potatoes through the State Association Marketing plan, the need of cooperation and encouragement for our future farmers, and conservation of our soils and fertility. J. C. McClurg, Board Member for this area of the State officially represented the Association at the meeting.

The Hershey Meeting

A field meeting for the dual purpose of inspecting the seedling and disease test work at the Hershey Farms, Hershey, and to demonstrate and discuss marketing of Pennsylvania potatoes in the South Central counties was held at Hershey August 10. Tests dug on the day of the meeting and on the day of the gathering showed a fertilizer with a 1-3-3 ratio outyielding fertilizers with a 1-2-2 ratio and a 1-4-4 ratio. Double spraying outyielded single spraying or spraying at regular intervals 535.6 bushels per acre to 302.3 bushels per acre. Deep planting outyielded shallow planting 368.0 bushels per acre to 323.6 bushels per acre.

Over 200 new seedling varieties were observed and checked as to set and tuber as well as plant characters. A number of these new varieties were judged to be very promising by growers making the examination.

Following lunch in the famous Hershey Park an afternoon meeting was conducted in the Hershey Industrial School. P. D. Frantz, President of the State Potato Growers Association presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Frantz, Mr. E. B. Bower, Secretary Treasurer and General Manager of the Associa-

tion, L. T. Denniston Potato Interests, State Department of Agriculture, and by H. C. Fetterolf in charge of Vocational Education. A half hour demonstration on packing potatoes for market in the Association Trade Marked Consumer Bags was staged during the meeting.

The Lehigh Meeting

The first of a series of Grade Supervisor Training Schools was held at the farm of Roy Wotring near Schnecks-ville, Lehigh County on August 15th. In addition to Lehigh this meeting was planned to serve growers in a number of surrounding counties. Growers and candidates for Grade Supervisors were present from six counties. The meeting was conducted by President P. D. Frantz in whose territory this meeting was held. The instruction for Grade Supervisors was given by Bob Donaldson, of the Extension Service, State College and Don James of the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture. County Agent A. L. Hacker discussed potato crop conditions in the



(Photo Courtesy William Roberts).

Small section of the Potter County Potato Tour on August 23rd, here inspecting potatoes on the A. C. Ramseyer farm.

Lehigh Valley. More than 100 growers and Grade Supervisor candidates took the instruction on grades and packing. A demonstration on packing potatoes in the Association trade marked bags was conducted during the meetnig.

The Lancaster Meeting

A Grade Supervisor Training School was conducted at the farm of Amos Eberly, New Holland on August 18th. This meeting was planned to serve four adjoining counties to Lancaster in qualifying Grade Supervisors for marketing which will be under way in this section

(Continued on page 20)

POTATO CHIPS

This portends to be a busy year for Pennsylvania potato growers, judging from the meetings, conferences, grading schools and field days held to date. Sort of tough on the Association officials, who had better buy planes to flit from one end of the State to the other in short order. Believe P. D. Frantz could well write a book entitled, "Seeing Pennsylvania as Potato Prexy."

★ ★ ★

Favorable comment heard from all corners relative to the revival of the 400-Bushel Club. First award of the year goes to H. F. Rhoads, Farm Manager, the Torrance State Hospital, Torrance, Westmoreland County, Pa., for an acre yielding 401.6 bushels of Nitanys.

★ ★ ★

It was decided at a conference of State Department and Extension officials with the Association officers held in Harrisburg early in August that cooperation in educational potato work should hereafter be done by the Extension forces while all regulatory work should be done by the State Department. This should prove beneficial to the industry, and provide additional educational and regulatory services to the Pennsylvania Potato Growers.

★ ★ ★

The first Association Grade Supervisor's Training School of the year was held at the farm of Roy Wotring, at Schnecks-ville, Lehigh County, on August 15. Bob Donaldson gave the grade instructions very creditably and the exam was administered by Don James, who was able to pass all but a few of nearly 100 aspirants. Incidentally, P. D. Frantz presided at this meeting, and covered himself with plenty of oratorical glory—not to mention the volume of good common sense which he delivered to the crowd.

★ ★ ★

The second school of the season, held at Amos Eberly's, at New Holland, Lancaster County, was presided over by Optimist No. 1, Jackey Mast, and was nearly as well attended as the first. None other than Walter Bishop was on hand to do some real public speaking at the session.

The second annual Potato Growers pilgrimage to "Camp Potato," held August 23, was a huge success. The day was bright and clear, making perfect weather for the growers who came from nearly every county in the State, many with their families, to enjoy Pennsylvania's scenic beauty at its best, to enter into the festive spirit of good fellowship and friendliness, one with the other, to learn more about the progress of the 84,000 new varieties which Doc Nixon and his associates have been working with, and of other information about potato culture and marketing.

★ ★ ★

It was estimated that more than 800 attended the Field Day. Most of the present officers of the Association, as well as many past officers, were on hand. Among the many others in attendance were Judge Robert Lewis, of Potter County, a "Camp Potato" benefactor, M. M. McDowell, Director of Extension, The Pennsylvania State College; W. H. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; H. C. Fetterolf, State Director of Vocational Education; former Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French, and many other State and Extension workers and visitors from other states. Vice-President J. A. Donaldson presided over the program held in the lodge of the camp, and County Agent Bert Straw, of Potter County, together with Don Stearns, President of the Potter County Foundation Seed Potato Association, with the aid of a sound truck led the afternoon potato tour, consisting of better than 150 cars.

★ ★ ★

Heard at "Camp Potato":

"Made store-door deliveries of Blue Label pecks this week at 25c." (Editor's Note: The Philadelphia market for 100-lb. burlaps at the same time were \$1.25-1.30. Figure it out for yourself.)

"The gathering doesn't seem complete without Dent Williamson."

"Sleep was at a premium at the Hotel Crittenden last night."

"Doc Nixon always said spraying is better than dusting but what a dusting the fields of Potter County are getting today."

(Continued on page 18)

Soy Beans Dependable



(Photos Courtesy B. A. Rockwell)

The above photos contrast the dependability of Soybeans vs. Oats in dry seasons, as experienced on the Hershey Estates, Hershey, Pennsylvania, this season. Note the great contrast in the growth of these two crops, grown under identical weather conditions for the same period of time.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It is doubtful whether any agricultural organization in this or any other state has set forth a clearer or more comprehensive declaration of its purposes than that which is written into the constitution and by-laws of our Association, as follows: "The bringing together for mutual cooperative effort and service all agencies engaged or interested in the production, transportation, marketing and utilization of potatoes and the general promotion and advancement of the potato industry in all its phases."

In this bulletin it is the purpose of your management to bring to you a picture of achievement and success, taken from the records of your Association, in which all who had a part should feel justly proud and to renew your enthusiasm and determination to attain greater success in the years just ahead. However, let all of us remember that the road to success is not banked with roses; it rather is strewn with obstacles and pitfalls, all of which must be overcome. The activities in which your association is engaged and the problems now facing us and those which, undoubtedly will face us in the future, are a challenge to our best cooperative spirit and our collective ability to bring to these problems initiative and enthusiasm of sufficient sincerity and intensity to surmount any obstacles, no matter how difficult they may seem. That this Association can achieve; that it has the will to achieve; that it has achieved is amply justified by the following:

Prior to putting into operation the present marketing plan your Association has sponsored many worth-while activities which included: Educational meetings, field days, bus and railroad tours, the 400-Bushel Club, now revised; published the Guide Post, and in many other ways has contributed to the welfare of Pennsylvania's potato industry.

On July 1, 1936, by the joint action of the Food Distributors of the State and the Board of Directors of this Association the present preferential potato marketing plan was put into operation. The mechanics for controlling the plan were formulated; a distinctive and attractive paper package was adopted and a trade-mark registered; local supervisors were trained and licensed; county

contact men, for handling the local business, were selected by the local growers and the selling to the potato growers of the State, of a revolutionary marketing plan, for potatoes, was undertaken by the officers and directors of your Association which resulted in the equivalent of 1,184,992 consumer packs of potatoes being moved into the channels of trade, within the State, during the last five months of 1936 and in which the growers from 21 counties of the State participated. In 1937, during a nine months period 1,108,804 consumer packs were marketed in which the growers from 31 counties participated. In 1938, during a ten months period the equivalent of 2,243,584 consumer packs were marketed from 33 counties and for the first four months of 1939 in which the growers of 39 counties participated 817,528 consumer packs were marketed.

For the crop marketing season, August 1936 to July 1937 the equivalent of 1,428,652 consumer packs, from 35 counties were marketed. For the season, July 1937 to May 1938, 1,618,304 packs from 35 counties; and for July 1938 to May 1939, 2,312,512 consumers packs were marketed by the growers of 33 counties. This shows a constant healthy gain for the three complete crop marketing seasons and an average of 1,786,489 consumers packs per season, with an average of 34.33 counties participating.

The percent increase for these seasons is: 1937-38 over 1936-37, 13.2%; 1938-39 over 1936-37, 61.9% and 42.8% over 1937-38. In 1936, 65.89% of the total volume was marketed in 60's and 34.11% in 15's. In 1937, 68.78% in 60's and 31.22% in 15's, but in 1938 only 32.21% were marketed in bushels and 67.79% in pecks and for the first four months of 1939, 30.15% were moved in bushels and 69.85% in pecks.

The delivered price of the Association bags and ties which also included the commission to the Association, for 1936 and 1937, was \$52 per M. for all 60's and \$20.20 M. for 15's. During the 1938 and 1939 season the price of the Blue 60's was reduced to \$46 per M. and the bags for the lower grades were scaled down in line with the quality of potatoes they carried and in line with the resultant

(Continued on page 22)

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

A splendid feature regarding personal honesty is that you don't have to sidestep the results when carried out.

★ ★ ★

A colored woman, who was called as a witness at a trial in a Louisville Court became somewhat excited while giving her testimony. Before she left the stand the judge requested the court stenographer to read the transcript, so that the witness might verify her statements. The stenographer began, "What is your name?" "Amanda Johnson," "What is your age?" "Fifty-eight." "For de laud's sakes, jedge!" broke in the excited Amanda. "Did ah say ah was fifty-eight yeahs old? ah mus' have been plumb frustrated—I shorely mus: Why, dat ain't mah aige, jedge—dat's mah bus' measure!"

★ ★ ★

One meets destiny upon every road—but you are more likely to meet better destiny on the right road.

★ ★ ★

Do you radiate enthusiasm? People will believe what you feel, rather than what you say.

★ ★ ★

While there is some dispute as to whether women improved politics, everyone will admit that if they ever started an investigation they would find out something.

★ ★ ★

An English writer, in describing a tiger hunt in India, says: "The tiger came toward me, bellowing and grunting, and when he got opposite the screen he gave one of those fearful coughs which only a man who has been close to such a beast can appreciate. It was eleven feet long."

★ ★ ★

Things are not exactly right while a woman can get a permanent wave and a man is denied a permanent shave.

★ ★ ★

While we are bragging about our ancestors, let us live so our descendants can do the same thing.

★ ★ ★

A woman can look into a mirror every day for 30 years and admit to herself

that she is homely—and then a man can come along and tell her that she is beautiful and she will believe him.

★ ★ ★

In the story books the females who have been disappointed in love are always single. In real life they are always married.

★ ★ ★

There was a young lacking from Hocking,

Whose skirt was so thin it was shocking;

And, though she looked sweet

As she walked down the street,

You could see all the change in her pocketbook.

★ ★ ★

An insurance adjuster who saw that fire insurance story in the last issue of the B. of S. writes that he investigated a small fire not long ago. "What do you think was the cause?" he asked the janitor of the building. "Well, sir," said that wise looking official, "it looks to me like it was caused by the friction between a \$500 value and a \$1000 policy."

★ ★ ★

The man who isn't in business for his health will probably not have good health nor much business.

★ ★ ★

Men are not all ingrates. Ten years ago a Montana woman refused to marry an ardent suitor. The other day he died and left her \$250,000.

★ ★ ★

If women wore trousers how would they get at the money in their stockings?

★ ★ ★

When a man calls you by your first name he generally owes you money or wants to borrow.

★ ★ ★

The man who wears the cloak of honor will always be in style. Character counts.

★ ★ ★

Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself has said:

"This is my own, my native cheese, Waiter, another portion, please."

★ ★ ★

Luck sometimes favors her scorners.

(Continued on page 16)

Let Potash Put On Finishing Touches

If you applied enough potash early in the growing season to make sure that soil and fertilizer would supply at least 200 lbs. of potash (K₂O) per acre, potash is still working to return to you the largest possible profit. As the growing season nears the end, potash puts on the finishing touches. It fills out and shapes the potatoes to meet the grading requirements for best prices. It insures a greater percentage of No. 1's and keeps potatoes from blackening when cooked, which is becoming a factor in many consumer markets.

In sections where there is danger of injury from early frost, plenty of potash is good insurance. Experiments show that while fertilizers cannot protect potatoes against temperatures below 30 degrees F., there is no doubt but that a vigorous plant has a higher concentration of cell sap and can withstand light frosts without injury.

Consult your county agent or experiment station about your yields this year and the chances for greater success next year. Your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer will tell you how little it costs to apply enough potash.

If we can be of any help to you, please write us for free information and literature on how to fertilize your crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Membership Drive Shows New Monthly High

Memberships to the Association have flowed in steadily during the past month to add fifty four names to our active files since our last membership report. This is the greatest number of new memberships and subscriptions for any one month since the drive began.

Beck and Beck, those up and coming Tioga Countians, who are steadily increasing the potato activity in their county, found and subscribed three new members this month.

L. T. Denniston, Association booster, with the aid of Director J. K. Mast, of Lancaster County, secured two brand new members and one renewal from the Lancaster County section.

Austin J. Donaldson, brother of Director J. A., of Venango County, enlisted two new members this month, both from his own county.

Director John B. Schrack, of Clinton County, forwarded us membership for a fellow Clinton Countian.

Roy R. Hess, always on the job in Columbia County, located two more new members, which brings his total for the year beyond our expectations.

G. Douglas Jones, Association supporter from Cleveland, Ohio, made renewal of membership for a fellow Ohioan, and thus boosted the drive.

Biron E. Decker, energetic cooperator from Erie County, added two more contributions to his now long list of New Association members, which, incidentally, are swelling the Erie County file to look a little something near the size of our biggest, Lehigh.

Morris Kriebel, of Berks County, is still on the job, too. This month, his one contribution was a fellow Berks Countian.

Bill Reitz, Union County member, found his new member contribution in Northumberland County this month, and signed him up for active membership.

Then a large number of interested growers and friends, twenty-nine in number, personally paid direct to the Association, at the office or an Association representative, their own memberships. Some of these were renewals of memberships which had expired several years ago and many of them were truly new members. All of them we are proud to have working with us.

Besides this fine lot, a dozen outstanding former members who had, for one reason or another, not had membership for the last few years, renewed their own direct with the Association office, when solicited by the office. We are happy to have these members back also.

As a result of the months' effort, our membership drive shows the following new names in the Association rolls—we welcome all of them:—

Edgar Yoder, Tioga County
Ray V. Roupp, Lycoming County
W. L. Roupp, Lycoming County
Eugene R. Wissler, Lancaster County
Levi N. Oberholtzer, Lancaster County
Norman O. Nolt, Lancaster County
Floyd Coast, Venango County
Mrs. Estella Neely, Venango County
Albert L. Green, Clinton County
George Parker, Columbia County
Marion Pealer, Columbia County
J. G. Heaslet, Cleveland, Ohio
Geo. W. Robinson, Erie County
Ora Gibbons, Erie County
Howard M. Schultz, Berks County
Grant Williams, Northumberland County

Geo. F. Hellick, Northampton County
Ralph H. Bange, York County
G. D. Geiselman, York County
J. Carl Miller, Columbia County
Earl Webb, Erie County
Dr. W. B. McClelland, Franklin County
Harry Moshier, Potter County
John F. Stone, Potter County
Myron D. Parsons, Northampton County
Harry L. Phillips, Clarion County
E. H. Salisbury, Potter County
Vine B. Bughes, Tioga County
C. A. Holtz, Cambria County
Chatanesque F. F. A., Tioga County
H. J. Henninger, Lehigh County
D. T. Mitchell, Jr., Clearfield County
Ward Hile, Centre County
Wayne A. Hindman, Clarion County
Richard Hoffman, Lehigh County
Henry F. Rhoads, Westmoreland County
Moses Stoltzfus, Chester County
Ward S. Gramley, Centre County
Murlie McCleary, York County
Allen W. Shoemaker, Northampton County
John G. Reinger, Berks County
Lester Hug, Lancaster County
Eli R. Deturk, Berks County
Haas Brothers, Lancaster County

(Continued on page 15)

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and

That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Modern Marketing Methods Call for Paper Bags

Attractively Printed Bags Bring Repeat Orders

HAMMOND Betterbags

Combine High Grade Printing with
Essential Strength and Quality



Hammond Bag & Paper Company
Wellsburg, W. Va.

Paper Bags for Lime, Limestone, Fertilizer, Flour, Feed and Potatoes

Nittanys Flourish at Hershey



A field of Nittanys growing on the Hershey Estates early in June.

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

(Continued from page 12)

Chestnuts will be scarce this year—not printed ones, but the chestnuts that can be eaten.

★ ★ ★

An executive—One who can make quick decisions, but is not always right.

★ ★ ★

If a man does not know to what port he is steering no wind is favorable to him.

★ ★ ★

Give us to awake with smiles, give us to labor smiling. As the sun returns in the east, so let our patience be renewed with dawn; as the sun lightens the world, so let our loving kindness make light this house of our habitation.

—R. L. Stevenson

When I contemplate the natural dignity of man; when I feel for the honor and happiness of its character, I become irritated at the attempt to govern mankind by force and fraud, as if they were all knaves and fools, and can scarcely avoid disgust at those who are thus imposed upon.

—Thomas Paine

Pennsylvania Quality Potatoes For Pennsylvanians

Appetizing Ways To Prepare Them

POTATOES AND CORN LOAF

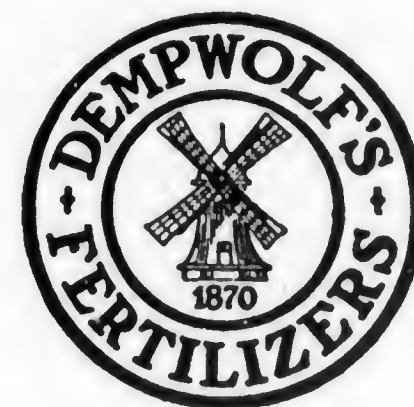
- 1 quart mashed PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- 1 can corn
- 2 tablespoons melted butter or substitute
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Dash white pepper
- 1 teaspoon grated onion or a little grated nutmeg
- 2 eggs

To the hot mashed potatoes add the corn, butter and seasoning. Beat the eggs until light, keeping 1 teaspoonful to brush the top of the loaf. Mix together very lightly. Brush bake dish with fat, put in the mixture and smooth the top; then brush with the egg. Place in moderate oven and bake 30 minutes or until nicely browned. Serve with tomato sauce or sauce of choice.

—Mrs. Anna B. Scott

(Continued on page 18)

A BETTER YIELD IN EVERY FIELD



York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

USE Whiterock Pulverized Limestone

FOR FALL LIMING

Write for Prices
and Full Particulars



Whiterock Quarries
Bellefonte, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GROWERS RECIPE!

PLANT GOOD SEED, FERTILIZE,
SPRAY THOROLY, PROVIDE
PROPER MOISTURE* AND DIG

WITH **OK CHAMPION**

BRUISE-PROOF, EASY RUNNING,
SHORT TURNING, CONTROLLED
ELEVATOR, CASTER WHEEL DIGGERS



OK CHAMPION—No. 44 TWO ROW
No. 88 ONE ROW

WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES, RIGID HITCH,
SPRING LEVER LIFT, OIL TEMPERED
ELEVATOR WEBS TIMKEN BEARINGS,
HYATT BEARINGS, ADJUSTABLE 30 TO
40 INCH ROWS. FIT ANY TRACTOR.
THE WORLD'S BEST DIGGERS.

★ PROVIDE MOISTURE WITH
OK CHAMPION IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

DISTRIBUTED BY—LOEGLER & LADD, BUFFALO, NY—SE. McCUNE, NEW WATERFORD, OHIO

CHAMPION CORPORATION

4733 SHEFFIELD AVE.

HAMMOND IND.

HINTS ON AVOIDING INJURY FROM DIGGING TO MARKET

(Continued from page 5)

Rack or pile where dry but cool.

In unloading do not drop, drag or force the bags in place.

Use straw, paper or other protective material freely on the floor and walls when unloading.

Check the car or truck bed for sharp protruding nails, bolts, etc.

Hauling and Unloading at Market

Be sure the load, whether truck or railroad car, is well balanced with as little chance as possible for sifting or movement of the load or of individual bags.

When delivering by truck, provide ample coverage for protection from rain, snow or freezing temperatures.

Unloading with care is as important as the loading process—the way you handle your load often impresses the buyer of what you think of your product and will go a long way in impressing the buyer of a responsibility that you are now turning over to him.

POTATO CHIPS

(Continued from page 9)

"York and Lancaster County Cobblers are not averaging 100 bushels to the acre in most sections because of the drought."

"Bliss Triumph is outyielding the Cobbler in Potter County 2 to 1."

"Double strength fertilizers are proving to be cheaper of application than single strength and giving excellent results."

"Out of the thousands of varieties of potatoes now being grown experimentally at 'Camp Potato' will surely come a number of varieties better than any now being grown commercially in Pennsylvania."

★ ★ ★

Condition of the late crop is variable throughout the State. Recent rains have helped some. The upper Lehigh section has been very dry, the Macungie district somewhat better, while John Bachman and Jess Crawl, both in Northampton County, nearby, will have excellent yields of over 400 bushels. Somerset

promises to have good yields, also Erie, while Crawford, Venango, Indiana, Potter and many other important potato counties have suffered more or less from insufficient moisture.

PENNSYLVANIA QUALITY POTATOES FOR PENNSYLVANIANS

(Continued from page 16)

SURPRISE CROQUETTES

- 4 cups mashed PENNSYLVANIA potatoes
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold meat
- $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- Dash white pepper
- Dash paprika
- 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon onion juice
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1 egg and bread crumbs

Add salt, pepper, paprika, onion juice and half the parsley to the potatoes; mix well and if too dry, add a little cold milk.

The meat is put through food chopper, add the remainder of parsley and Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper to taste and mix well.

Take a large spoonful of the potatoes, flatten out, then lay a spoonful of the meat in center. Fold the potatoes around; shape in floured hands into cones or oblong shapes; then dip in egg (1 egg beaten with 1 tablespoon cold milk); then in bread crumbs. Fry in deep, hot fat.

—Mrs. Anna B. Scott

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE SHOWS NEW MONTHLY HIGH

(Continued from page 14)

C. S. Brunner, Grenloch, N. J.
 Ellis Artley, Columbia County
 Albert H. Vasey, Bucks County
 H. E. Millard, Lebanon County
 Harvey W. Muth, Lehigh County
 C. H. Williamson, Berks County
 J. A. Hetrick, Jefferson County
 F. H. Hopson, Erie County
 Allen M. Wenger, Lebanon County
 Coudersport G.L.F. Service, Inc., Potter County
 R. B. Stutzman, Indiana County
 A. J. Webb, Erie County
 Jamison Brothers, Bucks County

EQUITABLE *Paper Bag* COMPANY INCORPORATED

*Specialists in the manufacture of

POTATO SACKS and All Other Types of Heavy Duty Pasted Bottom Paper Sacks

*Specialists because . . .

We operate our own paper mill, and control every step to the finished paper bag, giving Equitable customers these three important advantages: uniform high quality, reliable service, and economy in price. Our art and research departments (a gratis service to Equitable customers) assure you of a well designed bag, efficiently suited to your particular needs.

PROMPT *Deliveries*

RELIABLE *Quality*

ECONOMICAL *Prices*

314 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RECENT ACTIVITY OF THE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 8)

by September 1. Instead of the four counties a total of eight counties were represented at this meeting to secure instruction on grades and packing the Association way. The meeting was capably handled by Director J. K. Mast of Elverson. Former President Walter S. Bishop represented the Association and presented reasons for the Associations activities in assisting Pennsylvania Growers in marketing their potatoes efficiently and for the greatest profit. Mr. William Gettz of the American Stores, of Philadelphia, represented the Food Distributors and impressed on the growers the importance of maintaining a uniform good grade if the food distributors were to move Pennsylvania Potatoes in good volume. He stated that a closed consumer package must consistently be a good package.

Instruction and training of Grade Supervisors was under the direction of Don James of the Bureau of Markets, State Department of Agriculture. A grading and packing demonstration of putting potatoes in the Association Trade-Marked Consumer Peck Bags was studied with interest by growers present.

The Potter Meeting

"Camp Potato" high on the top of the Allegheny Mountains near Coudersport, Potter County had early morning guests on Wednesday August 23rd. The occasion was the Annual Potter County Potato Field Day and Tour sponsored by the Potter County Foundation Seed Growers with the State Potato Growers Association, the Pennsylvania Experiment Station and the Potter County Agricultural Extension Association cooperating. Early comers saw the deer still grazing on the plots surrounding the Camp. By noon potato growers and their friends from 54 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties and from 5 bordering States had joined in the inspection of the Camp, the machinery and tool shop, the storage under construction, the seedling plots and the surrounding Camp property. Explanation of the plots was going on all morning by Dr. Nixon and his assistants. Grading and packing of potatoes the Association way was conducted each half hour and was studied and followed by good crowds on each run. The many women who made the trip found restful accommodations in and around the camp.

Lunch was served by the Camp N.Y.A. members assisted by Potter County Growers and their friends. A short program was capably handled by J. A. Donaldson, Vice President of the State Association. A word of welcome from Don Stearns, President of the Potter County Association, short appropriate remarks by Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, W. S. Hagar and Judge Lewis, President Judge in Potter County, followed by a few words from Camp Director Henry R. Neal and Dr. E. L. Nixon.

The afternoon was devoted to a tour of a number of Potter County Seed Fields under the direction of the Potter County Seed Growers with County Agent Bert Straw leading the way. J. B. R. Dickey, Extension Agronomist and O. D. Burke, Asst. Extension Plant Pathologist were on hand to assist County Agent Straw at the different stops.

Scheduled Meetings

August 31—(Thursday) Roy Hess Farm, 2 miles south of Benton on Route 339, Columbia County.

September 5—(Tuesday) Evan D. Lewis Farm, Westmont, Johnstown, Cambria County.

September 6—(Wednesday) Russel Friedline Farm, Boswell, Somerset County (Route 219).

September 12—(Tuesday) S. A. Zachert Farm near Shippensburg, Clarion County (Route 68 about 3 miles north of Route 322).

September 13—(Wednesday) Linesville Community Hall, Linesville, Crawford County (Route 6).

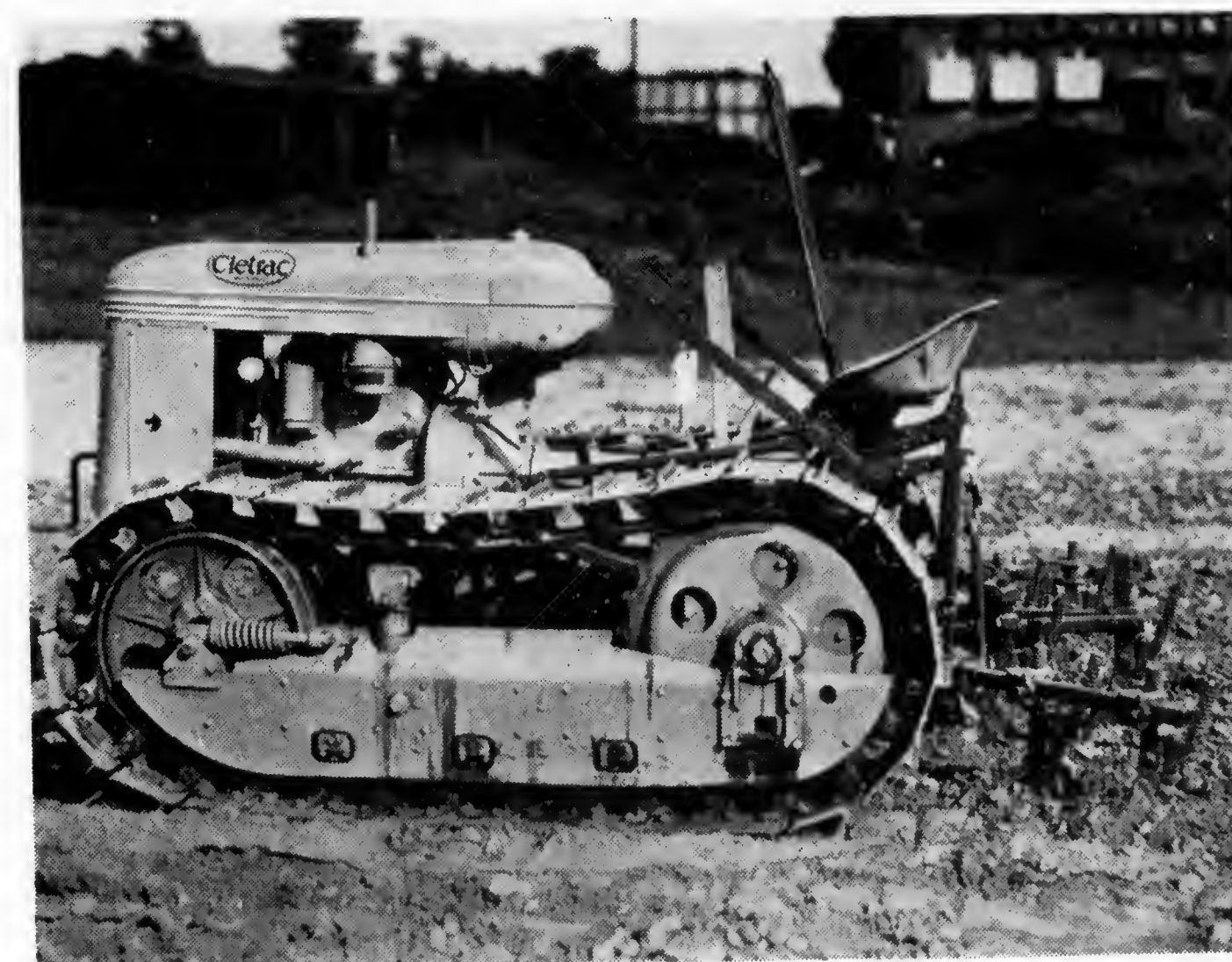
September 14—(Thursday) Warehouse Sky High Seed Potato Farms, Coudersport, Potter County.

Activities and discussions at these meetings will include: Training in grading and packing potatoes, instruction and examination for qualifying Grade Supervisors, actual grading and packing potatoes in the Association Trade Marked Bags for market, discussion of the mechanics or operation of the Association Marketing Program, discussion of marketing problems from the distributors point of view by a representative of the Food Distributors, a summary of crop prospects in Pennsylvania and other states or competing producing areas.

Your Association is planning additional meetings for the purpose of

(Continued on Page 22)

Cletrac's NEWEST Development for the Potato Grower



Model H \$895

f.o.b. Cleveland

A Companion to the Well-known Model E Cletrac

This new Cletrac—the lowest priced crawler tractor—pulls 2 plows . . . plants and cultivates 2 rows . . . pulls one-row digger . . . positive traction under all conditions . . . will not pack the soil . . . short turning radius . . . complete visibility for the operator . . . two tread widths, 68"—\$895; 42"—\$875 . . . 21" clearance . . . finger tip control . . . economical to operate . . . easy to service . . . the ideal all-around tractor for the potato grower.

Try this newest contribution to the potato grower in your own fields before you buy ANY tractor. Put it through its paces under your own most difficult conditions. Then you can invest your tractor dollars most wisely.

Write us for complete details on this new model Cletrac, also the first integral cultivator mounted on a crawler.

The Cleveland Tractor Company

Cleveland, Ohio

ACCOMPLISHMENTS*(Continued from page 11)*

prices in the markets. The 15's were reduced to \$17.50 per M. or in terms of percent, a reduction ranging from 11.54% to 19.23%. This reduction represents a direct saving to all growers who participated in the marketing program of \$5,399.82 in 1938 and \$1,984.20 for the first four months of the current year, or a total direct saving to participating growers of \$7,384.02. For the three years the plan has been in operation the growers have purchased \$82,595.93 worth of bags.

At the present time there are 176 Local Association Grade Supervisors of record, located in 35 counties; there are 34 County Contact Men, located in 24 counties and the Association has access to 40 buyers and executives representing the Food Distributors of the State with a combined retail outlet of over 20,000 stores.

During the first six months the plan was in operation it is estimated, by reliable authorities, that the market stabilizing factor of the program placed into the bank accounts of the potato growers of the State an additional \$2,500,000, and from the same authority we learn that for the present season this will reach the gratifying figure of \$3,000,000.

For five months one of the poorest markets of the State was leveled out and the price received for the Association pack, in this particular Eastern market, ranged from 2c to as much as 5c per bushel above the Philadelphia market. Philadelphia buyers advised that for the first time in 25 years that market was dominated by Pennsylvania potatoes.

Pennsylvania potato growers are the most outstanding agricultural group to be found anywhere; your Association is the most influential Agricultural organization within the State, due largely to your fine spirit of cooperation. This proves that when a group of men get together and commence thinking along the same lines and unite in their efforts to reach a common goal, they cannot be defeated and the ultimate reward is a real substantial gain for the individual grower and the industry as a whole.

This is your Association, this is your marketing program, much of the credit for the success already achieved rightfully goes to you but much of the re-

sponsibility for its future progress and success also rests upon your shoulders. What are we going to do with the glorious opportunities which lie just before us? It is up to you. What is your decision?

Simple Things

These simple elemental things

Are all the heart desires:

Safe home and love's remembered springs,

The kindly greeting friendship brings,
The golden flame that beauty wings,

The spirit's soaring spires—

These simple elemental things

Are all the heart desires.

—Edith Lombard Squires.

RECENT ACTIVITY OF THE ASSOCIATION*(Continued from page 20)*

bringing these activities and important topics to as great a number of Pennsylvania's Potato Growers as possible. When you as a member of the Association receive notice of such meetings will you not pass the word along to other growers in your community.

YOU

do the best you can to
grow good Potatoes

- BUT -

marketing is my
problem

WHY NOT

contact me immediately?

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

122 Dock St.

Philadelphia

Lombard 1000

**Mr. Potato Grower - - -**

To produce high yields and fine quality, potatoes must be grown on humus-rich soil.

To keep a soil rich in humus, plow down heavy cover crops.
GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID grows heavy cover crops.

On the Frank Danser farm at Cranberry, N. J., GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID was disced in after digging potatoes, and a rye cover crop was planted. In April the dry-weight yields, including roots to a depth of 3 inches, were

With CYANAMID—5,000 pounds per acre.

Without CYANAMID—2,600 pounds per acre.

**Fertilize Your Cover Crops With
Granular 'Aero' Cyanamid**



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

TO-DAY *EVERYWHERE*

IT IS THE *IRON AGE*

North — East — South — West — The great popularity of Iron Age Potato Planters sweeps the country

ONE, TWO, THREE and FOUR ROW

Assisted Feed and Automatic Seed Hoppers Interchangeable

Convertible disc covering gangs for ridge covering or shallow covering in furrow. Shallow coverings increases yield; due to quicker germination, better weed control and less severity of Rhizoctonia.

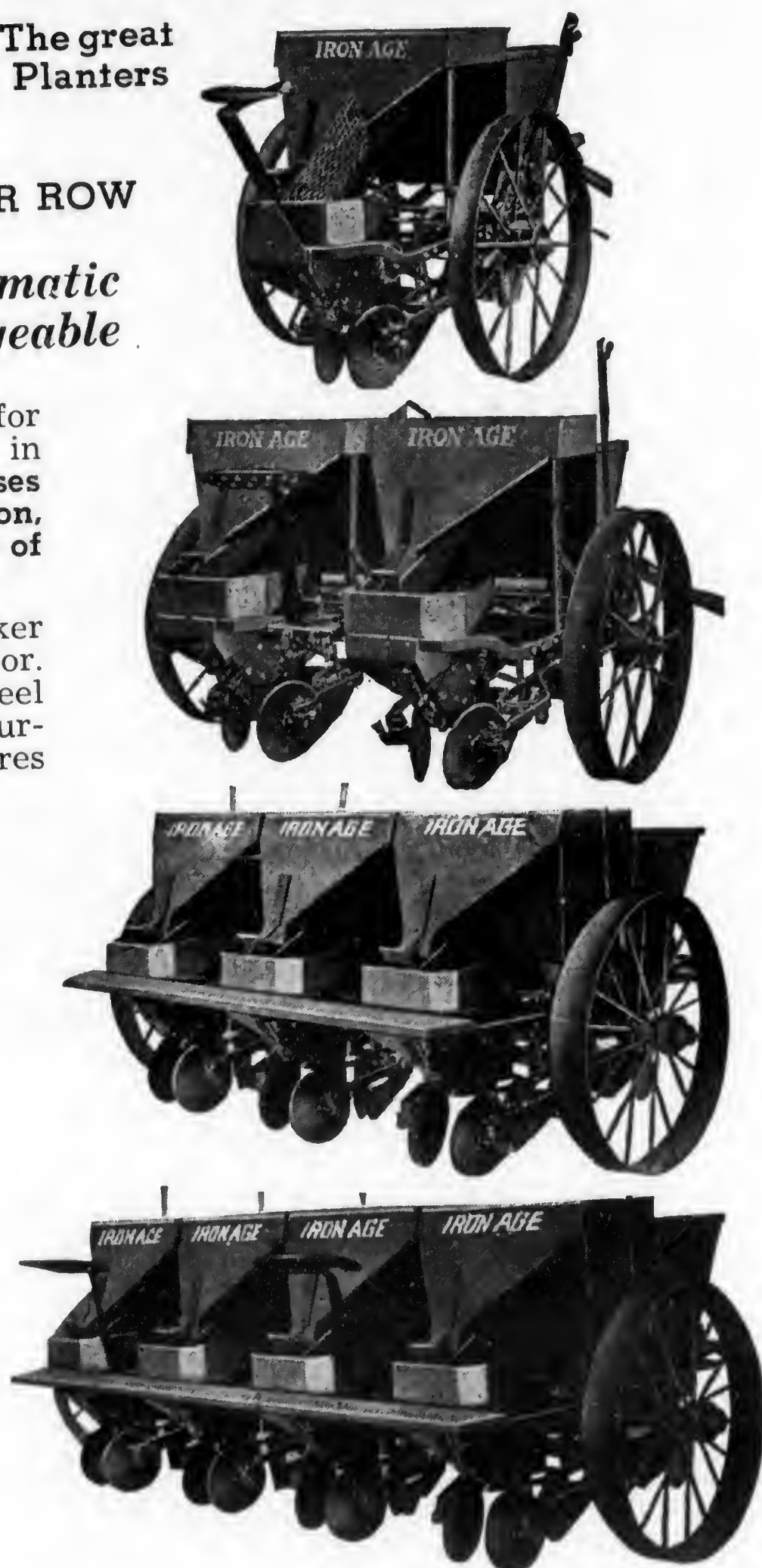
The picker wheels have eight picker arms—always in plain view of operator. Seed arms have two slender sharp steel picks. Two lengths of picks are furnished with each planter. Punctures made in seed are so small they are scarcely visible and will not destroy germination in case they strike an eye. The picks may be quickly changed to seven different positions to meet variations in size of seed. We adjust the picks to fit the seed and not the seed to fit the picks.

Fertilizer Placement

Remember all Iron Age Planters, unless otherwise ordered, are equipped to place the fertilizer in bands 2" from the seed piece either on the level with it or a little below. This method has proven to not only be the safest but also produces the largest yields.

Write for
Bulletin 1236

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, 322 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.



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THE GUIDE POST

PENNSYLVANIA
POTATO
GROWERS

VOLUME XVI Ap 25 '40 NUMBER 10

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PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

*Say neighbor!
try this*

AGRICO

*it's great
stuff!*

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FOR
POTATOES

**THERE IS
A BRAND
FOR EACH
CROP**

THE NATION'S LEADING FERTILIZER



The Nation's Leading Fertilizer

Agrico is Manufactured Only by

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

Baltimore, Md.

— Buffalo, N. Y.

— Carteret, N. J.

P. E. Dougherty Writes On Conditions in Maine and Michigan

P. E. Dougherty, of Williamsport, Pa., has written us several interesting letters of the conditions of potato crops which he personally inspected in Maine and Michigan. Though these letters reached us four and five weeks ago, they still give a good picture of the conditions. Of Maine he writes:

"It was the writer's privilege last week to inspect potato fields in Aroostook County, Maine, and we believe you would be interested to learn of conditions there.

The early growing season was near ideal for satisfactory stands, thrifty vine growth, and slightly heavier than average set. Excessive moisture in limited sections has caused some loss. The rainfall during August in a large part of the County, however, was comparatively slight, causing decreased size, particularly of Cobblers and Chippewas. The soils are dry now over the entire County. The amount of moisture during the next ten days will quite markedly influence size and yields of Katahdins and Mountains.

It would be reasonable to expect the total production to at least equal their ten year average, but continued dry weather in early September would lead one to believe that the Green Mountain and Katahdin yields could be affected.

Records furnished by the State certifying agency lists an increased acreage of all varieties of certified seed, the heaviest increase being Katahdins and Chippewas. The crops generally are thrifty, with low disease readings, but vary as to source of foundation stock, cultural methods, and proper roguing. Katahdins and Chippewas have more uniformity of vine growth and better seed prospects than the writer has noted on any previous inspection.

Certified Cobbler fields, depending on date of planting and spacing in the row, are now matured. Hand digging indicated seed will run medium, with more than average yield of Size B stock. Chippewa fields, although with greener vines, likewise are digging medium run of seed with heavier than usual percentage of smaller grade.

The vines of Certified Katahdin and Green Mountain fields are still green,

however, changing daily as the dry weather continues. Even though favored with immediate rains, hand digging of these varieties indicates smaller run of No. 1 Grade and higher yield of Size B's.

There is no evidence that a high percentage of seed fields will be rejected on further inspections. Therefore, barring the development of some unusual condition, the supply of all varieties, with the exception of Katahdins, should be sufficient to meet full demand."

Following Mr. Dougherty's return from Michigan, he wrote us as follows:

"The writer field inspected our Northern Michigan Certified Russets last week and observed that the exact planting date, and weather prevailing on individual farms, will more definitely than usual affect the shipping tonnage of each grower. For example, one day's rain or the difference of several days planting, even on the same farm, will influence shrink in grading by possibly as much as fifty per cent.

Growing conditions until July 4th were satisfactory for even stands and thrifty growth of vines. This is true, whether planted early, medium or late. The entire seed section was unusually dry from July 4th to August 5th, however, there has been plenty of moisture since early August.

The dry period during the middle of the growing season has had a marked effect on set and type of tubers. Early planted fields are well set with typey stock, which will range slightly heavier than average and with but limited percentage of Size B seed. Fields planted during the second and third weeks of June, constituting fully fifty per cent of the certified crops, apparently set tubers during the dry weather and, since the rains, have produced considerable second growth, severely influencing seed type. Fields planted late, which were not as far advanced during the dry period, are well set with typey tubers.

Any statement at this time as to probable shipping tonnage would seem questionable, even though vine growth indicates a heavier than average yield. Hand

(Continued on page 22)

THE GUIDE POST

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Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF OCTOBER

OCTOBER LEAVES

Glorious, wonderful, Autumn days,
Bathed in sunny, misty haze,
Touching tree and bush and vine
With yellow, brown, or green and
wine.

The leaves swing on in grand disdain
For cold, light frost or wind and rain,
While some are touched with ashen gray
As they rustle and fall along the way.

They met the world in restful green
And pearly grays, with silvery sheen;
They gave mankind their perfumes
rare—
Made hills and dales and valleys fair.

Their work is done, they now depart,
And once more gladden every heart
That seeks for beauty in nature's plan,
Which far excels the work of man.

—Mary A. Dalton

Sales Outlet for Association Lower Grades Designated

In the PHILADELPHIA Market:

The Association has made arrangements for the movement of the Association trade-marked pack, in all grades below the Blue Label (U. S. No. 1), by signing a contract giving C. G. JUSTICE COMPANY, 119 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., the exclusive sale of such grades.

In the PITTSBURGH market:

A similar contract has been executed with DOBBINS BROTHERS, 2014 PIKE STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., for the movement of these grades in the Pittsburgh marketing area.

The commission of a commission merchant is 10%. Of this 10% deducted by the sales agent, 3% will be refunded by him to the association upon completion of the sale. This 3% refund in turn has been deducted from the price of all Association bags used for the lower grades, in order to bring the price of the container more nearly in line with the grade of potatoes being packed and sold. In other words, the 3% refund is turned back to the growers.

By the elimination of competition on the Association pack of Red Labels (U. S. No. 1, Size B); Green Label (U. S. Commercial), Orange Label (U. S. No. 2); also Unclassified in 60-pound paper, which is accomplished by giving but one concern in each market the exclusive sale of these packs, the highest net returns are assured to the grower, while at the same time, identified potatoes are better established in the markets.

Both of the above mentioned concerns have already established a real demand for the Association pack in their respective markets.

Confine the movement of the above mentioned trade-marked packs to the concerns mentioned and thereby help yourself and the Association in its attempts to again popularize Pennsylvania potatoes in her own markets.

Also confine delivery of potatoes to the above houses in the *lower grades only*.

Remember!

In Philadelphia it's C. G. JUSTICE COMPANY.

In Pittsburgh it's DOBBINS BROTHERS.

Association Active in Sponsoring and Conducting Meetings During Past Two Months

Eight District Meetings for the purpose of acquainting growers with the Association marketing program and the training of Grade Supervisors were staged by the Association at strategic points throughout the State during August and September. The training of Grade Supervisors was conducted jointly by representatives of the State Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania State College. The Association arranged for a representative of the Potato Growers' as well as a representative of the Food Distributors to be present at each meeting.

District No. 1.

This meeting was held on August 15th, at the farm of Roy Wotring, at Schnecksville, Lehigh County, and was conducted by President P. Daniel Frantz. There were 120 interested friends and growers in attendance at this meeting, from Lehigh, Bucks, Carbon, Montgomery, Monroe, Northampton, Schuylkill, and Berks Counties. At this meeting, the following Grade Supervisors were qualified: Melvin Dannenhower, Berks County; Morris S. Hamm, Lehigh County; Francis J. Creitz, Lehigh County; Ralph L. Handwerk, Lehigh County; Allen Sell, Lehigh County; Herman S. Handwerk, Lehigh County; William E. Guinther, Berks County; Lloyd J. Grubb, Berks County; Carl Wotring, Lehigh County; Richard E. Reitz, Lehigh County; Warren E. Creitz, Lehigh County; Charles A. Leibold, Lehigh County; Elmer T. Meckes, Carbon County; Robert Sell, Lehigh County; Stewart Hamm, Lehigh County; Lawrence Getz, Carbon County; Harold O. Henry, Lehigh County; Samuel J. Geiger, Lehigh County, and Wilmer A. Frantz, Lehigh County.

District No. 2.

The second meeting was held at the farm of Amos S. Eberly, at New Holland, Lancaster County, on August 18th. This meeting was conducted by Director Jacob K. Mast, and there were 70 in attendance, representing Lancaster, York, Lebanon, Lehigh, Berks, Cumberland, Adams, Chester and Bucks Counties. Those to qualify at this meeting as Grade Supervisors are: Harry Clymer, Chester County; Hiram A. Frantz,

Lehigh County; Gordon Musser, York County; Irwin H. Hostetter, Adams County; Daniel M. Rabenold, Lehigh County; George E. Rabenold, Lehigh County; Allen S. Handwerk, Lehigh County; Millard Sterner, York County; Levi N. Obernoltzer, Lancaster County; Harold S. Oswald, Lehigh County; Christ A. Musser, York County; Joseph Bush, Berks County; Thomas Llewellyn, York County; Mast Stoltzfus, Jr., Berks County; Norman O. Nolt, Lancaster County; C. B. Musser, York County; Eli W. Martin, Lancaster County; Clyde K. Eshelman, Lancaster County; Eugene R. Wissler, Lancaster County; Norman N. Eberly, Lancaster County; Amos S. Zeiset, Lancaster County; Leroy N. Eberly, Lancaster County; Melvin N. Eberly, Lancaster County, and Howard G. Haas, York County.

District No. 3.

The meeting for the third district was held on August 31st, at the farm of Director Roy R. Hess, at Stillwater, Columbia County. Mr. Hess conducted the meeting. There were 110 present, representing Columbia, Union, Clinton, Centre, Montour, Wyoming, Lycoming, Schuylkill, Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties.

Those Grade Supervisors qualified at this meeting included: Paul R. Le Van, Columbia County; Perry Z. Knorr, Columbia County; Carl Hartman, Columbia County; Evon Abraczinskas, Columbia County; Earl Crossley, Columbia County; A. W. Rice, Luzerne County; J. J. Crossley, Columbia County; John B. Schrack, Clinton County; J. Carl Miller, Columbia County; Mrs. John B. Schrack, Clinton County; Merl G. Davis, Columbia County; G. Raymond Whitenight, Columbia County; Wheelar Smith, Luzerne County, and John Bartron, Wyoming County.

District No. 5.

This District's Meeting was held at the farm of Director Evan D. Lewis, Johnstown, Cambria County, on September 5th, and it was conducted by Director Lewis. Seventy interested growers attended the meeting, coming from Cambria, Somerset, Indiana and Clearfield Counties.

The following Grade Supervisors were qualified at this meeting: Fred O. Wetzel, Cambria County; Mrs. A. R. Hamilton, Cambria County; J. A. Farabaugh, Cambria County; Michael Bernat, Cambria County; Harry Weaver, Clearfield County; Robert N. Young, Clearfield County; James A. Weaver, Clearfield County; Joseph D. Young, Clearfield County; James A. Rorabaugh, Clearfield County; Warren D. Bell, Indiana County; Henry Foster, Indiana County, and H. W. Stonebraker, Indiana County.

District No. 6.

Meeting for this district was held at the farm of Russel Friedline, at Jenners-town, Somerset County, and was conducted by Edgar R. Spory, President of the Somerset County Potato Growers' Association. Thirty growers were in attendance from Cambria and Somerset Counties and the following were qualified as Grade Supervisors: Carl Airstman, Somerset County; Emerson L. Knepper, Somerset County; Elmer W. Miller, Somerset County; L. M. Horder, Somerset County, and Kermit Griffith, Somerset County.

District No. 7.

This meeting was held at the farm of Steve Zacherel, at Shippensburg, Clarion County, on September 12th, was conducted by Vice-President, J. A. Donaldson, and attracted 50 interested friends and potato growers from Clarion, Venango, Butler, Forest, Jefferson and Armstrong Counties. The Grade Supervisors qualified were: J. A. Donaldson, Venango County; Carl S. Donaldson, Venango County; Arthur W. Cratty, Butler County; Wayne Hindman, Clarion County; Loren Hendershot, Venango County; Bruce Ziegler, Forest County; Floyd Cratty, Butler County; J. Russel Wagner, Forest County; Roy Cratty, Butler County; Clair D. Taggart, Butler County, and Harry L. Phillips, Clarion County.

District No. 8.

Meeting for this district was held September 13th, at the Community Hall, and the Grade Supervisor's instruction at the Morrison & Davidson warehouse, both at Linesville, Crawford County, and both were conducted by Director J. C. McClurg. There were 90 in attendance, representing Crawford, Erie, Mercer and Forest Counties.

Grade Supervisors to qualify at this meeting were: Hanry Hazen, Crawford

County; Howard Waring, Crawford County; Al Harwood, Erie County; Bill Robinson, Erie County; Wendell Irons, Crawford County; Thomas Thompson, Crawford County; Reid Waring, Crawford County; H. C. Weeks, Crawford County; S. T. Patterson, Crawford County; Ernest Peel, Crawford County; Alton A. Miller, Erie County, and Raymond King, Crawford County.

District No. 4.

This meeting was held on September 14th, at "Camp Potato," Potter County, and was conducted by Director Ed. Fisher. There were 75 present at the meeting, from Potter, Clearfield, Elk, Tioga, Centre and Cambria Counties.

Those to be qualified as Grade Inspectors at this meeting are: Ross Orner, Clearfield County; Paul Hamilton, Potter County; Roy Thompson, Potter County; George Hamilton, Potter County; Ernest Schmeidel, Elk County; David Wetzel, Cambria County; Robert H. Leete, Potter County; Mervin Hanes, Potter County; Harlan Phelps, Tioga County; Francis Way, Potter County; R. P. Grazier, Centre County; Robert Crosby, Potter County; William Roberts, Potter County; W. E. Eshelman, Tioga County; Joe Renko, Potter County, and Virgil Handwerk, Potter County.

The Association would like to have it plainly understood that *any* grower or candidate who may have failed to make a qualifying grade at any of the above meetings is in no way disqualified from becoming an Association Grade Supervisor. Upon request, the Association will be glad to arrange additional meetings, or special instruction where there is a need or it is desired.

Instruction on grades and grading at these meetings was handled by R. B. Donaldson, Extension Specialist, State College, who was assisted by County Agents A. L. Hacker, at Lehigh County; P. G. Niesley, at Columbia County; C. C. McDowell, at Somerset County; F. K. Miller, Clarion County, and L. K. Shoemaker, Crawford County. Other County Agents present at meetings were, E. G. Ifft, Venango County; R. M. Smith, Forest County, and P. C. Fowler, Montour County.

D. M. James represented the State Department of Agriculture in assisting with grade instruction and qualifying Grade Supervisors at Lehigh, Lancaster, Columbia, Cambria and Somerset Coun-

(Continued on page 22)

L. T. Denniston Joins Association Staff

L. T. Denniston, of State College, and until his resignation several weeks ago, Director of the Division of Potato Interests, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has accepted a position as Field Representative for the Association.

Mr. Denniston, following his graduation from the Pennsylvania State College, spent ten years on the staff of the Department of Agriculture Extension at

the College, as Plant Pathologist, in charge of Potato Disease Control work, and for the past two years has been connected with the Department of Agriculture, as Director of Potato Interests, engaged in promoting and advertising Pennsylvania potatoes.

In his new capacity, Mr. Denniston will be concerned largely with directly working with the potato growers of the State, and lending his valuable assist-



L. T. Denniston.

ance to them in all matters of potato growing and merchandising.

Mr. Denniston needs no introduction to the members of this Association. During the past twelve years his entire endeavor has been connected with the growers of this State and their problems, and his acquaintanceship among you all is wide. Nor does Mr. Denniston need introduction to the problems of our industry. His valuable experience in all lines of potato work make him more

than qualified to execute his new duties for the best interests of the growers and the industry. We are proud that Mr. Denniston's services could be secured for your assistance, and we know that you, too, will be proud to have him serve you.

The following is an Open Letter to our membership written by Mr. Denniston, stating his plans to further, through your Association, your industry:

(Continued on page 20)

The First Seedling at Camp Potato



The Planting of the First Seedling at "Camp Potato." Fred H. Bateman covers the first seedling to be planted at the camp. Those watching the ceremony are (from left to right) Ed. Fisher, L. T. Denniston (back) Dr. E. L. Nixon, E. B. Bower, G. Douglas Jones, Paul Sacco, Fred H. Bateman and Sam Gray.



Mr. Benjamin, President of the Pennsylvania Farm Buread digging the same hill (September 15th). It was an unnamed seedling and produced 16 tubers. Who knows? Maybe this is it!

Sources of Pennsylvania Certified Seed Potatoes

It is estimated that Pennsylvania certified seed potato growers will harvest close to 200,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes this fall. The crop is now being dug and all indications point to a clean crop of smooth, well-shaped tubers of a size that will be economical for planting purposes. The tubers this year will not run as large in size as in some previous years, with the result that the crop will be smaller than might be expected from the same acreage.

Weather conditions during the growing season were generally quite dry. Temperatures were also higher than normal especially late in the growing season. This caused a number of fields to die prematurely resulting in a smaller crop of tubers that will run very uniform in size.

Price prospects look quite promising to potato growers in general with the result that many growers are buying their seed supply this fall. We expect our supply of Pennsylvania certified seed to be about average. There is no information available at this early date as to the prospects in other states except that the acreage entered for certification in the United States as a whole was increased slightly over the same acreage in 1938.

Interest in certified seed production in Pennsylvania has been keeping pace with the increased demand for Pennsyl-

vania grown seeds. Seed produced in this state has been giving very good results and many large producers have been planting their entire crops with Pennsylvania grown seeds.

Most of our Pennsylvania supply of seed is being grown in areas that are as favorable for seed production as any East of the Rocky Mountains. Our mountain sections have natural conditions with short growing seasons that are favorable for the identification of potato diseases, making it easy to rogue out and eliminate any diseased or undesirable plants from fields under inspections for certification.

All our field inspections have been completed and as soon as the crop is dug a final bin inspection for tuber diseases and other defects will be made. While a few of the growers listed below may not receive certification because of rejections made at the bin inspection, it is felt that with the unusual interest in seed buying this fall a list of growers whose fields have passed all field inspections will be a helpful guide to potato growers. As soon as the bin inspections are complete a list of growers will be issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Seed potatoes are not considered as certified unless they have the official certification tag of the Department of Agriculture attached.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	Estimated 1939
Acres entered	811.00	923.00	1,265.25	1,101.1	1,210.0
Acres certified	543.50	740.00	779.75	721.1	835.0
Bushels certified	149,454	207,472	205,213	173,454	200,000

Growers of Certified Seed Potatoes in Pennsylvania For 1939, Whose Stocks Passed the Field Inspection Requirements.

County	Name	Address	Variety	Acres
Bradford County	Fox Chase Farms	Towanda	Russet	6.0
Butler County	Denniston, Thos. & Son	Slippery Rock	Russet	7.5
Cambria County	Feighner, A. A.	Carrolltown	Russet	10.0
	Westrick, Frank	Patton	Russet	18.0
	Yahner, Paul	Patton	Katahdin	24.0
	Yahner, Paul	Patton	Russet	1.0
Erie County	Harwood, Robert	Wattsburg	Russet	2.0
	Harwood, Theodore	Wattsburg	Russet	2.0

Robinson, John	Wattsburg	Russet	1.0
Robinson, William	Wattsburg	Russet	2.0
Lancaster County			
Beiler, John F.	Ronks, R. No. 1	Cobbler	2.0
Fisher, S. M.	Ronks, R. No. 1	Katahdin	1.0
Fisher, S. M.	Ronks, R. No. 1	Cobbler	1.0
Fisher, S. M.	Ronks, R. No. 1	Chippewa	1.0
Lehigh County			
Henninger, A. J.	Allentown	Katahdin	5.0
Peter, Clarence E.	New Tripoli	Russet	4.0
Peter, Robert E.	Germansville	Russet	7.0
Trojan Powder Co. Farms	Allentown	Russet	8.5
Northampton County			
Willow Brook Farms	Catasauque	Russet	15.0
Perry County			
Beaver, Chas. & Son	Millerstown	Katahdin	1.0
Beaver, Chas. & Son	Millerstown	W. Rural	5.0
Potter County			
Barnett, Geo. & Sons	Coudersport	Pennigan	5.0
Barnett, Geo. & Sons	Coudersport	Nittany	40.0
Barnett, Geo. & Sons	Coudersport	Russet	30.0
Barnett & Fisher	Coudersport	Nittany	50.0
Blass, Everett	Coudersport	Bliss	5.0
Blass, Everett	Coudersport	Nittany	21.5
Blass, Everett	Coudersport	Russet	28.0
Blough, F. D.	Coudersport	Nittany	8.5
Blough, F. D.	Coudersport	Russet	18.0
Blough, F. D.	Coudersport	W. Rural	1.0
Blough, L. G.	Coudersport	Russet	21.0
Buck, Cleon	Ulysses	Russet	9.0
Currier, W. H.	Genesee	Russet	2.0
Fisher & Barnett	Coudersport	Russet	58.0
Freeman, Almon	Ulysses	Russet	3.0
Freeman, Milo	Coudersport	Russet	16.0
Furman, J. A.	Genesee	Russet	7.5
Furman, J. A.	Genesee	W. Rural	3.0
Furman, J. A.	Genesee	Nittany	3.5
Gross, E. L.	Coudersport	Russet	9.0
Hamilton, George	Genesee	Russet	10.0
Hamilton, Paul	Genesee	Russet	15.0
Hauber, C. L.	Harrison Valley	Nittany	14.0
Hauber, C. L.	Harrison Valley	Russet	12.0
Jacobs, Merle	Coudersport	Russet	6.0
Jones, H. E.	Shinglehouse	W. Rural	1.75
Ladd, W. C.	Ulysses	Katahdin	1.0
Leete, L. L.	Genesee	Russet	3.5
Littlefield, Lafe	Coudersport	Russet	4.0
Matteson, Arthur	Coudersport	Pennigan	1.0
Matteson, Arthur	Coudersport	Russet	5.0
Metzger, Walter	Coudersport	Russet	3.0
Neefe, Thos.	Coudersport	Chippewa	8.5
Perkins, L. C.	Shinglehouse	W. Rural	4.0
Perkins, L. C.	Shinglehouse	Nittany	1.0
Scott, W. T.	Coudersport	W. Rural	5.5
Shoop, A. C.	Coudersport	Russet	8.5
Smith, P. R.	Ulysses	Russet	38.0
Smith, P. R.	Ulysses	Katahdin	32.0
Stearnstead Farm	Coudersport	Pennigan	4.0
Stearnstead Farm	Coudersport	W. Rural	7.0

(Continued on page 18)

Jacob K. Mast, Elverson Starts Packing in the Eastern Lead

Jacob K. Mast, of Elverson, in Chester and Lancaster Counties, is fast becoming one of Pennsylvania's principal potato growers and one of the Association's finest packers.

For the past five weeks, Mr. Mast has marketed Blue Labels steadily, deliver-

ing 12—14000 Blue Pecks in a week into the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, moving potatoes as rapidly as his crew could get them dug and packed.

Mr. Mast has been kind enough to furnish us with several photographs showing one of his outstanding early



A field of beautiful Katahdins yielding 450 bushels per acre, grown by Jacob K. Mast, of Elverson, Penna. In the foreground is Mr. Mast holding a basket of two pound potatoes. With him is W. A. Slichter, who rents this field to Mr. Mast.

fields, as shown here, and the following letter:

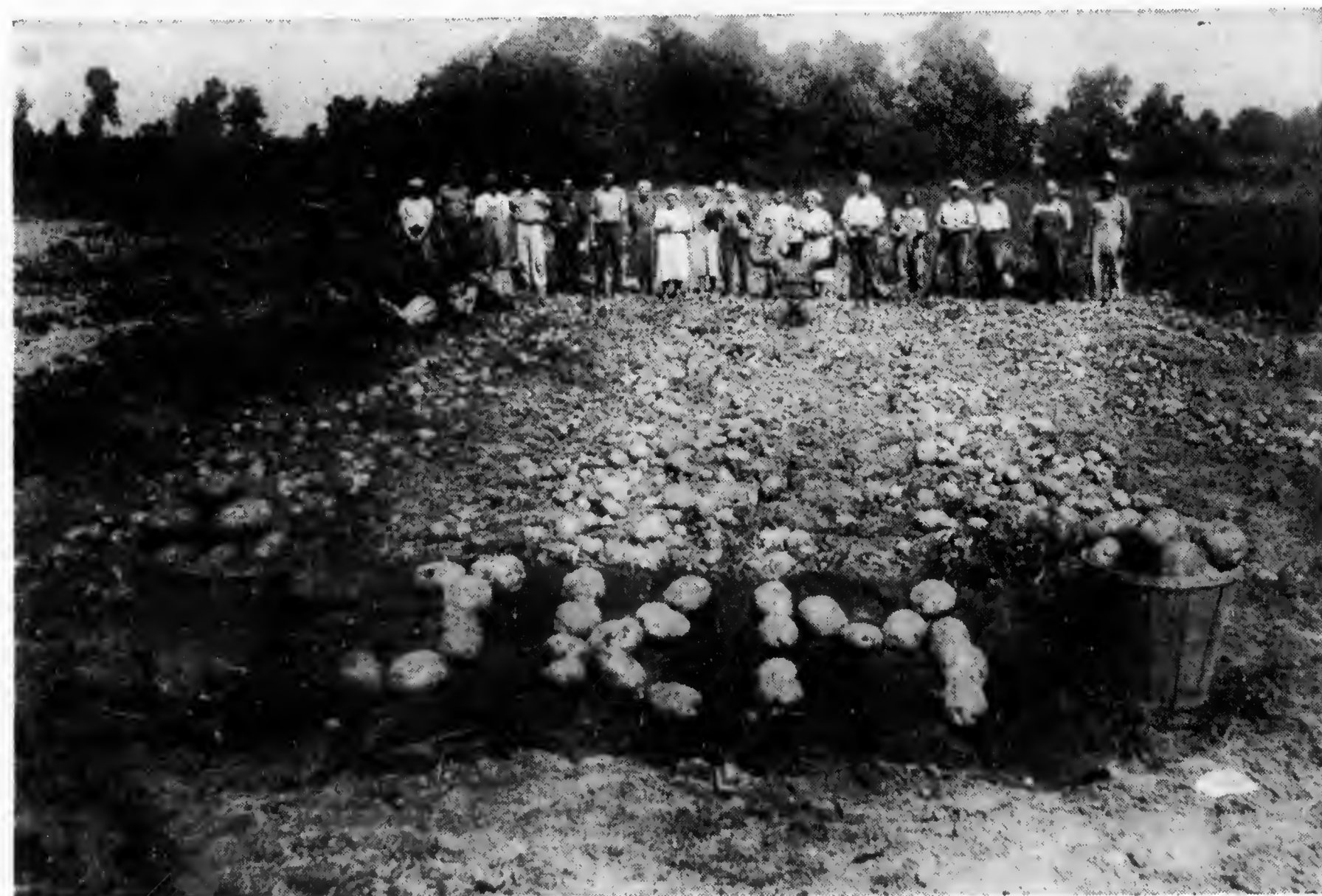
"Elverson, Penna.
September 26, 1939

Gentlemen:

The enclosed pictures show my field of Katahdins, which we have been packing up during the past few weeks. These averaged 450 bushels to the acre, and were a real pleasure to pick. They had

very nice size, considering that our weather was so dry. These potatoes had only two good rains this season.

I certainly never have enjoyed selling potatoes as much as I am this season. We started the first week in September and have been packing ever since we started. We appreciate how you have been moving them just as fast as we can harvest and pack them.



Here is the entire potato crew, including pickers, graders and packers at the Jacob Mast farm, at Elverson, shown in the midst of a field of just dug Katahdins.

The early potatoes here, our Nittanys, were of very good quality, but the yield was a little less on this variety on account of the dry weather. The late crop of potatoes is of very good yield, as late rains in August helped them very much.

I know we can keep on giving your distributor buyers the best we have, and I am sure we will be well paid for putting the quality in the Association bags. You can be sure we are trying our very best, and we hope everyone else will feel the same.

Sincerely yours,
Jacob K. Mast."

A Comparision

The following objectives set forth in a program adopted at a meeting of the Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Council, held in New York City, May 6, 1939, sounds like Pennsylvania's Potato Marketing Program.

Objectives

1. More timely and pertinent marketing information which will as-

sist growers and distributors in moving vegetables into consumption in a more orderly and efficient manner.

2. More standardization and uniformity in quality of products and in kind and size of containers.
3. Special merchandising campaigns to secure more effective distribution of peak production when needed.
4. Publicity and advertising to stimulate increased consumer consumption of vegetables.
5. Development of machinery to move surplus vegetables to other markets when practicable.
6. F. S. C. C. purchases of burdensome market surplus.

Pennsylvania Marketing Program Has:

1. Supplied growers with marketing information in marketing potatoes from 34 counties, price information, and through the GUIDE POST to growers in 54 counties.

(Continued on page 20)

POTATO CHIPS

Although potato movement has not been too great on some days, because growers throughout the State have been too occupied with digging to have much opportunity to pack, the Association office can still report the sale of a half million Blue Pecks up to the end of September. Which, undoubtedly, shows that the program has started off with a bang.

★ ★ ★

It is estimated that potato digging in Aroostook County, Maine, is about 70% completed—and the quality of all varieties is reported as being exceptionally good and the cleanest and brightest in many years. Size is not as large as was expected early in the season. Damage since September first is expected to reduce the crop 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels under the estimate of 47,600,000 reported a month ago.

★ ★ ★

A drastic law, which became effective on September 28th, regulates the storage of potatoes—as well as beans, grains and seeds in warehouses in Michigan. This law makes it unlawful for warehousemen to sell stored products without the owner's consent, requires them to keep stored products fully insured, against loss by fire, tornado or explosion, provides for the filling of monthly reports to the State on all stored products, requires warehousemen to be licensed and authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to revoke licenses of violators and liquidate their holdings and property to satisfy the claims of farmers who stored their products with them. This warehouse law, intended to curb the practice of selling stored products to depress the market and then later replacing them with products purchased at lower prices. It is also intended to protect owners of stored products from becoming liable to loss of their property in cases when warehousemen go bankrupt. The law virtually makes the stored products preferred claims of the farmers.

★ ★ ★

Leaders in the State's Potato Industry have given a challenge to Somerset County potato growers to pack this current season one million Blue Pecks from this county. This is a large order, you may say, but Somerset this year has one

of its finest crops ever grown, and certainly the best in ten years, and with enthusiasm running high in this section, we sincerely believe that this Somerset group can give a real tonnage of quality potatoes to the Association Marketing Program.

★ ★ ★

Consumers the world over are becoming more and more conscious of accurate weights and measures and are, rightfully enough, demanding same. In a large department store in Omaha, Nebraska, every consumer is invited to be his own checkweightman. This store, selling meat, has placed a regular butcher's scale out in one of its aisles and has invited consumers to weigh what they have bought to make sure that they actually received the amount they paid for. Omaha consumers, who have less than adequate weights and measures protection, like this idea.

★ ★ ★

Did you know, incidentally, the Magna Carta, the basic document from which historians trace many of the rights and liberties we have today, has one article which bears down hard this present day consumers' problem of weights and measures.

When King John at Runnymede, on that fateful day in 1215, for the salvation of his soul, yielded up this charter, he also promised to install in England a system of uniform weights and measures.

Translated from the Latin in which the Magna Carta was written, the weights and measures guaranty reads, "There shall be one measure of wine and one of ale through our whole realm; and one measure of corn, that is to say, the London quarter; and one breadth of dyed cloth, and russets, and haberjeets that is to say, two ells within the list; and it shall be of weights as it is of measures."

The United States is some 724 years behind this development, since it still does not have legislation making one system of weights and measures mandatory throughout the country.

★ ★ ★

The first report received by the Association on the quality of Pennsylvania
(Continued on page 20)

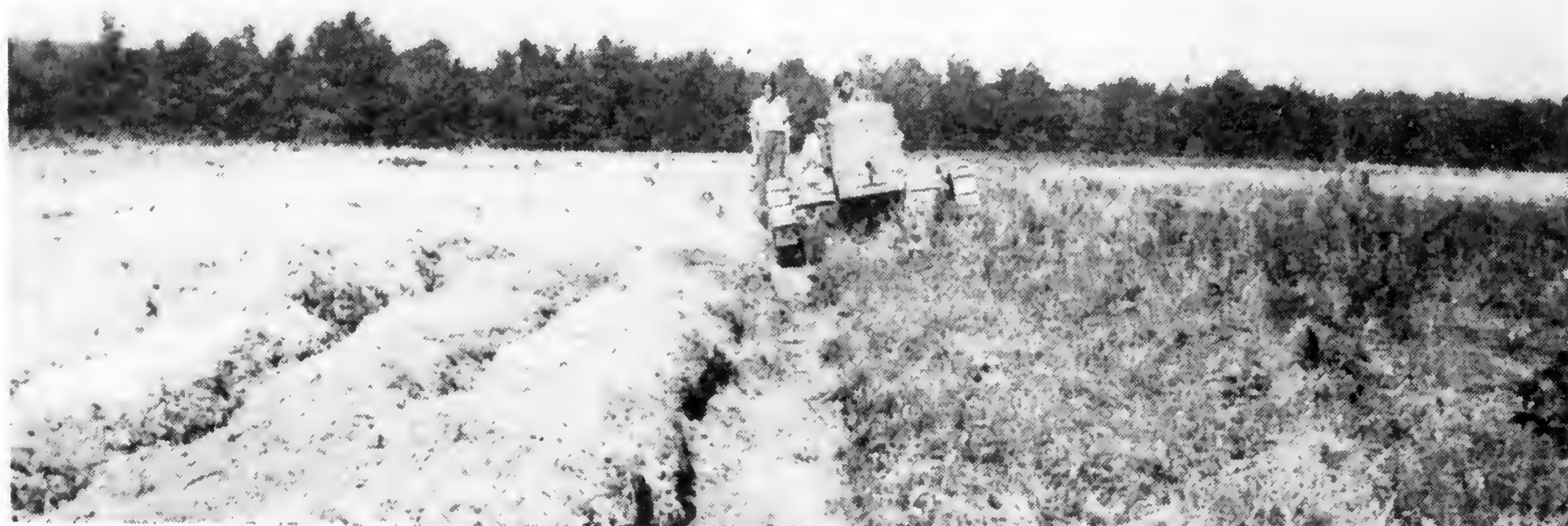
Seedlings Showing Promising Yields and Quality

We report here, briefly, some of the diggings of seedlings at various points over the State up to the end of September. Many more plantings are yet to be harvested, and a more detailed and comprehensive report will be given at a later date.

Somerset County

Somerset County Potato Growers' Association.
Farm of O. W. Beachley, Somerset, Penna.

With 50 to 60 growers present on September 19th, a plot of 36 different seedling varieties was harvested and yield checks made. Where a 1-3-3 ratio fertilizer was used (500 lbs. of an 8-24-24), 18 of the 36 seedlings yielded over 400 bushels per acre, and 8 of these were at the rate of over 500 bushels per acre. "Pennigan" was used as a check and gave a good account of itself in all cases. The highest yield was made by a new unnamed seedling and was at the rate of 538.9 bushels per acre. The average



Turning a 24" furrow in preparing for the 1940 seedling plots at "Camp Potato." This land has not been cropped for thirty years, yet on the same land, directly across the driveway, new seedlings are now being harvested that are yielding over 400 bushels per acre.

yield for all 36 seedlings was 406.13 bushels per acre.

Mr. Beachley became a member of the 1939 "400-Bushel Club" with a yield of 435 bushels per acre on a new unnamed seedling.

Potter County

Ed. Fisher, Coudersport

An official yield of 433 bushels per acre on the "Pennigan."

George Barnett & Sons, Coudersport

An official yield of over 428 bushels per acre on the "Nittany."

Westmoreland County

An official yield of 401.6 bushels per

acre on "Nittany" by H. F. Rhodes, Farm Manager, Torrance State Hospital, at Torrance.

"Camp Potato," Potter County

The first diggings at "Camp Potato," September 29th, showed a number of new seedlings taking the lead in yield and market quality.

Deigh: "Do you think a man should tell his thoughts and actions to his wife?"

Knite: "That would be a waste of time. She already knows all his thoughts, and the neighbors keep her informed of his actions."

—The Pathfinder

Membership Drive Adds Fine List of New Names To Rolls During September

Grower members played little part in boosting the membership drive of the Association during September, however, 42 new names were added to the membership rolls—despite this failure of many standing members to, as yet, send in their new member for the year.

Barrie Wilson, of Union City, Erie County, headed the individual contribution list, by forwarding us two new Erie County members. This contribution of Mr. Wilson's helps to keep Erie County up near the lead for new members this year.

Roy R. Hess, of Stillwater, Columbia County, is still up-holding the reputation of his county in the drive, and this month has added another name to his very long list of contributions.

"Camp Potato" was the big contributor of the month. Many growers from all sections of the State have made pilgrimages to the camp during recent weeks, many of them non-members, to see the camp itself, the outstanding seedling plots, the new potato storage, and the Potter County seed fields. Twenty-six of these non-member visitors sought Association membership while at "Camp Potato," and L. T. Deniston or Dr. E. L. Nixon were on hand digging seedlings and furnished them memberships. These men, seeing the "Camp Potato" project, were moved to become a part of the great movement going forward in the Association.

Five new memberships, too, came direct to the Association office this month, forwarded by interested growers themselves, who undoubtedly have been watching the progress of the Association, and in their own time have decided they, too, wanted to be a part of the program. Their unsolicited interest is most gratifying.

Eight "new" memberships also were received during the month from former Association members, of several years back, whose memberships had long since expired. It is good to have these men back in the Association with renewed interest and enthusiasm for the work being done.

Each new member means another step forward for the Association, and each

old member should still be able to enlist one new one if he hasn't already done so. The membership drive has been important to us, and has shown gratifying results, but has not yet neared its possibilities. So far, the general membership has made no gesture to solicit new members, but has allowed the boosting to be done by a small group of steadfast workers. We cannot expect these men to do your share. Each of you, won't you look for a new Association member, right in your own neighborhood, today?

The following memberships have been gratefully acknowledged and added to our membership rolls this month:

Steward G. Beck, Millville, Columbia County

Harry Peterson, Union City, Erie County

Gust Gorka, Union City, Erie County
George E. Neuman, Milton, Union County

J. F. McLaine, Miola, Clarion County
N. L. Fisher, Knox, Clarion County
Charles Allio, Tylersburg, Clarion County

Roy Hayer, Nazareth, Northampton County

Sterling T. Ritter, Easton, Northampton County

Charles A. Eyer, Easton, Northampton County

W. H. Colwell, Widnoon, Armstrong County

Simon Rush, Rimer, Armstrong County
C. A. Green, Harrisburg, Dauphin County

R. B. Luther, New Cumberland, Dauphin County

H. S. Agster, Harrisburg, Dauphin County

Irvin Gindesperger, Rockwood, Somerset County

D. L. Weigle, Friedens, Somerset County

Bruce F. Miller, Friedens, Somerset County

A. F. Mostoller, Berlin, Somerset County

Ben Donner, Berlin, Somerset County
(Continued on page 22)

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

Things that are easy today
Once difficult seemed;
To do them in search of away
The dreamers longed dreamed.
"Impossible," then was the word
That the practical said.
But the dreamers in no way deterred
Kept plodding ahead.

And what was most difficult then,
Is but simple today.
The dreaming impractical men
made easy our way;
So if difficult now your task seems,
Keep on undeterred;
Impossible? Kling to your dreams,
There is no such word.

★ ★ ★

When Brutus made his famous speech
over Caesar he was madly applauded.
Later Anthony made his speech and be-
fore he finished the crowd was with
him.

Brutus was a politician; Anthony a
statesman. Brutus had an axe to grind;
Anthony a friend to set right. One spake
with skill and wit; the other with sin-
cerity and conviction.

The result is historical, for confidence
is contagious.

★ ★ ★

"Why Willie, you're getting too old to
cry that way."

"Yes, but I'm still too young to swear
like you do when you hit your finger
with a hammer."

★ ★ ★

Obedience, submission, discipline,
courage—these are among the charac-
teristics which make a man.

★ ★ ★

Malice drinkith up the greater part
of its own poison.

★ ★ ★

The uncut pages in the Book of Life
can be opened only by the edge of ex-
perience.

★ ★ ★

The whole business of politics is based
on "Expelling" air. Who would have
ever thought a giant industry could be
built up on "Correlling" air?

If you think you're beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you like to win, but you think you
can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you're lost,
For out in the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will;
It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are;
You've got to think big to rise,
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You can ever win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man;
But soon or late the man who wins,
Is the one who thinks he can.

★ ★ ★

Why not carry your load and then
help the other fellow just a little bit.

★ ★ ★

When in doubt keep your mouth shut
and "go to it."

★ ★ ★

It's expensive to have a lawyer, but
cheap to keep one's own counsel.

★ ★ ★

"Ever get an egg with a girl's name
written on it?"

No; but this may be an incipient ro-
mance. There's a finger print on this
piece of pie."

★ ★ ★

When they reach the top some men
forget their friends at the bottom.

★ ★ ★

Failure is but the terminus of mis-
directed effort.

★ ★ ★

I once met a maid in Pekin,
Whose face was as pretty as sin,
I took her one side,
And I tenderly cried,
"What beautiful weather its been!"

Members! Patronize your advertisers.

★ ★ ★

Have you contributed your new mem-
ber to the Association?

Start To Plan For 1940 Now

It is not too early to start making your plans for 1940. During your digging, grading, storing, and selling operations, check the results to see if they measured up to what you had in mind for this year's crop. If yield and quality were disappointing and if you got a smaller percentage of No. 1's, it is quite probable that you did not use enough potash last spring. Decide now to include enough of this important plant food in your fertilizer next year to fully meet the needs of your crop.

Potatoes are greedy feeders on potash. They remove from the soil more potash than nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. For a good crop, soil and fertilizer must supply at least 200 lbs. of available potash (K_2O) per acre. Ask your county agent or experiment station how much your soil will supply. Your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer will tell you how little it will cost to make up the difference.

If we can be of any help to you,
please write us for free information
and literature on how to fertilize
your crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

(Continued from page 10)

Straly Bros.	Germania	Russet	5.0
Tarbox, Lyle G.	Ulysses	Russet	21.0
Tarbox, Lyle G.	Ulysses	W. Rurals	7.0
Traub, L. C.	Galeton	Katahdin	1.0
Traub, L. C.	Galeton	Nittany	1.5
Traub, L. C.	Galeton	Russet	2.5
Van Wegen, M. L.	Coudersport	Russet	4.0
Van Wegen, M. L.	Coudersport	Bliss	12.0
Van Wegen, M. L.	Coudersport	Pennigan	12.0
Watkins, H. N.	Ulysses	Russet	3.0
Somerset County			
Barnett, Wm. H.	Somerset	Russet	2.0
Beachley, O. W.	Somerset R. D. No. 5	Pennigan	9.5
Beachley, O. W.	Somerset R. D. No. 5	Mason	13.0
Beachley, O. W.	Somerset R. D. No. 5	Katahdin	4.0
Bird Bros.	Meyersdale	Katahdin	6.0
Fritz Bros.	Stoystown	Mason	1.0
Fritz Bros.	Stoystown	Pennigan	2.0
Gnagey, Ed.	Meyersdale	Mason	3.0
Handwerk, Frank	Berlin	Mason	4.0
Hauger, Jay	Berlin	Mason	3.0
Knepper, A. R.	Berlin, R. No. 3	Mason	3.4
Lohr & Son, R. W.	Baswell, R. No. 1	Russet	27.0
Powell, Howard	Hooversville	Russet	1.75
Powell, Howard	Hooversville	Mason	2.75
Reiman, J. C.	Berlin, R. No. 2	Mason	4.0
Sadler, Alvin	Somerset, R. No. 5	Mason	3.0
Walker, Gladen	Somerset, R. No. 5	Mason	4.5
Sullivan County			
Randall, Stafford E.	Dushore	Russet	3.9
Rohe, F. V.	Dushore	Russet	3.5
Warren County			
Duntley, R. H. & Son	Corydon	Russet	4.0
York County			
Mundis, J. E.	Windsor	I. Cobbler	2.0
Mundis, J. E.	Windsor	Katahdin	1.0
Striewig, Clarence	Glen Rock	Katahdin	5.0
Striewig, Clarence	Glen Rock	Nittany	3.0

Guard Against Freezing

There are at this writing, no doubt, many potatoes in temporary storages such as, barn floors, open sheds, and non-insulated cellars, that are not safe for storage far into the winter. By the time this GUIDE POST is received many potatoes so stored will be approaching the dead line as to being safe without freezing. It should be born in mind that we can have zero weather by Thanksgiving. This has been the case twice during the past five years.

Permanent storages should also be checked carefully as potatoes go in to locate any weak spots as to insulation or exposure. The North and West ex-

posures where the wind has a good chance to drive cold air through cracks or along partitions should be given the once over. A few moments inspection may save many bushels of potatoes that you may have felt all the time were safe.

Any grower who has handled frosted or frozen potatoes need not be reminded of the unpleasantness of trying to grade such stock or of the utter impossibility of separating frosted or chilled tubers from the sound ones around them. We can easily tell the rotten ones but slightly frosted or chilled tubers are also rendered unfit for consumption or seed and often break down at a later date.

Service—

To Know What To Do Is

WISDOM

To Know How To Do It Is

SKILL

To Do The Thing
As It Should Be Done Is

SERVICE

By

Albert C. Roemhild
Commission Merchant

122 DOCK ST. PHILADELPHIA
Lombard 1000



SINCE
1870

A BETTER YIELD
IN EVERY FIELD

York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine—IRISH COBBLERS
GREEN MOUNTAINS
KATAHDINS
CHIPPEWAS

Increased acreage of all varieties will not make up for loss, due to dry weather and field rejections. Total decreased production of certified seed will range medium to small in size, of superior quality, and because of ideal digging weather, will pack clean and sound.



Michigan—RURAL RUSSETS
GREEN MOUNTAINS

Irregular growing conditions have had a severe effect on set and type. Practically impossible to determine total production of fully certified to date. Because of uniformly vigorous vine growth, low disease content of fields, and no change in grading requirements—our stock will carry usual high quality.

Regardless of field, weather, or storage conditions, only a clean pack of bright, sound, potatoes will be assigned for deliveries.

"Every bag must be right"

Dougherty Seed Growers
Williamsport Penna.

L. T. DENNISTON JOINS ASSOCIATION STAFF

(Continued from page 7)

"October 5, 1939
To the Potato Growers of Pennsylvania
and Friends in the Potato Industry:

I assume that it is unnecessary for me to state here, my interest and belief in Pennsylvania Potato Growers and Pennsylvania's Potato Industry. It has been my ambition during the past twelve years to give of myself freely for the uplift and success of individual growers, groups of growers, and the industry as a whole. As to how well I have succeeded is for you to say.

In assuming the position as Field Representative for the State Potato Growers Association I feel that I have moved a little closer to you growers and your problems. Your success or failure will more definitely concern me than in the past.

Every business, be it potato growing or banking, has its dark moments, moments of pessimism. It has been a rule of mine to be ever optimistic, for there is always a bright side to every picture or circumstance. Optimism breeds enthusiasm, determination to do better the next time, to succeed.

We are in the midst of another marketing season. My interest and belief in the Association Marketing Program is pretty well understood by the growers throughout the State. To me such a program is essential if we are to maintain equitable prices, and remove the curse of chiseling and destructive grower competition; to regain and hold our markets against competition from other states or producing areas; to maintain our acreage which means maintaining our industry. The mechanics of the program are simple, practical, and economical. It is adapted to the small grower as well as the large operator on an equal basis.

As Field Representative for the Association I will be spending the greater part of my time during the coming months working with individual growers and groups of growers who have requested assistance in marketing their crops. I take up the task with enthusiasm and determination to succeed knowing that I have the loyal support of thousands of you growers and hundreds of others associated with and interested in the success of Pennsylvania's Potato Industry.

Very truly yours,
L. T. Denniston."

POTATO CHIPS

(Continued from page 13)

Blue Labels in the Philadelphia market, as inspected by State Supervising Inspector, D. M. James, revealed that all the Blue Labels checked by Mr. James were of high quality and showed practically no defects. This is most encouraging news, and there is no reason why all reports of inspections throughout the entire marketing season should not read like this.

* * *

Also Mr. James' report indicated that both market news men and Philadelphia Federal Inspectors, who are in position to see daily exactly the quality of Pennsylvania potatoes arriving on the markets, admit that, although there is still some misbranding of Pennsylvania potatoes, that the general quality level has been raised a great deal through the marketing program of the Association with its educational assistance and also that the marking law has had a very beneficial effect.

* * *

by "Small Potato" pinch-hitting for
"Bill Shakespud".

A COMPARISON

(Continued from page 12)

2. Adopted and led a large number of growers to grade and merchandise a large volume of potatoes under specified grades, in standardized packages.
3. Conducted special merchandising campaigns to level off surplus in heavy producing areas.
4. Promoted publicity and advertising of Pennsylvania Potatoes and assisted in creating an agency to successfully carry out the program.
5. Has the machinery to move surplus potatoes to other markets and has done so when the situation warranted it.
6. Due to the successful operation of the above objectives and the lack of extremely burdensome surplus it has not been necessary to call upon the F. S. C. C. purchases of Pennsylvania potatoes.

Modern Marketing Methods Call for Paper Bags

Attractively Printed Bags Bring Repeat Orders

HAMMOND *Betterbags*

Combine High Grade Printing with
Essential Strength and Quality



Hammond Bag & Paper Company
Wellsburg, W. Va.

Paper Bags for Lime, Limestone, Fertilizer, Flour, Feed and Potatoes

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and
That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

Detroit Lakes, Minn.

P. E. DOUGHERTY WRITES ON CONDITION IN MAINE AND MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 3)

digging in the fields planted during the second and third weeks of June showed evidence of considerably heavier than average shrink, while an early frost would severely affect the crops planted late.

Fields generally are practically free of disease. Roguing has not been much of a problem as only a limited amount of disease has developed. Some black-leg has been noted since the recent rain. Our growers will continue to eliminate all undesirable hills as fast as they develop until crops are dug.

We have every reason to believe, because of the uniformly vigorous vine growth, low disease content of the fields, and the fact there will be no change in grading requirements, the stock will as usual carry the high quality you demand."

ASSOCIATION ACTIVE IN SPONSORING AND CONDUCTING MEETINGS

(Continued from page 6)

ties, while Robert Wilkinson handled the work at Clarion, Crawford and Potter Counties.

Representing the Potato Growers' Association, at one or more meetings were all nine members of the Board of Directors, General Manager, E. B. Bower, former President, Walter S. Bishop, and Association Field Representative L. T. Denniston.

The presence of the representatives of the various Food Distributors was greatly appreciated by the Management and the growers, and contributed greatly to the success of the meetings.

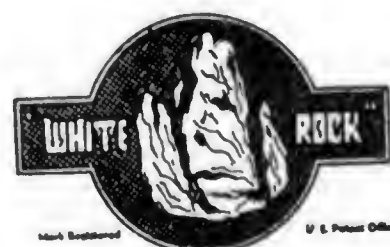
MEMBERSHIP DRIVE ADDS FINE LIST OF NEW NAMES TO ROLLS DURING SEPTEMBER

(Continued from page 15)

W. B. Meyers, Rockwood, Somerset County
Gladen Walker, Somerset, Somerset County
W. R. Sechler, Confluence, Somerset County
L. A. Bowman, Friedens, Somerset County
Ellwood Gastiger, Friedens, Somerset County

W. H. Hay, Somerset, Somerset County
H. G. Fritz, Friedens, Somerset County
A. E. Fritz, Friedens, Somerset County
Harry F. Roth, Nazareth, Northampton County
Ray Salmon, for the Le Boeuf Chapter F. F. A., Waterford, Erie County
Ammon Stoltzfus, Atglen, Chester County
Arthur D. Muir, Centerville, Crawford County
E. I. Feltenberger, Spring Mills, Centre County
Rev. C. M. Metzel, Shrewsbury, York County
T. H. Ellsworth, Edinboro, Crawford County
Ray McCoy, Loretto, Cambria County
Will F. Scott, Coudersport, Potter County
J. Harold Gibson, Blairsville, Indiana County
Harry C. Neff, Washington Boro, Lancaster County
Frank Tinker & Son, Boyers, Butler County
Ralph McKinley & Sons, Emlenton, Venango County
J. A. Farabaugh, Bradley Junction, Cambria County

WE ARE SOLE PRODUCERS of



*Lime and
Limestone
Products*

for all Purposes

Write us for particulars
Whiterock Quarries
Bellefonte, Pa.



Mr. Potato Grower - - -

To produce high yields and fine quality, potatoes must be grown on humus-rich soil.

To keep a soil rich in humus, plow down heavy cover crops. GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID grows heavy cover crops.

On the Frank Danser farm at Cranberry, N. J., GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID was disced in after digging potatoes, and a rye cover crop was planted. In April the dry-weight yields, including roots to a depth of 3 inches, were

With CYANAMID—5,000 pounds per acre.

Without CYANAMID—2,600 pounds per acre.

Fertilize Your Cover Crops With Granular 'Aero' Cyanamid



AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

TO-DAY *EVERYWHERE*

IT IS THE *IRON AGE*

North — East — South — West — The great popularity of Iron Age Potato Planters sweeps the country

ONE, TWO, THREE and FOUR ROW

Assisted Feed and Automatic Seed Hoppers Interchangeable

Convertible disc covering gangs for ridge covering or shallow covering in furrow. Shallow covering increases yield; due to quicker germination, better weed control and less severity of Rhizoctonia.

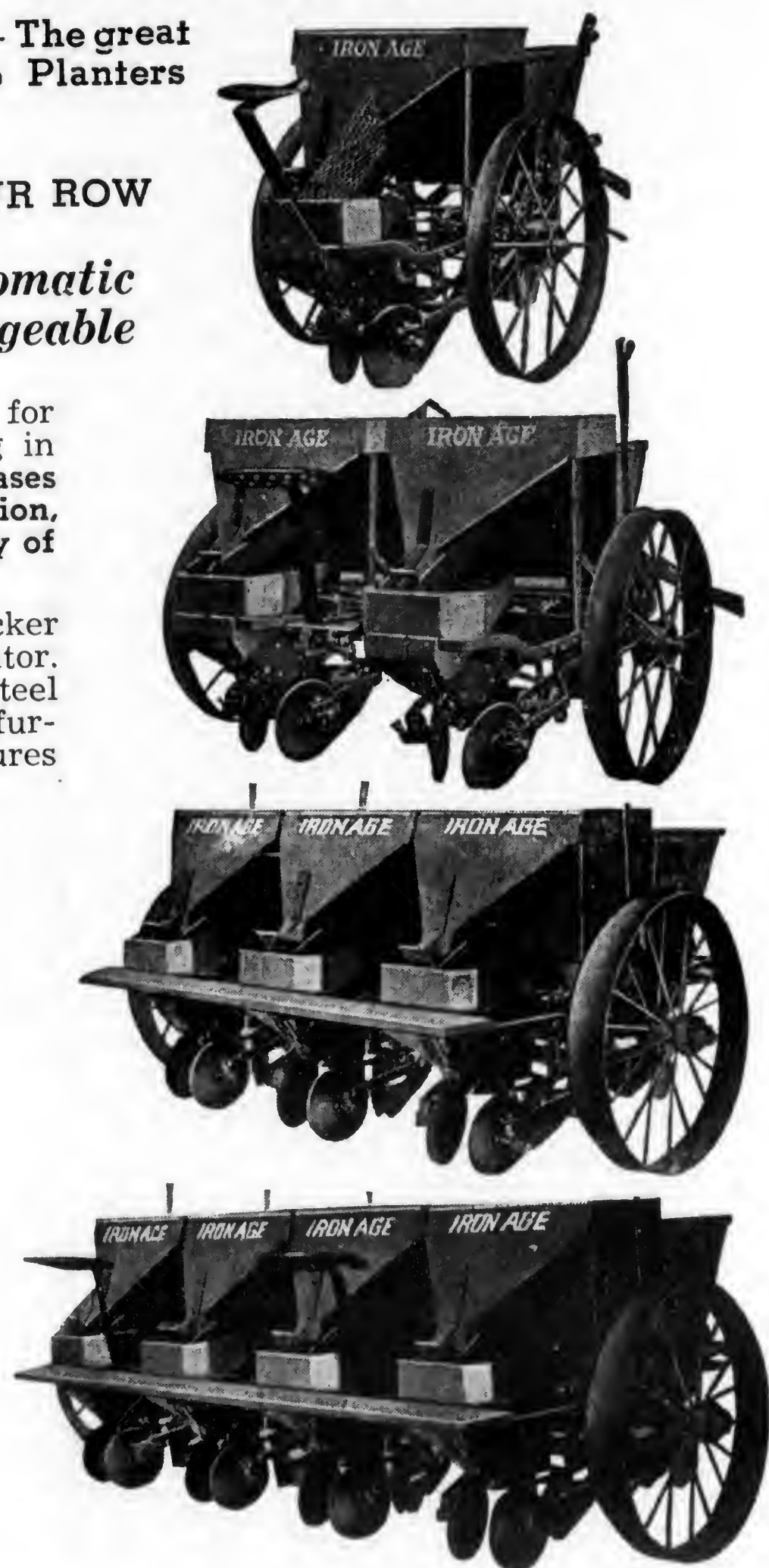
The picker wheels have eight picker arms—always in plain view of operator. Seed arms have two slender sharp steel picks. Two lengths of picks are furnished with each planter. Punctures made in seed are so small they are scarcely visible and will not destroy germination in case they strike an eye. The picks may be quickly changed to seven different positions to meet variations in size of seed. We adjust the picks to fit the seed and not the seed to fit the picks.

Fertilizer Placement

Remember all Iron Age Planters, unless otherwise ordered, are equipped to place the fertilizer in bands 2" from the seed piece either on the level with it or a little below. This method has proven to not only be the safest but also produces the largest yields.

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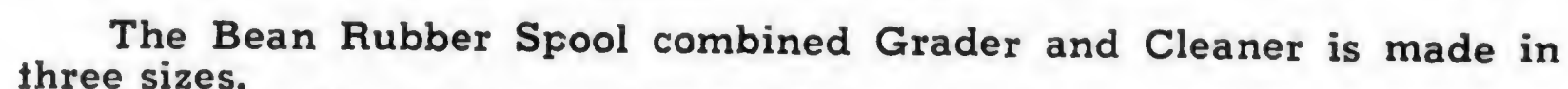
POTATO GROWERS

VOLUME XVI Ap 25 '40 NUMBER 11

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PUBLISHED BY THE
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POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

The Bean Rubber Spool Grader is the Rubber Spool Grader that cleans while it grades. The rubber spools or spines on the grading spools do a good job of cleaning your potatoes. At the same time these spines add much to the sizing accuracy when compared to smooth spools. There is no substitute for the accuracy, cleaning and gentle handling of potatoes of the Bean Rubber Spool Grader.



1. No. 102 Hand—100 to 150 bu. per hour.
2. No. 103 Intermediate—150 to 250 bu. per hour.
3. No. 203 Warehouse—400 to 500 bu. per hour.

One of the above models will meet any requirement.

Bean offers a complete line of wood roller elevators, rubber roll cleaning elevators, various lengths and widths of wood roller, rubber roller or rubber belt sorting tables and regular 2 or 4 bag baggers or 15 and 60 pound paper baggers.

Because of the speed and accuracy and gentle handling of potatoes over the Bean Rubber Spool Grader the growers of Pennsylvania accept it as the final word in potato grading for accurate clean packages of potatoes that sell.

ASK FOR 1939 POTATO GRADER CATALOG NO. GP.

LANSING Division Food Machinery Corporation MICHIGAN

GLEAINED BY L. T. DENNISTON

"In some sections, early potatoes can hardly be kept from sprouting until planting time. In such case I would buy them from the North just before I wanted to plant. Or they may be kept in cold storage houses. I have friends in the East who keep them in cold storage in the city. If kept at a temperature just a little above freezing they will not sprout. Better test your thermometer, however, . . . to know that it is right."

"But the change of seed, getting it from . . . the North, where the season is more favorable, will doubtless pay me well. Selection of seed will help greatly, but my experience is that, sooner or later, a variety runs down in yield or vitality, and we must either get fresh seed of the same kind from a better locality, or get a newer potato. Change of seed will help the old kind for a time. I do not believe in rushing into every new potato that comes along, but don't be too slow to change, or too set in the idea that you have as good as any one."

"But now what sized seed shall we plant? For nearly a quarter of a century I have planted good sized tubers, but not overgrown ones, cut to one eye pieces. I have not done so blindly, but knowing from frequent experiments that it was best for me. I can make the most money that way. But certain conditions are absolutely required. The seed must be sound and unsprouted, the soil fertile . . . , and all tillage through season perfect, and then I can grow just as many dollars per acre this way as anyone can from more seed—that is, all the soil is capable of producing. I do not

say every reader can or will, but I can and do. Our Experiment Stations invariably decide against one-eye seed, but that makes no difference. It simply shows that with the conditions existing, it is not best for them, nor for others where like conditions exist . . .

"Now this way of cutting is of no use whatever to a man with poor land, or clay land, or to a careless cultivator; but with the conditions and skill present it is alright. There is a difference in varieties, though, about amount of seed required. The Early Ohio grows a small top and sets few tubers and needs more seed or the pieces very close together, in order to get a good yield per acre . . . The Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Monroe, etc., are all right, cut to one eye. The old Peachblow did better with more seed. Mr. Carman says he has a potato that will not start sprouts from all its eyes. Of course, this could not be cut to one eye. (Editors note: You will note that Terry in 1893, when this was written, was not growing any of our present varieties. It would have been interesting to know how Terry would cut Russett and White Rurals, Irish Cobblers, Green Mountains, Nittany, Pennigan, Katahdin or Chippewa).

"I was a good deal laughed at many years ago for cutting such small pieces, pitied because I did not know any better, etc., but now all my neighbors do the same on many acres, and so do many of our large growers the country over. Of course, the plant will not start as thriftily as with a whole tuber for seed, or half a one, but potatoes at \$1 a bushel are pretty dear manure. Feed and care will make them end just as well. I never plant small ones. Like tends towards producing like. (Editors note: Potato diseases were not well known in Terry's time. With a knowledge of diseases, proper roguing makes the small potatoes from a good seed field as productive as the larger tubers). The best are none too good for seed. And yet with conditions right you might not for a single season notice any difference in yield between small seed and large. I do not like to let down the bars toward deterioration. Plant culls every year

and you will in time pay the penalty, sooner or later, according as you may care for them otherwise."

"We prefer to cut seed only as fast as we plant. It may come out all right cut ahead, but does not always. Rolling in plaster after cutting never paid us. It is safe enough, we find, to cut a day before hand, storing the cut seed in bushel boxes in a cool place covered from the air, or wind, or sun. A man without experience came to me once and said, 'Now it is wet weather and I cannot fit my land and have plenty of help idle. Would you not advise that I cut my seed?' I told him that with all my experience I would not risk doing it. But he went back and cut some 200 bushels, and made a miserable failure, getting a stand that was not worth taking care of."

"As to varieties we must grow early or medium early ones, in order to get them off for wheat. The early ones require rather richer soil, I think, as they have less time to grow in. As to comparative yields of early and late ones, I think that for a term of ten years I can grow as many or more bushels of early as of late. Some years one will be ahead and some the other. It is not wise to change because the season is against you one year. The season may change and be against you again. I consider that a medium early potato, such as early Beauty of Hebron, planted as soon as ground is fit to work, gives me rather the best chance for a crop and profit in this locality. (Editors note: Such a variety is one of the hopes we have in the potato breeding work at Camp Potato.) We are thus able to get them off earlier in the fall, during good weather, and they make most of their growth before the spring moisture gets low in the soil, usually, and get out of the way before there is much danger of blight and before our driest, hottest weather. But, although we grow early potatoes, we do not sell them early, but store them in barn and sell after we get our wheat in and before winter. Once in a while there is a year when there is a chance to sell early, soon as ripe, but not often now, since so many potatoes are shipped in from the South. Years ago we sold right from the field largely and dug many before they were fully ripe. Now we can handle them cheaper later, when they get ripe, and the price is often higher.

"I like to plant, then, sound, well ripened (not blighted), unsprouted seed,

of good, fair size, cut to one-eye (unless that may occasionally make too small a piece), and plant as fast as cut. But you must be the judge of what is best for you. Many have hastily caught on to my way of cutting without the other important points connected with it, and failed, of course, and then blamed me. Failure is easy if one point is wrong. When I was sick one spring my man planted some one-eye pieces in ground not half prepared, lumpy and coarse; failure, of course, resulted. He had the horses and tools to prepare the land, but lacked the level head that would see that everything was done just right. Unless you are sure that seed and other conditions are and will be all right, you had better plant two or three-eye pieces, or halves, or even moderately small whole potatoes, according as the conditions are. Now, I have given you our way. Many differ from us . . . I would not be too certain that I am right, but have tried to give reasons for the faith that is in me."

(Editors note: These writings are from T. B. Terry's book "Our Farming," published in 1893. In reading this, one is impressed with the similarity of potato seed problems in Terry's day as contrasted with those of today, 50 years later. Terry was a keen thinker, and particularly a keen observer. He was most exact even to the minutest detail in his potato growing and had a most understandable way of telling his story).

"Hello, Pat: I hear your dog is dead."

"It is."

"Was it a lap dog?"

"Yes, it would lap anything."

"What did it die of?"

"It died of a Tuesday."

"I mean, how did it die?"

"It died on its back."

"I mean how did the dog meet its death?"

"It didn't meet its death. Its death overtook it."

"I want to know what was the complaint?"

"No complaint; every one for miles around appeared to be satisfied."

"I wish to know, how did it occur?"

"The dog was no cur; he was a thoroughbred animal."

"Tell me what disease did the dog die of?"

"He went to fight a circular saw."

"What was the result?"

"The dog only lasted one round."

The Market Outlook

by THE OBSERVER

The annual question is here again—"What will the potato market do through the winter months?" To give a definite answer would be foolish, but an analysis of the situation at this time might be helpful.

As of the middle of November, best Pennsylvania potatoes are bringing \$1.80 to \$1.85 per hundredweight in Philadelphia compared with \$1.25 last year at this time. This difference of 35c a bushel undoubtedly indicates that the trade has largely discounted the effect of the short crop this year (361,765,000 bushels compared with 371,617,000 bushels last year). If this is true, it may take other factors such as excessive storage shrinkage, increased consumer demand or some other new stimulus, such as war conditions which might make exports increase, to give the price level any pronounced strengthening.

The November crop estimate which increased the anticipated supply by slightly over 3 million bushels was unexpected to growers and dealers alike. This report jumped the New York yield from 23 to 26 million bushels, increased Pennsylvania from 21 to 22 and Idaho from 28 to 29 million bushels. However, it dropped Maine from 40 to 38, Michigan from 27 to 26 and Minnesota from 21 to 20 million bushels.

But what of the possible or probable excessive storage shrinkage this winter? Because of off-grades, field frost, blight rot or size B tubers, shrinkage will quite likely be greater than normal in Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. In fact, the recent sluggish condition of the potato markets may be largely due to excessive low quality supplies. Many believe that when much of this early, distressed supply is exhausted that the market will tend upward.

Growers in Pennsylvania and in most of the other principal producing states have stored heavily believing higher prices inevitable. Probably considerably fewer potatoes are in dealers' hands and more in growers' hands than is usual for November. This is fortunate for the growers if prices advance sufficiently to offset losses from storage shrinkage. It will be unfortunate, however, if growers become panicky be-

cause of the increased crop report and unload heavily to break the present price level.

It may require some little time for the potato market to "find" itself. Being already relatively high, the trade will offer more than usual resistance to price advances so that, barring unusual circumstances, any price increases may be expected to be gradual rather than sensational.

Greatly increased trucking of potatoes to market was noted throughout the fall, particularly in Michigan where carlot loadings decreased from 1365 to 822 cars in early November. The effect of truck sales is generally depressing to the potato market. With the advent of cold winter weather and decreased trucking, and additional stimulus to the price level may be felt, in addition to the effect of increased consumption which also accompanies cold weather.

In summing up, it appears that conditions indicate a somewhat steady market until later in the winter when prices may advance slowly.

Membership Drive Shows

Little Advance During October

During the past month member growers generally have not responded enthusiastically to our plea of the October issue for continued membership boosting.

However, several of our faithful supporters again have come forward to show an advance for the month.

Biron E. Decker, energetic Vocational adviser of Edinboro, who has contributed heavily to the Association drive during months past, led the month's drive by bringing into the Association three Erie County memberships.

Ed Fisher, Association Director from Potter County, who also has boosted the drive continuously, contributed two more members during the month.

Former Director Philip Antes, of Williamsport, contributed one new member, a fellow Lycoming Countian.

(Continued on page 16)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF NOVEMBER

But yesterday the forest trees
Were flaunting robes of gorgeous dyes,
Now shimmering in the chilling breeze
They rear bare branches to the skies.

But though in sober garments dressed
And though her skies are gray and drear,
November bears upon her breast
The jewel day of all the year.

The day when hearthstones redly glow,
The day with all good cheer replete,
When hearts with love and joy o'rflood
The dear homecoming ones to greet.

What care we that the skies are gray,
When all within is joy and cheer,
And so we keep Thanksgiving Day—
The jewel day of all the year.

—Elizabeth Clarke Hardy.

★ ★ ★

Let's all pack Blue Labels.

PRICE EQUIVALENTS PER PECK, BUSHEL & PER. CWT.

Per Peck	Per Bushel	Per Hundred Weight
\$.15	\$.60	\$1.00
.15½	.62	1.03
.16	.64	1.06
.16½	.66	1.10
.17	.68	1.13
.17½	.70	1.16
.18	.72	1.20
.18½	.74	1.23
.19	.76	1.26
.19½	.78	1.30
.20	.80	1.33
.20½	.82	1.36
.21	.84	1.40
.21½	.86	1.43
.22	.88	1.46
.22½	.90	1.50
.23	.92	1.53
.23½	.94	1.56
.24	.96	1.60
.24½	.98	1.63
.25	1.00	1.66
.25½	1.02	1.70
.26	1.04	1.73
.26½	1.06	1.76
.27	1.08	1.80
.27½	1.10	1.83
.28	1.12	1.86
.28½	1.14	1.90
.29	1.16	1.93
.29½	1.18	1.96
.30	1.20	2.00

(Editor's Note: We submit this table in order that growers and shippers may see, at a glance, the price equivalents of the different size packs of potatoes as compared with the hundredweight price. This table makes no allowances for the price differential which might be expected by the seller of potatoes for packing up the smaller packs).

★ ★ ★

SIZE COUNTS

The schoolmistress was giving her class of young pupils a test on a recent national history lesson.

"Now, Bobby Jones," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."

The boy hesitated for a moment, then his face lit up. "The elephant, teacher," he said, "is such a large animal it is scarcely ever lost."

—Dairymen's League News

★ ★ ★

Have you drained your syrazer yet?

Frolic Held at "Camp Potato" to Cover Main Building

Sixty enthusiastic growers and friends met at "Camp Potato" on Friday and Saturday, November 3rd to 4th, and covered the main building of the camp with shingles.

These shingles were donated to the Association by the Farm Bureau, as were the services of a carpenter and experienced slate cutters.

Members of the Farm Bureau were also present, including H. A. Hanemann, and C. A. Green, of Harrisburg, and Harold C. North, of Mercer.

Association officials, present and part, and a fine list of outstanding growers and friends were on hand, and did a fine job of finishing the building. It will be a pleasant surprise to growers who next visit the camp.

The following friends and members registered as being on hand to "shingle" "Camp Potato":

Leo H. McMichael, Conneaut Lake, Crawford County

Roy Wotring, Neffs, Lehigh County

Donald H. Wotring, Neffs, Lehigh County

Samuel Frantz, Schnecksville, Lehigh County

L. O. Thompson, New Freedom, York County

Roy R. Hess, Stillwater, Columbia County

Merl Davis, Benton, Columbia County
Jacob D. Kuhns, Schnecksville, Lehigh County

Evon Abraczinskas, Catawissa, Columbia County

Hiram A. Frantz, Coplay, Lehigh County

S. H. Craun, York County

G. M. Stambaugh, Gettysburg, Adams County

Robert M. Smith, Gettysburg, Adams County

D. M. Hoffman, Biglerville, Adams County

C. W. Hendershot, Emlenton, Venango County

J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton, Venango County

C. K. Phillips, New Bethlehem, Clarion County

A. T. Blakeslee, Blakeslee, Monroe County

J. R. Bachman, Hellertown, Northampton County

Chas. A. Eyer, Easton, Northampton County

David W. Eyer, Easton, Northampton County

Lester Happel, Tatamy, Northampton County

Roy J. Mosier, Bethlehem, Northampton County

F. W. Dodds, Carpenter, Mercer County

W. C. Stambaugh, Dover, York County

Austin T. Blakeslee, Jr., Blakeslee, Monroe County

J. Mont McGinnis, Stewartstown, York County

H. C. McPherson, Bridgeton, York County

C. D. Redner, Dover, York County

Harry L. Phillips, Sligo, Clarion County

Harold C. North, Farm Bureau, Mercer County

Robert C. Stambaugh, York, York County

R. B. Luther, New Cumberland, Cumberland County

Earle Sechler, Somerset, Somerset County

L. C. Fogel, Bethlehem, Northampton County

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H. A. Hanemann, Farm Bureau, Harrisburg, Dauphin County

C. A. Green, Farm Bureau, Harrisburg, Dauphin County

Walter S. Bishop, Doylestown, Bucks County

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E. R. Blass, Coudersport, Potter County

William Scott, Coudersport, Potter County

Don Stearns, Coudersport, Potter County

Milford Clark, Coudersport, Potter County

(Continued on page 18)

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

The reward for clean living is a clear conscience with health thrown in for good measure.

* * *

He who would do some great thing in this short life must apply himself to work with such a concentration of his forces as, to idle spectators, who live only to amuse themselves, looks like insanity.

—Parkman.

* * *

A girl in a cafe smiled and cracked the enamel on her face.

* * *

A flapper was caught in a rain and had the scenery washed off.

* * *

"Your honor. I was not intoxicated."

"But this officer says that you were trying to climb a lamp post."

"I was, your honor. A couple of pink crocodiles had been following me around, and I don't mind telling you they were getting on my nerves."

* * *

GENTLE REMINDER

If it's me

You want to see

I'm as busy as can be—

Make it snappy.

* * *

Mother—"No, Willie, for the third time I tell you that you can't have another nickle."

Willie—"Darn it, I don't see where Pa gets the idea you're always changing your mind."

* * *

For a wonderful stimulant why not try adulterated wood alcohol mixed with home brew.

* * *

The meanest guy this side of Seattle, is the bird that will kiss a girl and then go tattle.

* * *

Crookedness never pays in the long run. Look at the corkscrew—now it's out of a job.

* * *

It's all right to live in a garage until you get a start, but who wants to stay in a garage.

* * *

The next step after you own your own home, is to own a better one.

Lady—"What is that peculiar odor I get from this field?"

Farmer—"That's fertilizer."

Lady—"Oh, for the land's sake."

Farmer—"Yes, lady."

* * *

Every girl knows lots of things that she doesn't want you to know she knows.

* * *

Some people don't mind their own business because they haven't any mind; others because they haven't any business.

* * *

Some men get sore because people won't give them credit for the big things they were going to do.

* * *

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world.—Carlyle.

* * *

If you wish to appear agreeable in society you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.

* * *

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and while their hearts can be thrilled by them.

—Henry Ward Beecher

* * *

A spinster waited two or three hours to be admitted to the presence of the man who visited their town once a month to retail good advice and his own proprietary medicine. At last she was admitted.

"Yes, yes," said the brusque doctor.

"I want to know if influenza can be transmitted by kissing?"

"Beyond a doubt, Madam."

"Well, a man with a pronounced case kissed me."

"How long ago was this?"

"Well, let's see. I think it was about twenty years."

"Why, Madam, no harm can come to you now from the exposure. It is quite too late."

"I know it," she sighed, "but I just love to talk about it."

Hugh Idle and Mr. Toil

1. Hugh Idle loved to do only what was agreeable, and took no delight in labor of any kind. But while Hugh was yet a little boy, he was sent away from home, and put under the care of a very strict schoolmaster, who went by the name of Mr. Toil.

2. Those who knew him best, affirmed that Mr. Toil was a worthy character, and that he had done more good, both to children and grown people, than anybody else in the world. He had, however, a severe and ugly countenance; his voice was harsh; and all his ways and customs were disagreeable to our young friend, Hugh Idle.

3. The whole day long this terrible old schoolmaster stalked about among his scholars, with a big cane in his hand; and unless a lad chose to attend constantly and quietly to his book, he had no chance of enjoying a single quiet moment. "This will never do for me," thought Hugh; "I'll run off, and try to find my way home."

4. So the very next morning off he started, with only some bread and cheese for his breakfast, and very little pocket money to pay his expenses. He had gone but a short distance, when he overtook a man of grave and sedate appearance trudging at a moderate pace along the road.

5. "Good morning, my fine lad!" said the stranger; and his voice seemed hard and severe, yet had a sort of kindness in it; "whence do you come so early, and whither are you going?"

6. Now Hugh was a boy of very frank disposition, and had never known to tell a lie in all his life. Nor did he tell one now, but confessed that he had run away from the school on account of his great dislike to Mr. Toil. "Oh, very well, my little friend!" answered the stranger; "then we will go together; for I likewise have had a good deal to do with Mr. Toil, and should be glad to find some place where he was never heard of." So they walked on very sociably side by side.

7. By and by their road led them past a field where some haymakers were at work. Hugh could not help thinking how much pleasanter it must be to make hay in the sunshine, under the blue sky, than to learn lessons all day long, shut up in a dismal schoolroom, continually watched by Mr. Toil.

8. But in the midst of these thoughts, while he was stopping to peep over the stone wall, he started back and caught hold of his companion's hand. "Quick, quick!" cried he; "let us run away, or he will catch us!"

9. "Who will catch us?" asked the stranger.

10. "Mr. Toil, the old schoolmaster," answered Hugh; "don't you see him among the haymakers?" and Hugh pointed to an elderly man who seemed to be owner of the field.

11. He was busily at work in his shirt sleeves. The drops of sweat stood upon his brow; and he kept constantly crying out to his work people to make hay while the sun shone. Strange to say, the features of the old farmer were precisely the same as those of Mr. Toil, who at that very moment must have been just entering the schoolroom.

12. "Don't be afraid," said the stranger; "this is not Mr. Toil, the schoolmaster, but a brother of his, who was bred a farmer. He won't trouble you, unless you become a laborer on his farm."

13. Hugh believed what his companion said, but was glad when they were out of sight of the old farmer who bore such a singular resemblance to Mr. Toil. The two travelers came to a spot where some carpenters were building a house. Hugh begged his companion to stop awhile, for it was a pretty sight to see how neatly the carpenters did their work with their saws, planes, and hammers; and he was beginning to think he too should like to use the saw, and the plane and the hammer, and be a carpenter himself. But suddenly he caught sight of something that made him seize his friend's hand in a great fright.

14. "Make haste! Quick, quick!" cried he. "There's old Mr. Toil again." The stranger cast his eyes where Hugh pointed his finger, and saw an elderly man, who seemed to be overseeing the carpenters, as he went to and fro about the unfinished house, marking out the work to be done, and urging the men to be diligent; and wherever he turned his hard and wrinkled visage, they sawed and hammered as if for dear life.

15. "Oh, no! This is not Mr. Toil, the schoolmaster," said the stranger; "it is another brother of his who follows the trade of carpenter."

16. "I am very glad to hear it," quoth Hugh; "but if you please, sir, I should like to get out of his way as soon as possible."

17. Now Hugh and the stranger had not gone much further, when they met a company of soldiers, gayly dressed, with feathers in their caps, and glittering muskets on their shoulders. In front marched the drummers and fifers, making such merry music that Hugh would gladly have followed them to the end of the world. If he were only a soldier, he said to himself, old Mr. Toil would never venture to look him in the face.

18. "Quickstep! Forward! March!" shouted a gruff voice.

19. Little Hugh started in great dismay; for this voice sounded precisely like that which he had heard every day in Mr. Toil's schoolroom. And turning his eyes to the captain of the company, what should he see but the very image of old Mr. Toil himself, in an officer's dress, to be sure, but looking as ugly and disagreeable as ever.

20. "This is certainly old Mr. Toil," said Hugh, in a trembling voice. "Let us away, for fear he should make us enlist in his company."

21. "You are mistaken again, my little friend," replied the stranger very composedly. "This is only a brother of Mr. Toil's, who has served in the army all his life. You and I need not be afraid of him."

22. "Well, well," said Hugh, "if you please, sir, I don't want to see the soldiers anymore." So the child and the stranger resumed their journey; and, after a while, they came to a house by the roadside, where a number of young men and rosy-cheeked girls, with smiles on their faces, were dancing to the sound of a fiddle.

23. "Oh, let us stop here," cried Hugh; "Mr. Toil will never dare show his face where there is a fiddler, and where people are dancing and making merry."

24. But the words had scarcely died away on the little boy's tongue, when, happening to cast his eyes on the fiddler, whom should he behold again but the likeness of Mr. Toil, armed with a fiddle bow this time, and flourishing it with as much ease and dexterity as if he had been a fiddler all his life.

25. "Oh, dear me!" whispered he, turning pale; "it seems as if there were nobody but Mr. Toil in the world."

26. "This is not your old schoolmaster," observed the stranger, "but another brother of his, who has learned to be a fiddler. He is ashamed of his family, and generally calls himself Master Pleasure; but his real name is Toil, and those who know him best think him still more disagreeable than his brothers."

27. "Pray, let us go on," said Hugh.

28. Well, thus the two went wandering along the highway, and in shady lanes and through pleasant villages, and wherever they went, behold! there was the image of old Mr. Toil. If they entered a house, he sat in the parlor; if they peeped into the kitchen, he was there! He made himself at home in every cottage, and stole, under one disguise or another, into the most splendid mansions. Everywhere they stumbled on some of the old schoolmaster's innumerable brothers.

29. At length, little Hugh found himself completely worn out with running away from Mr. Toil. "Take me back! Take me back!" cried the poor fellow, bursting into tears. "If there is nothing but Toil all the world over, I may just as well go back to the schoolhouse."

30. "Yonder it is; there is the schoolhouse!" said the stranger; for though he and little Hugh had taken a great many steps, they had traveled in a circle instead of a straight line. "Come, we will go back to the school together."

31. There was something in his companion's voice that little Hugh now remembered; and it is strange that he had not remembered it sooner. Looking up into his face, behold! there again was the likeness of old Mr. Toil, so that the poor child had been in company with Toil all day, even while he had been doing his best to run away from him.

32. Little Hugh Idle, however, has learned a good lesson, and from that time forward was diligent at his task, because he now knew that diligence is not a whit more toilsome than sport or idleness. And when he became better acquainted with Mr. Toil, he began to think his ways were not so disagreeable, and that the old schoolmaster's smile of approbation made his face sometimes almost as pleasant as even that of Hugh's mother.

A man never knows how much poverty and distress there is in the world until he goes around trying to borrow a little money.

* * *

Members! Patronize your advertisers.

POTATO CHIPS

It will be nearly Thanksgiving by the time this issue of the GUIDE POST comes out, whether you observe the 23rd, the 30th, or both days, as Texas will do, again we have much to be thankful for in Pennsylvania. To be sure, it has been a difficult season for growing potatoes in many parts of the State, but it might have been much worse. Some growers grew quite good crops out of what seemed to be dry dust, with no good soaking rains from planting to harvest. And now that the spuds are grown, harvested and stored away, our Thanksgiving season may be mixed with plenty of hope that good sales may help to offset low yields!

It's been a healthy sign of recent years to note the rapidly increasing number of potato storages built in the State. Our markets are better able to absorb a regular and steady supply than to have digging time gluts and later periods of scarcity or glut. Pennsylvania growers, better fortified to hold their crops in properly constructed storages are also better fortified to meet present-day marketing conditions.

George H. Knox has said, "No life can be perfected apart, and more men are coming to see that it is only by getting together and working in reciprocal and harmonious relations that the best results can be reached." All of which means cooperation.

There's nothing big and noisy about success—it's just plain, persistent little things which build the big results.

The 1939 season has produced nothing new and startling in settling the variety situation in Pennsylvania. Dry weather hit the early maturing Cobblers in Southern Counties, so that they have lost some favor. Russets are generally of poor to ordinary quality again, which tends to accelerate the loss of favor for this variety. Katahdins have done fairly well again, both in yield and quality. Some call them the "Ben Davis" of potatoes, but the trade continues to pay a premium for Katahdins and doesn't discount them for quality so they have gained additional supporters. Most reports on the Pennigan have been favorable, although susceptible to scab, so it

may be a Pennsylvania variety only under certain limited conditions. All in all, we have not yet solved the question, "What better varieties for Pennsylvania?" Doc Nixon may have the answers at "Camp Potato" but it may be several years before THE PENNSYLVANIA VARIETIES become sufficiently developed, tested and grown under all sorts of Pennsylvania growing conditions, to be recognized as such.

More than one of every three farmers in the United States is a co-op member. The number of co-ops for furnishing farm supplies has more than doubled in the last 10 years, from 1205 in 1928 to 2600 in 1938. The total annual value of cooperative buying and selling in the United States now exceeds two billion dollars. These facts emphasize that the cooperative movement is not only big business, but rapidly getting to be bigger big business.

Recently talked with the manager of a large super-market in one of Pennsylvania's larger cities. He stated that his store sells around 300 Blue Label pecks a week, and that he had not had a single consumer complaint this season. Dependable quality of that kind will really sell Pennsylvania potatoes to Pennsylvania housewives more effectively than all the high pressure salesmanship that money could buy.

Occasionally one hears someone who questions the use of the U. S. Potato Grades. It might be well to consider that the potato grades were established in 1917, and have needed very slight revision since that time; that the use of the potato grades is now almost universal, and that states which have adopted state potato grades have almost without exception given it up as a bad job and returned to the U. S. grades.

Did you know that—

One half pound of potatoes in the diet counteracts the acidity of one and two-thirds pounds of meat?

As far back as 1781 Sir Gilbert Blane alluded to the potato as beneficial in preventing scurvy?

The Colorado potato beetle may be one of the most effective allies of England and France in the World War?

(Continued on page 18)

Potato Seedling Propagation Is Conducted By The Somerset County Vocational Boys

One hundred and fifty-two new potato seedling varieties were furnished the vocational schools of Somerset County from the College breeding plots in Potter County.

Most of these were new, untested varieties. The purpose of the test was to determine if any of them were, by chance, adapted to Somerset County conditions. Enough of each variety was furnished to plant a row approximately fifty feet long.

The two-acre plot was furnished by the Walker Brothers, of Somerset, Penna., as was also the cultivating and spraying.

Seven schools from Somerset County participated in the project, as follows:

School	Voc. Agri. Teacher
Berlin-Brothers' Valley	W. D. Igoe
Boswell	Frank LaVigne
Conemaugh	Galen Oellig
Meyersdale	H. J. Hartshorn
Shade	Arthur Myers
Somerset	J. C. Billick
	E. W. Cleves, Asst.
Stonycreek	R. W. Lohr

Eighty-five Vocational Agriculture boys were present at planting time, and these boys did all the planting by hand. Sixty boys were present when the plots were dug—also a hand operation. Approximately four hundred Vocational boys had direct contact with this project through the schools, says G. Floyd Dye, Vocational Adviser.

Dr. E. L. Nixon visited the plots twice during the summer and made foliage observations, and the first ten in order were selected at this time, based on foliage characteristics only. It was significant that about ten of the seedlings showed a high degree of late blight resistance. It was even more significant that about five of them were extremely high yielders of very attractive tubers.

After the boys had dug the various lots and laid them out in the rows, a selection contest was organized among the boys, based on the tuber character alone. The proposition was "Which ten in order would you choose if you could

get a hundred acres of them?" Exactly 50% of the boys agreed on first place seedling No. HH49. Twenty-five per cent. of the boys chose H23 as first, and the same per cent. chose this seedling as second and 22% chose it as third, whereas, only 18% chose the one given first place as second choice. It is significant that the one given first place by the boys was also first based on foliage characteristics. Also, that the one given second place was not even in the list of ten chosen of foliage characters.

Of the entire 152 varieties, only 20 were deemed good enough to save for further testing next year.

The Vocational teachers and boys are to be commended for the fine spirit of cooperation in handling this project of such exacting detail.

Questions On Potato Culture Found In Bulletin No. 40, 1898-99 Published By: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

"Will the application of wood ashes produce scab in potatoes?"

"Is subsoiling profitable?"

"Which is the best fertilizer for potatoes—murate or sulphate of potash?"

"Is potato rot produced by planting diseased seed, or is it due to atmospheric conditions?"

"What is the legal weight of a bushel of potatoes?"

"Is the character of the potato affected by the character of the soil upon which it grows?"

"Are potato planters a success?"

"Will the use of small potatoes for planting cause a deterioration of the crop?"

"What solutions can be used to kill the scab on potatoes for planting?"

"Are potato diggers a success?"

★ ★ ★

Have you guarded your potatoes against freezing?

Start To Plan For 1940 Now

It is not too early to start making your plans for 1940. During your digging, grading, storing, and selling operations, check the results to see if they measured up to what you had in mind for this year's crop. If yield and quality were disappointing and if you got a smaller percentage of No. 1's, it is quite probable that you did not use enough potash last spring. Decide now to include enough of this important plant food in your fertilizer next year to fully meet the needs of your crop.

Potatoes are greedy feeders on potash. They remove from the soil more potash than nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. For a good crop, soil and fertilizer must supply at least 200 lbs. of available potash (K_2O) per acre. Ask your county agent or experiment station how much your soil will supply. Your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer will tell you how little it will cost to make up the difference.

If we can be of any help to you, please write us for free information and literature on how to fertilize your crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. Nixon Comments On— Tact and Talent

Tact means nice perception of what is required by circumstances; nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions.

Talent means intellectual ability; skill in accomplishing; faculty for effective performance along certain lines. *Talent is something, but tact is everything.* *Talent* is power, *tact* is skill; *talent* is weight, *tact* is momentum; *talent* is wealth, *tact* is ready money; *talent* makes a man respectable, *tact* makes him respected; *talent* knows what to do, *tact* knows how to do it.

For all the practical purposes, *tact* carries it against *talent* ten to one.

Take them into the Church: *Talent* has already something worth hearing, *tact* is sure of abundance of hearers; *talent* may obtain a living, *tact* will make one; *talent* gets a good name, *tact* a great one; *talent* convinces, *tact* converts.

At the bar: *Talent* sees its way clearly, but *tact* is first at its journey's end; *talent* has many a compliment from the bench, but *tact* touches fees; *talent* makes a world wonder that it gets on no faster, *tact* arouses astonishment that it gets on so fast. The secret is that *tact* makes no false step; it hits the right nail on the head; it loses no time; it takes all hints.

On the stage: *Talent* will produce a tragedy that shall scarcely live long enough to be condemned, while *tact* keeps the house in a roar, night after night, with its successful forces.

Take them to court: *Talent* feels its weight; *tact* finds its way; *talent* commands *tact* is obeyed.

In the legislature, *talent* has the ear of the house, but *tact* wins its heart, its votes.

In life, *tact* seems to know everything, without learning anything; it wants no drilling; it is never in the awkward squad; it has no left hand; no deaf ear; no blind side.

Tact puts on no look of wondrous wisdom, it has no air of profundity; it is not a sixth sense, but it is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the lively touch; it is the interpreter of all riddles, the surmounter of all dif-

ficulties, the remover of all obstacles. It has all the air of commonplace, and all the force and power of genius.

Talent is something but tact is everything.

Increase Over Oct. 1 Gov't Potato Figure

November 1 Estimate of Total U. S. Crop
is 361,765,000 Bushels, Compared
to 371,617,000 Last Year.

LIGHT YIELDS IN MAINE

New York, Pennsylvania Crops Made
Additional Growth—Prospects for
Increase in Nebraska, Rocky
Mountain States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17—The 1939 potato crop is estimated at 361,765,000 bushels compared with 371,617,000 bushels in 1938 and the ten-year (1928-37) average of 372,258,000 bushels, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture. The November 1 estimate is an increase of 3,076,000 bushels from the production indicated on October 1.

In Maine, where crop growth was prematurely early in September, digging reveals light yields of rather small-sized tubers this season.

In New York and Pennsylvania late September rains and absence of early frosts permitted a portion of the crop to make additional growth. Except for a rather high percentage of small sized tubers, the crop in these states shows good quality. In Michigan yields are lower than expected a month ago. The Michigan crop will show heavy grading losses due to blight, small sizes and ill-shaped tuber. Dry autumn weather in Wisconsin limited damage from blight infestations. Digging of the crop in North Dakota was hampered by rains.

In Nebraska and the Rocky Mountain states potato yields are generally exceeding October 1 expectations. Although potato yields in Idaho are quite

(Continued on page 16)

LEADING
the Field
Are



Lime and
Limestone
Products

for all Purposes

Write us for particulars
Whiterock Quarries
Bellefonte, Pa.



SINCE
1870

A BETTER YIELD
IN EVERY FIELD

York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

Certified SEED POTATOES

Maine—IRISH COBBLERS
GREEN MOUNTAINS
KATAHDINS
CHIPPEWAS

Digging recently completed in Maine bears out earlier estimate that total production of all varieties is no greater than last year. Early purchases and deliveries for export trade, also general increased demand for Katahdins and Chippewas indicates an active seed market for these varieties.



Michigan—RURAL RUSSETS
GREEN MOUNTAINS

Growers' estimate of stock in storage shows total yield well above ten year average. Shipping tonnage, however, due to irregular type in many lots, caused by uneven moisture during the growing season, will be reduced because of heavier shrink in sorting. Vigorous vine growth and low disease indicate usual outstanding quality.

Profitable yields require vigorous seed, free from disease. Write us for seed data and prices.

"Every bag must be right"
Dougherty Seed Growers
Williamsport Penna.

Sales Outlet for Association Lower Grades Designated

(EDITOR'S NOTE: for the benefit of new packers since the publication of the October Guide Post, and for those who failed to see the notice when first published, we repeat here instructions for delivery of lower grade potatoes to the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Markets.)

In the PHILADELPHIA Market:

The Association has made arrangements for the movement of the Association trade-marked pack, in all grades below the Blue Label (U.S. No. 1), by signing a contract giving C. G. JUSTICE COMPANY, 119 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., the exclusive sale of such grades.

In the PITTSBURGH Market:

A similar contract has been executed with DOBBINS BROTHERS, 2014 PIKE STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., for the movement of these grades in the Pittsburgh marketing area.

The commission of a commission merchant is 10%. Of this 10% deducted by the sales agent, 3% will be refunded by him to the association upon completion of the sale. This 3% refund in turn has been deducted from the price of all Association bags used for the lower grades, in order to bring the price of the container more nearly in line with the grade of potatoes being packed and sold. In other words, the 3% refund is turned back to the growers.

By the elimination of competition on the Association pack of Red Labels (U. S. No. 1, Size B); Green Label (U. S. Commercial), Orange Label (U. S. No. 2); also Unclassified in 60-pound paper, which is accomplished by giving but one concern in each market the exclusive sale of these packs, the highest net returns are assured to the grower, while at the same time, identified potatoes are better established in the markets.

Both of the above mentioned concerns have already established a real demand for the Association pack in their respective markets.

Confine the movement of the above mentioned trade-marked packs to the concerns mentioned and thereby help yourself and the Association in its attempts to again popularize Pennsylvania potatoes in her own markets.

Also confine delivery of potatoes to the above houses in the *lower grades only*.

Remember!

In Philadelphia it's C. G. JUSTICE COMPANY.

In Pittsburgh it's DOBBINS BROTHERS.

INCREASE OVER OCTOBER 1. GOV'T POTATO FIGURE

(Continued from page 14)

spotted, yields for the state are about average. In northern Colorado the potato crop shows exceptionally good yields and good quality. Yields in the San Luis Valley are turning out better than expected.

In Washington yields are heavy in the Yakima Valley and west of the Cascades but rather light in other sections. For California and Oregon the potato crop shows no change in prospects from October 1. In California 11,089,000 bushels or 50 per cent of the total crop are early potatoes which have already been marketed.—(Reprinted from the *Packer*).

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE ADVANCES DURING OCTOBER

(Continued from page 5)

And former President Walter Bishop, of the Association from Doylestown, still working toward a bigger and better Association, made contribution of a new member.

In addition to those members secured by our boosting fellow members, seven additional new members joined the Association either on their own accord, as a result of the drive, or through the solicitation of an Association employee.

Also, three old-time members, long from the Association rolls, renewed their affiliation with our group during the month.

The total result of the drive for the month brings to the Association the following members, whom we hope to serve to our best ability:

R. R. Walker, Erie County
Robert J. Scott, Erie County
Wattsburg Boro Schools, Erie County

(Continued on page 18)

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and

That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

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Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Modern Marketing Methods Call for Paper Bags

Attractively Printed Bags Bring Repeat Orders

HAMMOND Betterbags

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Essential Strength and Quality



Hammond Bag & Paper Company
Wellsburg, W. Va.

Paper Bags for Lime, Limestone, Fertilizer, Flour, Feed and Potatoes

POTATO CHIPS

(Continued from page 11)

Germany is said to have had serious trouble with this pest so that the potato crop, one of Germany's main foods, has been seriously curtailed.

The rapid spread of bacterial wilt in various sections of the country brings an entirely new disease problem and necessitates unusual control problems?

For those who desire slimming, without the irksomeness of rigid adherence to specified weight of food, a very satisfactory diet would be fish, eggs, and potatoes, eaten as desired?

—“BILL SHAKESPUD”

FROLIC HELD AT “CAMP POTATO”
TO COVER MAIN BUILDING

(Continued from page 7)

Arthur Matteson, Coudersport, Potter County

Walter Metzger, Coudersport, Potter County

William Fillheart, Coudersport, Potter County

George Barnett, Coudersport, Potter County

Robert Barnett, Coudersport, Potter County

Milo Freeman, Coudersport, Potter County

Ed. Fisher, Coudersport, Potter County

J. Hansell French, Collegeville, Montgomery County

Arthur S. Anders, Norristown, Montgomery County

J. K. Mast, Elverson, Chester County

Mast Stoltzfus, Oley, Berks County

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE ADVANCES
DURING OCTOBER

(Continued from page 16)

A. C. Schroop, Potter County

Robert Pete, Potter County

Wm. A. Decker, Lycoming County

Ray J. Moser, Northampton County

Herman Gustafson, McKean County

Chris Courtright, Wayne County

Hover Brothers, Mercer County

Walter Herman, Monroe County

E. B. Dorsett, Dauphin County

R. W. Campbell, Blair County

Edwin Westrick, Cambria County

Mrs. Bessie Hertline, Clearfield Co.

R. W. Lohr, Somerset County

Oscar S. Rosenberger, Bucks County

This is a substantial advance, but we still hope for more. Again we ask, if you have not already done so, won't you forward your neighbor's name to us as a new member?

AN EXPERT

Lady—“Will my false teeth look natural?”

Young Dentist—“Lady, I make them look so natural they ache.”

—Toronto Globe and Mail

* * *

The stingiest man was lecturing the hired man for his extravagance in wanting to carry a lantern in going to call on his best girl.

“The idea,” he scoffed, “when I was courtin’ I never carried a lantern; I went in the dark.”

The hired man proceeded to fill the lantern.

“Yes,” he said sadly, “and look what you got.”

—The Dairymen's League News.

THE

outcome is uncertain unless the income is sure.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

COMMISSION MERCHANT

122 Dock Street

Lombard 1000

Philadelphia

Say neighbor!
try this
AGRICO
it's great
stuff!

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FOR
POTATOES

THERE IS
A BRAND
FOR EACH
CROP

THE NATION'S LEADING FERTILIZER

The Nation's Leading Fertilizer

Agrico is Manufactured Only by

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

Baltimore, Md.

— Buffalo, N. Y. —

Carteret, N. J.

TO-DAY *EVERYWHERE*

IT IS THE *IRON AGE*

North — East — South — West — The great popularity of Iron Age Potato Planters sweeps the country

ONE, TWO, THREE and FOUR ROW

Assisted Feed and Automatic Seed Hoppers Interchangeable

Convertible disc covering gangs for ridge covering or shallow covering in furrow. **Shallow covering increases yield; due to quicker germination, better weed control and less severity of Rhizoctonia.**

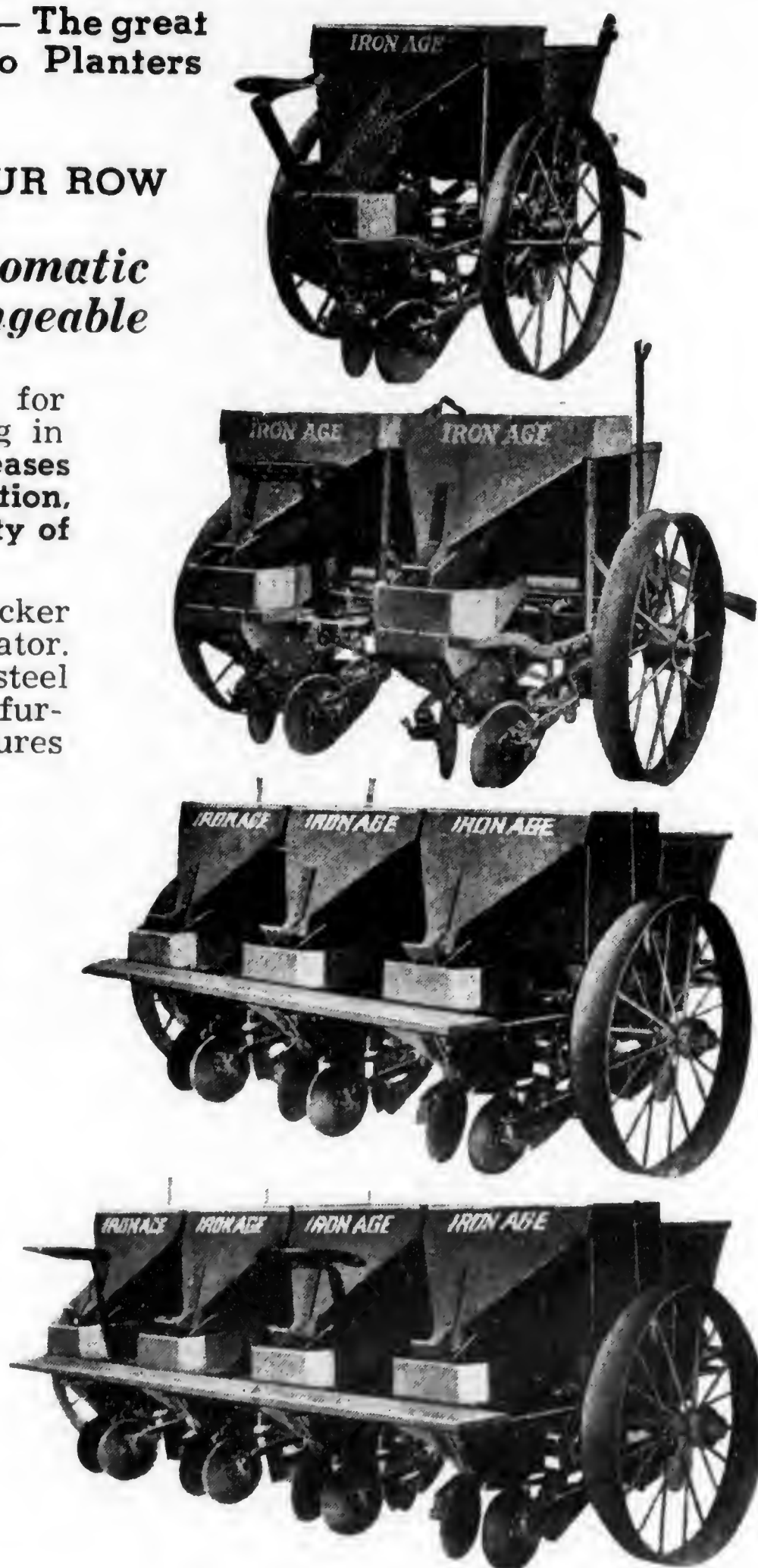
The picker wheels have eight picker arms—always in plain view of operator. Seed arms have two slender sharp steel picks. Two lengths of picks are furnished with each planter. Punctures made in seed are so small they are scarcely visible and will not destroy germination in case they strike an eye. **The picks may be quickly changed to seven different positions to meet variations in size of seed. We adjust the picks to fit the seed and not the seed to fit the picks.**

Fertilizer Placement

Remember all Iron Age Planters, unless otherwise ordered, are equipped to place the fertilizer in bands 2" from the seed piece either on the level with it or a little below. This method has proven to not only be the safest but also produces the largest yields.

Write for
Bulletin 1236

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, 322 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.



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THE GUIDE POST

PENNSYLVANIA POTATO GROWERS

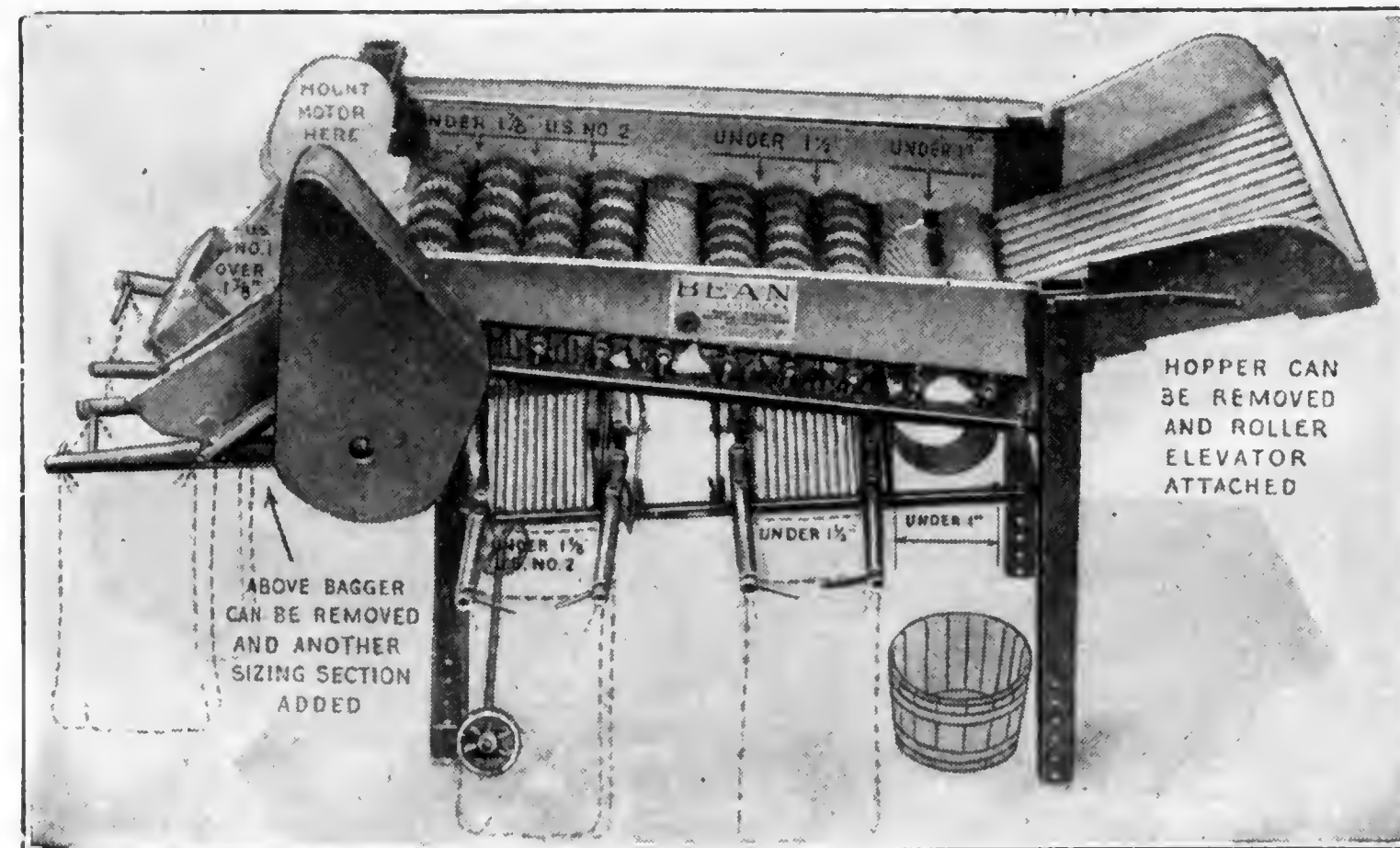
VOLUME XVI ^{AD} 25 '40 NUMBER 12

DECEMBER • 1939

PUBLISHED BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVE
POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

BUY A RUBBER SPOOL GRADER THAT CLEANS POTATOES AS IT GRADES . . .

The Bean Rubber Spool Grader is the Rubber Spool Grader that cleans while it grades. The rubber spools or spines on the grading spools do a good job of cleaning your potatoes. At the same time these spines add much to the sizing accuracy when compared to smooth spools. There is no substitute for the accuracy, cleaning and gentle handling of potatoes of the Bean Rubber Spool Grader.



The Bean Rubber Spool combined Grader and Cleaner is made in three sizes.

1. No. 102 Hand—100 to 150 bu. per hour.
2. No. 103 Intermediate—150 to 250 bu. per hour.
3. No. 203 Warehouse—400 to 500 bu. per hour.

One of the above models will meet any requirement.

ELEVATORS, SORTING TABLES, BAGGERS

Bean offers a complete line of wood roller elevators, rubber roll cleaning elevators, various lengths and widths of wood roller, rubber roller or rubber belt sorting tables and regular 2 or 4 bag baggers or 15 and 60 pound paper baggers.

PENNSYLVANIA GROWERS APPROVE THE BEAN RUBBER SPOOL POTATO GRADER

Because of the speed and accuracy and gentle handling of potatoes over the Bean Rubber Spool Grader the growers of Pennsylvania accept it as the final word in potato grading for accurate clean packages of potatoes that sell.

ASK FOR 1939 POTATO GRADER CATALOG NO. GP.

John Bean Mfg. Co.

LANSING Division Food Machinery Corporation MICHIGAN

Dr. Nixon Comments on— The Eye Is the Market

The precept, "the eye is the market" as applied to bartering or the exchange of goods is as old as Adam. At least it dates from the time that the individual or tribe had a surplus of some commodity which he could exchange for something which appealed to the eye or the stomach.

Then, as now, it operates best among semi-civilized people. In civilized countries it flourishes among the poor and ignorant people and is still encouraged by the so-called "shrewd" business man. Anybody who knows potatoes knows also that if the eye-appeal is the only criterion on which they are bought and sold somebody is in for a trimming. History records that the Island of Manhattan was "purchased" from the Indians with twenty-four dollars worth of trinkets which appealed to the eye of the savages.

If one wants to see "the eye is the market" operate at its greatest perfection, visit the "market" places of Mexico. Here there is no attempt to establish grades based on standards of quality. The question is, when all other methods of appeal have failed to make a sale, "How much will you give?" The shopper from the United States has to exercise extreme caution or he will be "taken in". Many of the peso trinkets can be purchased for a dime right here at home.

A system of marketing may have a tremendous influence on the self-respect of the participants. What a hodge-podge our modern ten-cent store would be if it were operated on a "How much will you give?" policy. Could they be operated by a self-respecting business man? How would one of our modern food stores reflect its dignity, order, and self-respect if it sold all its products by "the eye is the market" and "how much will you give?" instead of selling on established grades and the prices based on standards of quality — and these standards of quality not based on eye-appeal alone.

How can a farmer or potato grower reflect his dignity, self-respect and integrity when "the eye is the market", or "how much will you give?" constitutes the philosophy of bartering? He can't and he doesn't, no more than the Mexicans. This "system" of marketing persists on the one hand among the poor and ignorant, which the system only

pushes further down, and on the other hand, with the business man who takes advantage of ignorance or necessity in driving his bargain.

Let me say right here for your information that the plan of marketing worked out jointly by the Food Distributors and the Pennsylvania Co-operative Potato Growers Association is returning a larger percent of the consumer's dollar to the grower than any other plan which has yet been devised. In addition to this, it has set a price commensurate with supply and demand for a consumer package of an established grade, based on standards of quality. This has put new impetus into the potato grower. It has made him quality conscious. For once he realizes it is more constructive to market identified packages in which public confidence can be established than it is to let the eye be the market through 4-8-7 burlaps.

Food distributors and other business men are more and more appreciative of the fact that you can't eat your cake and have it too; that you can't do business in an impoverished locality; that farmers are not looking for charity; that if they can get their fair share of the business dollar, prosperous and happy communities will prevail. No industry can survive where there is not an abundance of dependable food. Subsistence farming will not maintain industry, rural homes or urban populations. In rural Mexico there are no schools, no telephones, no radios — just poverty! What will you give? Please buy, Mister, is a market philosophy that ultimately will undermine the desire to achieve and end up with a peasantry class. Consider the following poem in the light of a philosophy of marketing. Is it salesmanship or charity?

"Come in little stranger," I said,
As she tapped at my half-open door;
While the blanket pinned over her head,
Just reached to the basket she bore.

A look full of innocence fell
From her modest and pretty blue eye,
As she said, "I have matches to sell,
And hope you are willing to buy."

"A penny a bunch is the price,
I think you'll not find them too much;
They are tied up so even and nice
And ready to light with a touch."

I asked, "What's your name, little girl?"
 "'Tis Mary", said she, "Mary Dow";
 And carelessly tossed off a curl,
 That played on her delicate brow.

"My father was lost on the deep;
 The ship never got to the shore;
 And Mother is sad and will weep,
 To hear the wind blow and sea roar.

"She sits there at home without food,
 Beside our poor sick Willy's bed;
 She paid all her money for wood,
 And so I sell matches for bread.



Salesmanship?

"I'd go to the yard and get chips,
 But then it would make me too sad,
 To see the men building the ships
 And think they had made one so bad.

"But God, I am sure, who can take
 Such fatherly care of a bird,
 Will never forget nor forsake
 The children who trust in His word.

"And now, if I only can sell
 The matches I brought out today,
 I think I shall do very well,
 And we shall rejoice at the pay."

"Fly home, little bird," then I thought,
 "Fly home, full of joy to your nest;"
 For I took all the matches she brought,
 And Mary may tell you the rest.

The Food Distributors of Pennsylvania are amply able to distribute food to all the people. It is obvious that they must do this at a profit to themselves. It is just as obvious that if farmers are unable to make a profit to themselves a rural peasantry is inevitable. You say, "pretty far fetched!" Is it, when sixty percent of the rural population of a Pennsylvania county is on relief?

It is the farmer's business to produce food. It is the Food Distributor's busi-

ness to reach down to the very farms and distribute this food at a profit to everybody, if either the producer or the distributor is to survive.

Economists used to say "You can't sell an inferior product at a profit!" The hitch is, who did they mean by *you*. On the basis of "how much will you give?" the producer can't. It looks as though a more modern expression is, "You can't sell a surplus commodity at a profit." If so, then why have a surplus? Thank Heaven, we live in a country of abundance. Let us keep it so. The producer has not failed in his obligation (food production). The food distributor is beginning to realize his obligation and responsibility in the scheme of things. It is the antipathy of "the eye is the market," then, "how much will you give?" and finally, "Please buy, Mister." God forbid!

Pennsylvania's Potato Marketing Program was projected by producers, distributors and consumers. It provides for (1st) a standard grade, (2nd) in an identified package; (3rd) of a quality product; (4th) assembled so that they can get into the channels of trade efficiently; (5th) at a price commensurate with the grade and quality based on the world's market.

A Joint Conference Committee meets at stated intervals to consider all matters which pertain to the efficient operation of the original conception of the project. The recommendations of the Joint Conference are final and binding in so far as they pertain to the spirit of the project. Only those who are not familiar with the facts can deny that tremendous progress has been made even in the face of opposition, indifference and other obstacles.

Provision for maintaining grades and quality has been developed to where it is simple, economical and efficient and *it works*. No other system yet devised is yielding a higher percentage of satisfaction. The work now almost wholly revolves around the single idea of assembling and making available, in marketing condition, large quantities of potatoes—No where will be sell? but how will be assemble.

The obstacles are (1st) maintaining a comparable price for grade and quality versus potatoes sold on sight—for example, 85 percent are U. S. No. 1,

(Continued on page 22)

THINK AND ACT

Timely Observations and Suggestions

L. T. DENNISTON, Association Field Representative

The Marketing Program—

Pennsylvania's Potato Marketing Program was adopted jointly; by potato growers, large and small, representing the different potato growing districts of the State, by food distributors, large and small, operating throughout Pennsylvania. The program was initiated by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers Association in 1936 and set forth as its objective:—

TO MARKET THE PENNSYLVANIA POTATOES IN THE MOST EFFICIENT MANNER:

- By determining a standard grade high enough to meet exacting demands for all practical consumer acceptance and yet low enough to make the best of our local crops.
- By adopting and trademarking a distinctive, practical and attractive pack of a size to meet the widest market demands.
- By determining definitely and accurately the merits and qualities of our own potatoes.
- By determining the true status of the potato in the diet of the normal and subnormal person.
- By determining and developing varieties most adapted to our growing conditions and most suited to special culinary uses.
- By setting up machinery by which the grading and packing of the adopted brand will be guaranteed to the consumer and made available in sufficient volume to interest large purchasers.

This program later received the unanimous approval of the Association Membership and wide acclaim by Potato Growers throughout the State. Various public and private agencies are supporters of the movement.

Grade standards have been adopted.

Distinctive and attractive trademarked packages have been provided or made available.

We know more about the merits and qualities of our Pennsylvania potatoes.

We have advanced in the knowledge of the status of the potato in the diet.

New varieties have been developed and are being adopted.

Greater advancement has been made during the past three years in grading and packing equipment and in grading and packing practices throughout the State than was made during the entire previous decade.

The program has proven to be sound, practical and economical. It has withstood the attack of the most rampant critic. Those who would, if they could, tear it down; have offered nothing to take its place. It has gained in individual, community groups and county supporters each year. New buyers or food distributors are supporting the movement. It has returned hundreds of thousands of dollars to those who have supported the movement and millions of dollars to Pennsylvania's Potato Industry, of which you as a potato grower are a part.

Those who wrote the program and were responsible for setting it into operation know better than all others that the program as it operates today is not perfect. It has undergone many changes since its inception and of necessity will undergo many more. This is the way of all growth and progress. What is needed most by those held responsible for the management and operation of the program is the constant sincere, wholehearted, constructive criticism of Pennsylvania's thinking Potato Growers and those vitally interested in Pennsylvania's Potato Industry; and the assistance of loyal supporters of the program in initiating neighboring growers and groups of growers into the program.

Think this through and then act. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Potatoes in Storage—

A heavier than usual tonnage of good potatoes in the North and Western part

of the State are in storage at the present date (Dec. 5th.). Many growers in these areas are just beginning to market. A significant increase in good storage facilities is largely responsible for this situation. It has been a most helpful factor in reducing the tonnage of distress potatoes on barn floors and open sheds during and following the harvest season.

In the South East and East where good yields were the exception and not the rule, storage facilities were for the most part ample. Here too, growers with ample storage, are inclined to hold back on marketing good stock.



E. R. Spory, Large Shipper of Blue Labels Shown in His Storage, Amid Some Real Blue Pecks.

Tidy versus Cluttered Grading Floor—

Visiting as I do dozens of grading plants each week I am impressed with the vast difference in the condition or appearance around the grader. It holds pretty generally true that the grower who has things in order, not cluttered with scattered potatoes, dirt and what-not, is also orderly in his grading, packing, piling of bags, loading and all other operations incident to putting out a good pack. There are exceptions of course to all rules.

Potatoes Keep In Paper—

Where are those who but a few years ago insisted that potatoes would not

Potatoes in storage in all parts of the State are from all observations and reports keeping exceptionally well.

Moving Pickouts—

The time to move pickouts is at once, no later. The longer you keep cut or injured potatoes the more they deteriorate and the less marketable they become. I recently saw pickouts which ran full 50% to cut and mechanically injured tubers bring 65c per bushel packed in unclassified paper bags in Pittsburgh. These same pickouts if held and sold a month later might not bring half this price.

keep in paper. Its a foregone conclusion that unsound potatoes will not keep in any kind of a bag. By actual checks it has been proven that potatoes lose only one fourth as much by shrinkage in paper as in burlap. Less injury occurs in paper because the pack will be handled with more care. Injury means additional shrinkage and possible breakdown. Once cool, potatoes warm up much slower when stored in paper.

Will Sell Potatoes—

On the editorial page of the August 1934 GUIDE POST appeared the following announcement:

(Continued on page 10)

POTATO CHIPS

Only two states use more Maine potatoes than Pennsylvania—Massachusetts and New York. In 1938-39 season, 7618 carloads of Maine spuds were used in the Bay State, 6722 were consumed in New York, and 4839 in Pennsylvania. During the past five years Maine potato receipts have averaged 4600 cars, while in the previous years they were 5900, a decline of nearly 30 percent.

Was recently informed by the Manager of a retail store that his potato sales had doubled since he had handled consumer-packaged tubers. Asked how he accounted for this, and he stated, "Quality more dependable, large displays of attractively labeled bags remind the customers to purchase, and those in a hurry do not have to wait for a clerk to weigh out 15 pounds but can pick up the bag and walk off with it." Believe that store-keeper has something there. In other words, in this streamlined age, the article which sells the best is not only standardized as to quality, but also attractive in package and in display, and conveniently and quickly handled.

As a result of the war, the ban on the sale of Size B potatoes in British Columbia has been lifted. The ban was only operative for a brief period.

The Union Pacific Railroad considers the Bacterial Wilt of potatoes of such importance that \$5,000 was recently contributed to the University of Idaho to establish a research fellowship to study the causes, control and eradication of the disease.

Cooperative egg auctions in Pennsylvania are now selling over 2½ million dozen eggs a year for Pennsylvania poultrymen. Together with the cooperative sales of poultry, the total amounts to more than \$4,000,000 a year, about 10% of the total farm income from the poultry industry in the State. When one considers this is all a relatively new development in the past few years, it becomes apparent that the cooperative marketing of farm products is increasing faster than most of us realize.

With great pleasure we learned of the appointment of former State Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French, as Field Representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the New England and Middle Atlantic states. Because of his host of friends, his endless energy, and very pleasing and affable personality, Mr. French is well fitted for his new work.

Every year it seems necessary to caution some of our growers not to attempt the packing of Blue Label potatoes from inferior stock. When any lots show serious wire worm injury, blight, or stem end discoloration, which are often impossible to grade out sufficiently, no attempt should be made to pack U. S. No. 1 or Blue Labels from such stocks. Recently there has been trouble because some have attempted to do the impossible. It takes something to make something and if you don't have quality to begin with you won't have it when you finish.

Jacob K. Mast, frequently called the "potato king of Lancaster County," continues to lead the State in number of Blue Labels packed this season. During a recent week Jakey distributed nearly 20,000 pecks to Philadelphia and Baltimore, a few spuds in any language—even in Pennsylvania Dutch.

Shipments from Lehigh this season have been conspicuous by their absence, not because P. Daniel Frantz and the rest of his loyal supporters have fallen down on the job, but because Lehigh didn't harvest their usual crop last fall. There are good potatoes in Lehigh County to be marketed, however, and if this county does not go ahead on quantity this year, it has a good chance to show many another county something about quality.

It is interesting to note that the Association shipments, which first were mostly Sixties are now almost entirely in Fifteens. This was to be expected as the trend has been in this direction for a number of years. Potatoes were shipped in three bushel barrels some years

(Continued on page 16)

THE GUIDE POST

Published monthly by the Pennsylvania
Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc.

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J. A. Donaldson, Emlenton, Vice-Pres.
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Evan D. Lewis.....
.....R. 5, Johnstown, Cambria

Annual membership fee \$1.00. This includes the Guide Post.

All communications should be addressed to E. B. Bower, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

DAYS OF DECEMBER

Whisper farewell to your doubts,
To follies and faults that you know:
Then open the Western door.
With the old Year, let them go.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the members of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, Incorporated will be held in Room F, Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on Tuesday Morning, January 16, 1940 at 9:00 o'clock.

All Association members are urgently requested to be present.

E. B. BOWER, Secretary.

Have you sent in your new member to the Association?

HOPE

We can never think of Christmas without thinking at the same time of those far-gone days when Santa Claus and his Reindeer were "tingling" realities.

It is a pleasant thought. If it teaches anything at all—it teaches that the world would be better today if it had in its makeup more of the abiding faith and hopefulness that makes Childhood a time of such infinite charm.

You can never grow very much if you're perpetually serious and glum.

This year in making your New Year's resolution—try to link the freshness of holly with the freshness of hope.

If 1939 was a poor year congratulate yourself that it's gone. If profitable—stir yourself to make it "repeat."

But above all—HOPE.

THANKS

Not so much because it is an honored custom, but because of the sincerity of our appreciation, we take this opportunity to thank our membership, our co-operating distributors, growers and friends for the part they performed in our Business Success in the past.

As 1939 draws to a close, our thoughts revert to all of you whose courtesy, co-operation and loyalty have meant so much to us.

So, we most heartily wish you a Christmas Merry and a 1940 filled to the brim with achievement and prosperity.

It is said that Pennsylvania has more varied food dishes than any other part of the United States, because of the many different food customs brought here by the English, Quakers, Swedes, Germans, Hollanders, Swiss, French and Russians.

—The Pennsylvania Farmer

* * *

Voice of Phone: "How do you feel this morning?"

Lady: "All right."

Voice: "Then I guess I have the wrong number."

—The West Virginia Mountaineer.

The Golden Rule

1. To act with integrity and good faith was such a habit with Susan that she had never before thought of examining the GOLDEN RULE: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." But the longer she reflected upon it, the stronger was her conviction that she did not always obey the precept; at length, she appealed to her Mother for its meaning.

2. "It implies," said her Mother, "in the first place, a total destruction of all selfishness: for a man who loves himself better than his neighbors, can never do to others as he would have others do to him. We are bound not only to do, but to feel, towards others as we would have others feel towards us. Remember, it is much easier to reprove the sin of others than to overcome temptation when it assails ourselves.

3. "A man may be perfectly honest and yet very selfish; but the command implies something more than mere honesty; it requires charity as well as integrity. The meaning of the command is fully explained in the parable of the Good Samaritan. The Levite, who passed by the wounded man without offering him assistance, may have been a man of great honesty; but he did not do unto the poor stranger as he would have wished others to do unto him."

4. Susan pondered carefully and seriously on what her Mother had said. When she thought over her past conduct many little acts of selfishness and unkindness came back to her memory. She resolved for the future, both in great things and small, she would remember and follow the Golden Rule.

5. It was not long after this that an opportunity occurred for trying Susan's principles. One Saturday evening when she went, as usual, to Farmer Thompson's Inn, to receive the price of her Mother's washing for the boarders, which amounted to five dollars, she found the farmer in the stable yard.

6. He was apparently in a terrible rage with some horse dealers with whom he had been bartering. He held in his hand an open pocketbook full of bills; and scarcely noticing the child as she made her request, except to swear at her, as usual, for troubling him when he was busy, he handed her a bank note.

7. Glad to escape easily, Susan hurried out of the gate, and then, pausing to pin the money safely in the folds of her shawl, she discovered that he had given her two bills instead of one. She looked around; nobody was near to share her discovery; and her first impulse was joy at the unexpected prize.

8. "It is mine, all mine," said she to herself; "I will buy Mother a new cloak with it, and she can give her old one to Sister Mary, and then Mary can go to the Sunday School with me next winter. I wonder if it will not buy a pair of shoes for brother Tom, too."

9. "At the moment she remembered that he must have given it to her by mistake," and therefore, she had no right to it. But again the voice of the tempter whispered, "He gave it, and how do you know that he did not intend to make you a present of it? Keep it, he will never know it, even if it should be a mistake; for he had too many such bills in that pocketbook to miss one."

10. While this conflict was going on in her mind between good and evil, she was hurrying homeward as fast as possible. Yet, before she came in sight of her home, she had repeatedly balanced the comforts which the money would buy against the sin of wronging her neighbor.

11. As she crossed the little bridge over the narrow creek before her Mother's door, her eyes fell upon a rustic seat which they had occupied during the conversation I have before narrated. Instantly the words of the Scripture, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," sounded in her ears like a trumpet.

12. Turning suddenly round, as if flying from some unseen peril, the child hastened along the road with breathless speed until she found herself once more at Farmer Thompson's gate. "What do you want now?" asked the gruff old fellow, as he saw her again at his side.

13. "Sir, you paid me two bills, instead of one," said she, trembling in every limb. "Two bills? Did I? Let me see. Well, so I did; but did you just find it out? Why did you not bring it back sooner?" Susan blushed and hung her head.

(Continued on page 22)

THINK AND ACT

(Continued from page 6)

WILL SELL POTATOES

"The Lebanon County Potato Growers Association, for many years successfully functioning as a buyer of supplies for its members, will venture into the marketing of potatoes this Fall. A brand has been established, ten thousand new sacks carrying it have been ordered and all potatoes to be sold in these sacks will be U. S. No. 1, packed under Federal State inspection. The plans of the As-

sociation now are to sell through the secretary to brokers and commission firms."

What became of this set up? Your guess as to why it failed is as good as mine. Yet this has been referred to as selling through regular channels.

Do You Grease Your Grader—

I was made very conscious last week of the importance of keeping certain types of new grading equipment properly greased by watching the diligent care given a borrowed or rented ma-



Packing Blue Labels at Sunglow Farms. At the Extreme Right is Frank Bausch, Owner and Shipper.

chine by a crippled lad who went over the machine he was using not once but on at least two occasions. When places are arranged on any equipment that revolves like grading equipment for using a grease gun it is a good indication that regular greasing is in order. If you have not done this to your machine, better take time before making the next run to give it a thorough greasing. The

cost is negligible, the saving may be great.

Price of Burlap Advances—

Burlap is made from jute, jute comes from India, and India is at war as an ally of England against Germany. Due largely to these circumstances burlap prices have advanced to the point that

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Hepburn Chapter F.F.A. Goes Potato Variety Hunting

Reported by CHAS. D. CAREY, Vocational Supervisor, Lycoming County

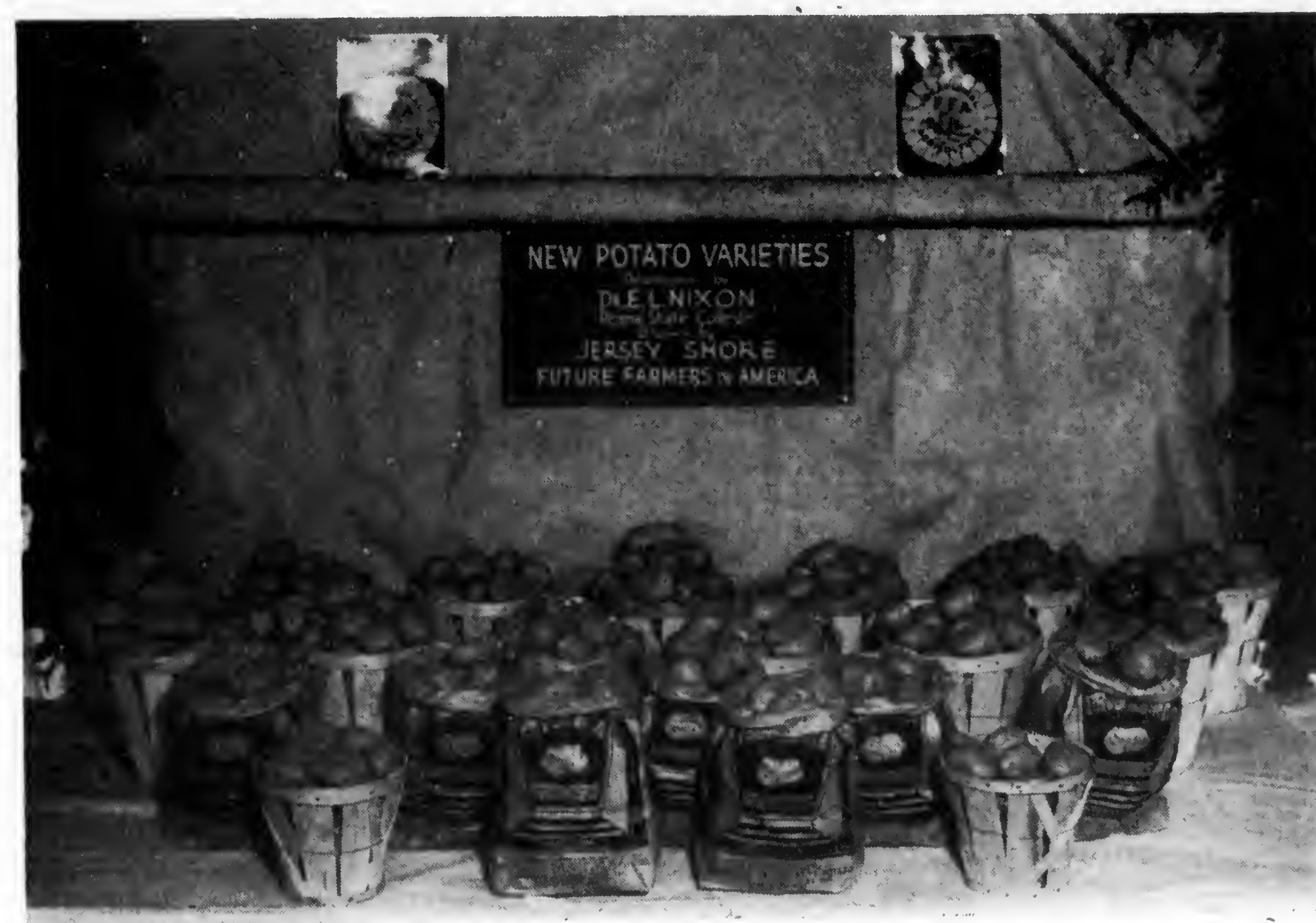
One hundred and twenty new seedling varieties of potatoes, approximately the same as was reported on the Somerset County Vocational Agriculture group in the last issue of the GUIDE POST, were furnished the F. F. A. boys at Williamsport and Jersey Shore.

These boys planted and cared for these potatoes and made interesting field observations during the growing season as well as grading and sampling for quality at digging time. That they know

how to put up a pack of potatoes is evidenced by the accompanying illustration.

The seven highest yielding varieties and the lowest yielding of the entire lot are listed below as well as the observations which were made throughout the growing season. It should be noted here that the season was phenomenally dry so that the yields were comparatively low.

Variety	Yield	Percent Market-able	Flesh Quality	Eyes	Tuber Shape	Tuber Color	Vigor	Tip Burn	Maturing	Stem Color	PLANT Character
R. Coat	262	85	Fine	Shallow	Rural	Russet	Ave.	Med.	M.Late	Purple	Erect
1170	206	80	Good	Shallow	Rural	White	Good	Slight	Late	Purple	Upright
1144	192	75	V. Good	Medium	Rural	White	Good	Med.	M.Late	Green	BroadLeaf
D. Select	179	85	Good	Shallow	Rural	White	Ave.	Med.	Late	Purple	Spreading
B 8	176	80	Fair	Medium	Rural	Russet	Good	Med.	Late	Purple	Tall
L.L. White	173	75	Good	Shallow	Long	White	Good	Slight	Late	Purple	Erect
W.R.T. 59	172	90	Bitter	Shallow	Rural	White	Ave.	Med.	Late	Purple	NarrowLeaf
E 54	57	40	Ave.	Deep	Irreg.	Blue	Ave.	Med.	Late	Purple	SmallLeaf



Potato Exhibit at the Lycoming County Fair by the Future Farmers of America

It is significant that many of the seedlings which showed up best in this test were also high in many of the other tests throughout the State.

Erie County Growers Lauds Marketing Program

Frank W. Bausch, Manager of the Sunglow Farm, at North Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, for the first time used the Association Marketing Program this season to place his fine potato crop in the channels of trade.

Mr. Bausch, as have so many others, found that the program can and does work to the financial and personal satis-

faction of the grower, and he was kind enough to compose, with the assistance of his father, J. A. Bausch, of Fairview, who also is a true Association enthusiast, a letter of thanks to the Association office for the marketing assistance they received.

With the permission of these men, we proudly reprint their letter, as follows:



Loading Out the First Car of Sunglow Farms Blue Labels for Rail Shipment to Cleveland

November 27, 1939

Mr. E. B. Bower, General Manager
Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato
Growers' Association, Inc.
Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Bower:

"We have just sold our last potatoes of the 1939 season, and would like to take this opportunity to say what we think of the marketing plan set up by the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association, with its headquarters at Bellefonte, Penna.

"We marketed all our No. 1 potatoes in Blue Label peck bags, our No. 2 potatoes in Red Label bushel bags, and our Pickouts in Unclassified bushel bags.

"The best price truckers would pay in this locality was \$1.10 per 100 lbs., while ours brought us an average of 26c per peck, and after deducting the freight we had \$1.50 per hundred, or nearly one-third more.

"As we used all certified seed from the Ramseyer & Fisher Farms, at Coudersport (Potter County), we were able to sell all our No. 2's and 3's for seed at a good price, or more than the truckers were paying for No. 1 potatoes in this territory.

"As to our Pickouts, we sold some to our local stores at \$1.00 per 100 lbs., and the balance went to Dobbins Brothers, at Pittsburgh. We feel we have realized one third more on our potato crop this
(Continued on page 16)

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

by INSPECTOR THROWOUT

Hold tight brave boys, nor turn to gaze
Where glasses clink and bright
lights blaze.

The way is long and rough, we
know—

But we will stick to H₂O.

★ ★ ★

It's hard for a high-browed girl to
hold a man's attention when a low-
necked girl comes along.

★ ★ ★

A woman will spend three days mak-
ing up her mind to do a thing—and then
go and do the opposite.

★ ★ ★

Speaking of names, G. G. Gee is a
prominent citizen of Salem, Ohio. And
a Washington dispatch recently stated
that among one day's visitors at the
Treasury Department were Mr. and
Mrs. Heaven and Mr. and Mrs. Hell, to
say nothing of Mr. and Mrs. Damm.

★ ★ ★

Before marriage, a man could tell a
girl that he rode across the Atlantic
Ocean on the back of a sea serpent, and
she would believe it. After marriage he
can tell her that he was delayed because
a street car jumped the track and she
wouldn't believe him if he brought the
conductor, the motorman and 25 of the
passengers home as witnesses.

★ ★ ★

By the time she had written four
columns of stuff about the costumes at
the opera, the society editor began to
get tired and sleepy. So she cut down
the remaining items—with rather start-
ling results. Here are a few examples
of what appeared in the paper:

Miss A—wore a white lace cap and a
red rose on her corsage. Miss B—
was stunning in satin slippers and a dia-
mond necklace. Miss C—'s full beauty
was admirably set off with a single
American Beauty.

★ ★ ★

Her Father—"You've been calling on
my daughter for some time, young man.
Why don't you come down to business?"

Suitor—"Very well. How much are
you going to leave her?"

Stage-struck maiden (after trying
her voice)—"Do you think I can ever do
anything with my voice?"

Stage Manger—"Well, it may come in
handy in case of fire."

★ ★ ★

A mosquito fleet may be expected to
come up to the scratch.

★ ★ ★

You cannot believe in honor until
you have achieved it. Better keep your-
self clean and bright; you are the win-
dow through which you must see the
world.

—George Bernard Shaw

★ ★ ★

It is not he that enters upon any
career, or starts in any race, but he that
runs well and perseveringly that gains
the plaudits of others, or the approval
of his own conscience.

—Alexander Campbell

★ ★ ★

People do not lack strength; they
lack will.—Victor Hugo.

★ ★ ★

A man of an inventive turn
Designed for women's skirts a lining;
The figure one could not discern,
However bright the sun was shining.
It didn't seem to sell somehow;
He drew no plum, unlike Jack Horner
His wife is in the poorhouse now—
He's selling pencils on the corner.

★ ★ ★

The naked hills lie wanton to the breeze,
The fields are nude, the groves are
all unfrocked;
Bare are the quivering limbs of shame-
less trees—
Is it any wonder that the corn is
shocked?

★ ★ ★

HIS OLD PIPE

Though grandpa left us long ago, with
years and labors ripe,
Yet still upon the shelf we keep his old
black brier pipe,
And when we take it down we seem
to see above the bowl
The keen blue eyes that mirrored
forth his wise and kindly soul.
(Continued on page 14)

OVER THE PICKING TABLE

(Continued from page 13)

We took our sorrows to his knee, he listened to them all
From sister Letty's love-affair, to Benny's "lost" ball,
And when he filled and lit his pipe, we knew that he had found
The end to all the trouble-skins our careless hands unwound.

So when my grown-up heart is sad with life's eternal pain,
With reverential touch I take the old black pipe again.
About it hangs the aroma of good tobacco still,
And calls his sturdy spirit back to brace my weakened will.
Through that old pipe he speaks to me, just as he used to do,
And bids me face the world again, with strength and courage new,
And hope around me folds once more her rainbow-colored cloak,
And all my little troubles fade as once they did—in smoke.

★ ★ ★

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud,
When a bit of laughter gits ye
And your spine is feeling proud,
Don't forget to up and sling it
At a soul that's feelin' blue,
For the minute that ye sling it
It's a boomerang to you.

ANNUAL JANUARY, 1940 MEMBERSHIP DRIVE NEEDS YOUR HELP

Again we are nearing our annual meeting series, at which time the bulk of our membership will renew, for the coming year, their memberships in the Association.

If you are a member whose membership expires the beginning of January, do not let this membership lapse, but forward your renewal immediately. At the same time, then, also forward us membership for a NEW member, whom you feel will profit by affiliation with our group, and in such manner, we can quickly double our membership.

If your membership expires in January, you will find in this issue of the GUIDE POST a blank for your convenience in renewing. Fill it out now, while you are thinking of it.

Also, you will find enclosed a blank for your NEW member. Fill this one out, too, and send it along with your own.

Growers! Give this movement your response. Help make your organization grow.

Your membership drive for 1939 could scarcely be called unsuccessful for we did get a substantial membership increase, but from the standpoint of full membership participation, it was hardly as successful as it should have been. The same cooperators contributed over and over again, while most did not contribute their share.

The December Drive shows significantly this fact.

Director Ed. Fisher, of Coudersport, led the drive during the month with five new subscriptions to the GUIDE POST. Mr. Fisher has contributed better than twenty new members during the course of the drive.

Mr. M. L. Van Wegen, also of Coudersport, and a real Association booster, contributed two new members and renewed his own membership for the coming year.

Roy R. Hess, of Stillwater, a feature of our drive each month, gave another new member. His list, too, is long and admirable.

Four new members joined the Association direct too, and several others forwarded early renewals.

The list for the month comprises:

Ivan Hoff, Brockport, N. Y.
Rowe & Kennedy, Canaserga, N. Y.
Chas. Wolcott, Cohocton, N. Y.
Raymond Strobel, Cohocton, N. Y.
Lee Edmonds, Cohocton, N. Y.
M. L. VanWegen, Coudersport, Pa.
Mervin Hanes, Coudersport, Pa.
Francis Way, Coudersport, Pa.
Geo. Barnett, Coudersport, Pa.
O. R. Henrie, Orangeville, Pa.
American Potash Institute, Inc., Washington, D. C.
R. B. Donaldson, State College, Pa.
Chas. A. Zeller, Waymart, Pa.
D. E. Goodenough, Coudersport, Pa.
C. L. Sherry, Strattonville, Pa.
Fairview Township High School (Vocational Department), Fairview, Pa.

We welcome all of these to our rolls, and urge you, members, to contribute enthusiastically next month so we can list a really impressive increase.

Sales Outlet for Association Lower Grades Designated

(EDITOR'S NOTE: for the benefit of new packers since the publication of the October and November Guide Posts, and and for those who failed to see the notice on either publication we repeat instructions for delivery of lower grade potatoes to the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Markets.)

The Association has made arrangements for the movement of the Association trade-marked pack, in all grades below the Blue Label (U.S. No. 1), by signing a contract giving C. G. JUSTICE COMPANY, 119 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., the exclusive sale of such grades.

A similar contract has been executed with DOBBINS BROTHERS, 2014 PIKE STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., for the movement of these grades in the Pittsburgh marketing area.

The commission of a commission merchant is 10%. Of this 10% deducted by the sales agent, 3% will be refunded by him to the association upon completion of the sale. This 3% refund in turn has been deducted from the price of all Association bags used for the lower grades, in order to bring the price of the container more nearly in line with the grade of potatoes being packed and sold. In other words, the 3% refund is turned back to the growers.

By the elimination of competition on the Association pack of Red Labels (U. S. No. 1, Size B); Green Label (U. S. Commercial), Orange Label (U. S. No. 2); also Unclassified in 60-pound paper which is accomplished by giving but one concern in each market the exclusive sale of these packs, the highest net returns are assured to the grower, while at the same time, identified potatoes are better established in the markets.

Both of the above mentioned concerns have already established a real demand for the Association pack in their respective markets.

Confine the movement of the above mentioned trade-marked packs to the concerns mentioned and thereby help yourself and the Association in its attempts to again popularize Pennsylvania potatoes in her own markets.

Also confine delivery of potatoes to the above houses in the lower grades only.

Certified

Nittany, Red Bliss, Pennigan, White Rural and Russett Seed Potatoes.

Also rogued and selected stock of high quality.

Some stock still available at Fall prices.

Potter County Seed Potato Growers' Association

Coudersport, Pa.

DON STEARNS, Pres.
F. E. WAGNER, Sec.

*"Competition may be the law of the jungle; but
Co-operation is the hope of Civilization."*

Let us then realize our hopes thru co-operation,
and civilization can then abandon the competitive
law of the jungle.

ALBERT C. ROEMHILD

POTATO COMMISSION MERCHANT

122 Dock Street Lombard 1000 Philadelphia

POTATO CHIPS

(Continued from Page 7)

back; then mostly in 150 pound sacks; then in 180's; then 100 lbs., 60's, 50's and now in 15's. Before this trend is halted, I believe the 10 lb. bag will be a principal package, as this size pack has already shown great consumer acceptance as shipped from Idaho, and to a lesser extent, from Eastern States.

"Pay as little attention to discouragement as possible. Plough ahead as a steamer does, rough or smooth - rain or shine. To carry your cargo and make port is the point."

M. B. Babcock

Am informed by the State Department of Agriculture that a large number of inspectors are checking the grade labeling of potatoes for compliance with Act 275 in all Pennsylvania markets. Although much stock is sold improperly marked, this volume is decreasing as the State men get around to warn first offenders and fine those who deliberately repeat the misbranding.

George Boyle, writing in the "Columbia Magazine" states: "Cooperation lifts the level of the people, which, in the long run, helps business in whatever form business is carried on. Cooperation does not eliminate business, it only changes the form which business takes."

Erie County, slower to enter the Pennsylvania Potato Marketing Program than some other counties, has now taken a foremost position in furnishing a large volume of Blue Labels in the Western half of the State.

Price advances have recently held off in the face of light shipments and light track holdings in principal markets. This resistance offers slim promise for a rapidly rising market later in the season, when shipments and track holdings will both necessarily be heavier, if growers are to dispose of stocks completely before Spring.

It is difficult to recall a previous season when growers were more "bullish" on the market. Most Pennsylvania growers are asking \$1.00 and better a

bushel, as of early December, and the delivered prices in the markets do not justify that figure at the farm. If storage shrinkages prove to be as heavy as now indicated in all principal potato states, the market may advance gradually. However, from the indication of the very slow movement into consumption, plenty of resistance may be expected to a rapid or substantial price rise.

—"Bill Shakespud."

ERIE COUNTY GROWERS LAUD

(Continued from page 12)

season than we would have done had it not been for the Association. This was entirely due to the wonderful cooperation given us by the Association office, and also by Mr. Joseph Young, of Clearfield County, who supervised the grading and inspection, as well as the packing. Mr. Young came here to help us with Mr. Denniston, and he is certainly doing a wonderful job to forward the Association work in this field.

"Both you and Mr. Denniston surely deserve a lot of credit for the wonderful way you handle the potato growers' problems, even to the small details which seem only minor to us.

"We will always be boosters for the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' Association.

"Wishing you the best of success, we are,"

Very truly yours,

SUNGLOW FARMS,

F. W. Bausch
J. A. Bausch

There was plenty of game in Pennsylvania when William Penn discovered it, and believe it or not, there is actually more game here today than there was then. For 50 years the Pennsylvania Game Commission has scientifically conserved wild game in the Commonwealth. Few people around the country realize what wonderful bear, deer, and small game hunting there is in "Penn's Woods."

* * *

Boost the Association Membership Drive! Forward us a new member today!

PLENTY OF POTASH

Many potato growers will recall the critical shortage of potash salts brought about by the last war, when this country was dependent upon importations which were suddenly and completely terminated. The situation is now radically different. Potash supplies are adequate. During the intervening years, discovery of potash deposits in this country has led to the development of a domestic industry capable of expansion to meet the requirements of American agriculture.

Make sure that your 1940 potato fertilizers contain plenty of potash. Potatoes are greedy feeders on this plant food. They remove from the soil more potash than nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. For a good crop, soil and fertilizer must supply at least 200 lbs. of available potash (K_2O) per acre.

Ask your county agent or experiment station how much your soil will supply. Your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer will tell you how little it will cost to make up the difference.

Write us for free information and literature on the profitable fertilization of other crops.



American Potash Institute, Inc.

INVESTMENT BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THINK AND ACT

(Continued from page 10)

new burlap bags for potatoes become almost prohibitive. In fact some manufacturers say they cannot supply them at all. I know of one seed potato agency that is going to pack in paper bushels and two more agencies that are investigating this procedure. If it can be done for the same or close to the same cost there is every reason for packing seed in bushels instead of hundreds. Paper has a number of advantages over burlap if a bag that will hold up in shipping or transit can be secured. It may take a three, four, or even five walled bag, depending on the shipping distance. We know that a two walled paper peck or bushel bag will carry Pennsylvania table stock to Pennsylvania and border state markets either by truck or rail perfectly satisfactorily. We have had cars moving by rail into these markets (distances of 100 to 200 miles), 2400 pecks to the car without a single broken bag.

Bags for 1940 Harvest—

With the European war continuing and new burlap bag prices high or unobtainable it would not take long until there would be a shortage of second hand potato bags over the country. Fertilizer is already coming in paper with all indications that this change will now come rapidly. Since second hand potato bags and fertilizer bags are used extensively at harvest time, growers may be acting wisely who will put aside a supply of such bags for future harvest use. In doing so it is well to remember the damage one tiny mouse can do if he decides to make a nest therein.

Russets for Chipping—

With all the condemnation that is heaped upon the Russet it is interesting the number of Chip buyers I run into these days in all parts of the State, looking for Russets. First choice by the Chippers for making Chips is a Rural, White or Russet. Most of these buyers turn thumbs down on Katahdins. I am told that a representative of a leading Chipping concern at a recent potato meeting displayed chips made from White Rurals, Russet Rurals and Katahdins to show the quality of the Chips from each of these varieties. The final decision as to quality was as listed above. We can also give the Rural, White or Russet a Blue Ribbon on baking quality over all other varieties

grown in Pennsylvania. This will sound like idle talk when read by growers in some sections of Eastern Pennsylvania in view of this years crop of Russets. I cannot blame these growers for looking for something different but on the other hand must throw in a word, proceed with CAUTION.

Orchids to Miles Horst—

The recent article in the Pennsylvania Farmer under Pennsylvania Farm Comments and written by Miles Horst was one of the best statements of fact in regard to the Potato Marketing Program and the progress made in Pennsylvania during the past three years that has yet been written.

Grading Seconds or U. S. No. 1, Size B—

I have been asked many times as to the most practical way to grade and pack seconds or U. S. No. 1, Size B over a rubber spool grader. It can be done in three ways. By changing the rubber rolls so that the holes through which the seconds normally pass are staggered or opposite each other. This is wholly satisfactory but requires considerable time and changing of the grader. Many growers wrap strips of burlap around the two center spools thereby filling up half or more of the opening preventing the seconds from going through. This can be done easily and quickly by starting the strip of burlap and then turning on the grader until the strip of burlap is wound on. My father had narrow straps made with simple fasteners similar to hooks and eyes which he can place in position in two minutes or remove in the same time. These cost him about two dollars but have saved this cost in labor many, many times over.

Last week working with Joe Young in Erie County we discovered that one strand of stout string (we used the small rope from around the paper bags) tied tightly in the center groove of each set or rolls and extending from the front to the back set of rolls would do the trick. This is simple, easy, little cost, and in no way will it injure the grader rolls. Since it might pull the rolls slightly out of position if any should be loose I suggest that each time you change back to grading Blue Pecks or Bushels that you make certain you are sizing properly.

This Question of Weight—

I am convinced that there are no potato growers who intentionally give

(Continued on page 20)

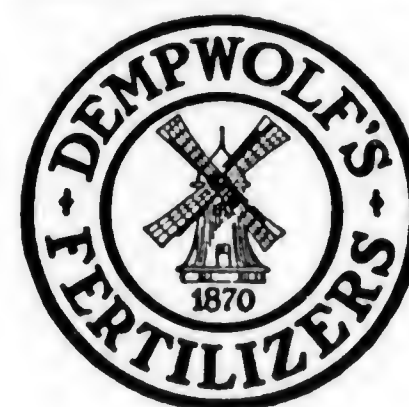
Whiterock Quarries

Bellefonte, Pa.

Wishes You . . .

The Merriest Christmas
and

The Most Prosperous
New Year
Ever



SINCE
1870

A BETTER YIELD
IN EVERY FIELD

York Chemical Works
YORK, PA.

Certified SEED POTATOES

from crops that have been field selected and inspected by us. We know the foundation stock of each of our growers and have confidence in their product.



MAINE

Cobblers — Mountains
Katahdins — Chippewas

MICHIGAN

Russets — Mountains

The supply of good Maine seed is not plentiful with Katahdins and Chippewas being rapidly taken up. The volume of desirable, typey Michigan stock is considerably below normal this season, due to heavy sort caused by irregular growing conditions. Early reservations will be assigned to highest quality crops in both sections. . .

Let us make a crop selection
for you. Plant with assurance.

"Every bag must be right"

Dougherty Seed Growers
Williamsport Penna.

THINK AND ACT

(Continued from page 18)

short weight. If so he no longer is a legitimate potato grower in my mind. I think you will agree with me that such a grower should be black-balled. It is a wonder to me however, with all types of scales being used that we have not had more trouble with weight. We have tackled this problem on several fronts during recent months and good progress is being made to safeguard trouble from this source. Many growers have bought new smaller and more sensitive scales. Others have bought second hand store scales and had them reconditioned and checked by the sealer of weights and measures. Still others for the first time in years and others for the first time that the grower can remember are having their scales checked by the county sealer of weights and measure and stamped as being correct. Many packers have provided themselves with a weight, in some cases a bag of nails, that they know is correct. This they set on the scales when packing each hundred bags or more which provides a good safeguard. Since platform scales are moved from place to place on the farm it is difficult to always have them level. I have seen a number of packers using a level to make sure of this point.

Potatoes that come out of the bin free of dirt and perfectly dry and are being packed for immediate delivery should be packed 15 pounds- 7 ounces. Potatoes that come out of the bin slightly dirty and damp should be packed 15 pounds- 9 to 11 ounces. Potatoes that come out of the bin dirty and wet should not be packed at all. Bushels should be packed 61 pounds.

Having your scales checked by your sealer of weights and measures, should be no cost; you may be cheating yourself as much as the other fellow.

Loading Trucks or Cars—

Check all truck and car floors and sides for protruding nails or sharp corners. If a nail sticks up enough to tear a paper bag the same nail will change at least one potato from a U. S. No. 1, into a cull whether it be in paper or burlap. Celotex is used by many growers for lining their trucks. It is advisable where possible to arrange a rack for open trucks that will extend above the load so that in case of wet weather the load can be covered without the tarpolin touching the bags. Many farm tarpolins don't turn water too well

while others, of course, get holes in them. If you don't believe this, simply hold yours in the shed or barn door some day and you be inside looking out at the sun light. All cars should be loaded with straw between each layer. It doesn't take much but helps to bind the load, prevent friction in transit, and will absorb excess moisture. Using straw in loading truck loads moving any distance in wet weather will also help. Be careful at the unloading platforms and not make a barn yard out of the buyers premises. They will appreciate your care on this point.

Excessively Dry Storages—

I have been in a number of storages that are too dry. Potatoes were dug under dry conditions with practically no dirt and moisture coming into the storage with the potatoes. Potatoes in such storages will lose considerable more weight than if some moisture could be provided. Another factor in the dry condition is the dry fall and winter to date. I do not know how successful it will be but if I had such a condition and had open floor space I would try sprinkling or pouring water over the floor.

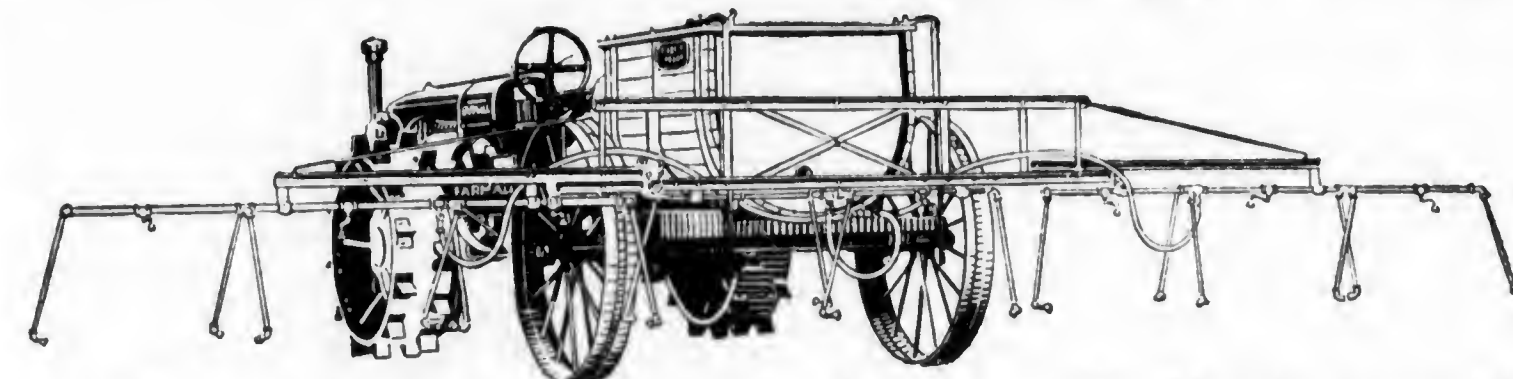
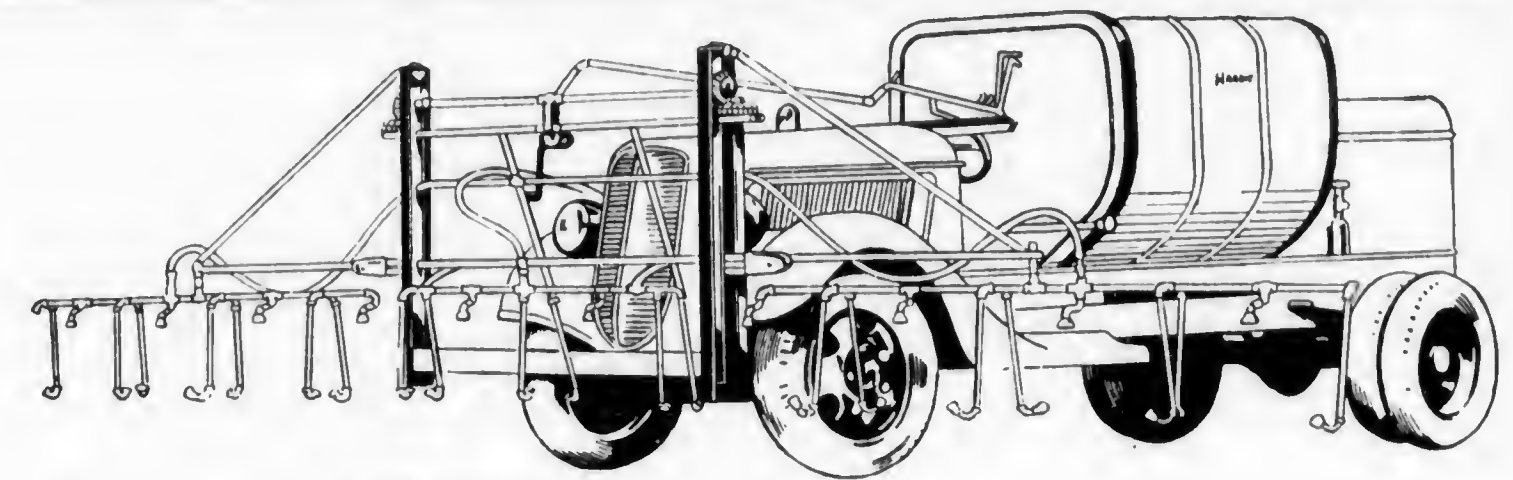
A Word to the Local Grade Supervisors—

Yours is a most important job. You are faced with many problems and important decisions. You can save yourself and the growers you serve, time, money, and possible trouble by admitting that you do not know the best answer under difficult situations. Avoid taking chances yourself or for the growers you serve. Do not bluff your way under any circumstance. The best grade supervisors are those that are constantly asking for additional information and assistance. We will do everything possible to see that you get such information and assistance promptly. We want you to feel that you are a very definite part of this organization and that your conscientious, sincere efforts in your community is playing a big part in the success of the program. We expect you to defend and promote the program for the benefit of your community and the industry.

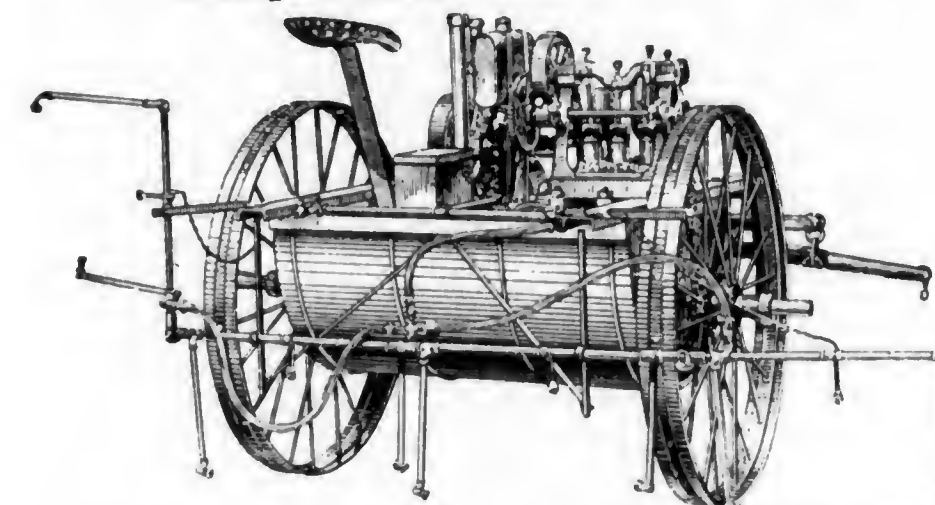
Joe got the job of unloading cattle at the docks. After only an hour down in the hold he appeared on deck covered with cuts and bruises.

"Give me my cards," he cried to the foreman. "I'm a stevedore, not a toreador!"—*The Dairymen's League News.*

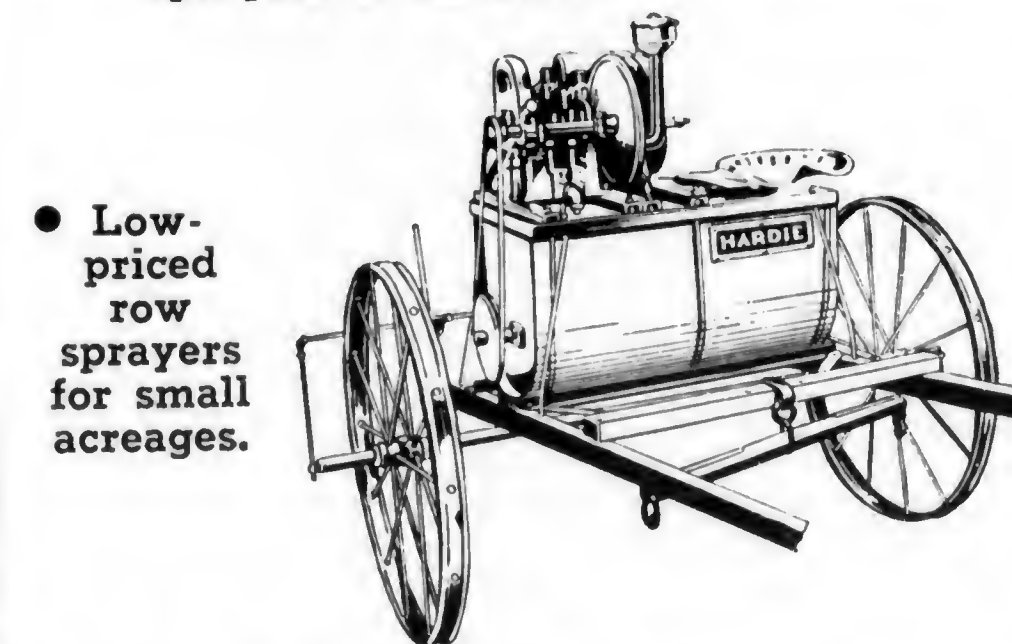
- Truck mounted outfits with and without power take-off



- Tractor Trailers in all sizes and many models.



- Combination row crop and orchard sprayers in all sizes.



- Low-priced row sprayers for small acreages.

- Hardie provides for every job a high pressure, big capacity row sprayer that gives the maximum of coverage with the minimum of material and cost. There are no field delays due to clogged nozzles, strainers, pump or engine trouble. Hardie row sprayers are available in a wide range of sizes and styles for spraying from 2 to 10 rows. The engine-powered outfits in 4, 6 and 8-row sizes are equipped with roller bearings in the hubs and with interchangeable steel or rubber-tired wheels. The tread is easily adjustable for any width of planting. Responsible dealers every where. Write for special Row Crop Sprayer Catalog. The Hardie Mfg. Company, Hudson, Mich.

HARDIE

Dependable SPRAYERS

"Camp Potato" Wearing Its New Dress



"Camp Potato" in the background, giving an idea how it looks completely covered with shingles. In the foreground are some of the fine builders, all well known to the potato industry

THE GOLDEN RULE

(Continued from page 9)

14. "You wanted to keep it, I suppose," said he. "Well, I am glad your Mother was more honest than you, or I should have been five dollars poorer, and none the wiser." "My Mother knows nothing about it, sir," said Susan; "I brought it back before I went home."

15. The old man looked at the child, and as he saw the tears rolling down her cheeks, he seemed touched by her distress. Putting his hand in his pocket, he drew out a shilling offering it to her.

16. "No, no, sir, I thank you," sobbed she: "I do not want to be paid for doing right; I only wish you would not think me dishonest, for indeed, it was a sore temptation. Oh! sir, if you had ever seen those you loved best wanting the common comforts of life, you would know how hard it is for us always to do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

17. The heart of the selfish man was touched. "There be things which are little upon the earth, but they are exceeding wise," murmured he, as he bade the little girl good-night, and entered his house a sadder, and, it is hoped, a better man. Susan returned to her humble house with a lightened heart, and

through the course of a long and useful life, never forgot her first temptation.

THE SNOW MAN

Look! How the clouds are flying south!
The wind pipes loud and shrill!
High above the snow drift stand,
The Snow Man on the hill!
Blow, wild wind from the icy North!
Here's one who will not fear,
To feel thy coldest touch, or shrink
Thy loudest blast to hear.
Proud triumph of the schoolboy's skill!
Far rather would I be
A winter giant, ruling o'er
A frosty realm, like thee,
And stand amid the drifted snow
Like thee, a thing apart
Than be a man, who walks with men,
But has a frozen heart.

THE EYE IS THE MARKET

(Continued from page 4)

the rest are—what have you—but covered up. (2nd) buyers and distributors buying by sight versus buying by established grades based on standards of quality; (3rd) Maintaining a constant supply in face of a deficiency; (4th) Lack of enthusiastic support from those from whom most is expected, plus a dearth of constructive ideas.

Modern Marketing Methods Call for Paper Bags

Attractively Printed Bags Bring Repeat Orders

HAMMOND Betterbags
Combine High Grade Printing with
Essential Strength and Quality



Hammond Bag & Paper Company
Wellsburg, W. Va.

Paper Bags for Lime, Limestone, Fertilizer, Flour, Feed and Potatoes

LOW COST and a SATISFACTORY JOB . . .

That's what you can expect and

That's what we can guarantee

If you will equip your potato house with an adequate amount of BOGGS grading and brushing equipment.

This job done, your grading worries are over for quite some time. It doesn't cost too much to try.

Write for Folder and Price List Covering Our Complete Line

Boggs Mfg. Corporation

Atlanta, New York

Detroit Lakes, Minn.

TO - DAY *EVERYWHERE*

IT IS THE **IRON AGE**

North — East — South — West — The great popularity of Iron Age Potato Planters sweeps the country

ONE, TWO, THREE and FOUR ROW

Assisted Feed and Automatic Seed Hoppers Interchangeable

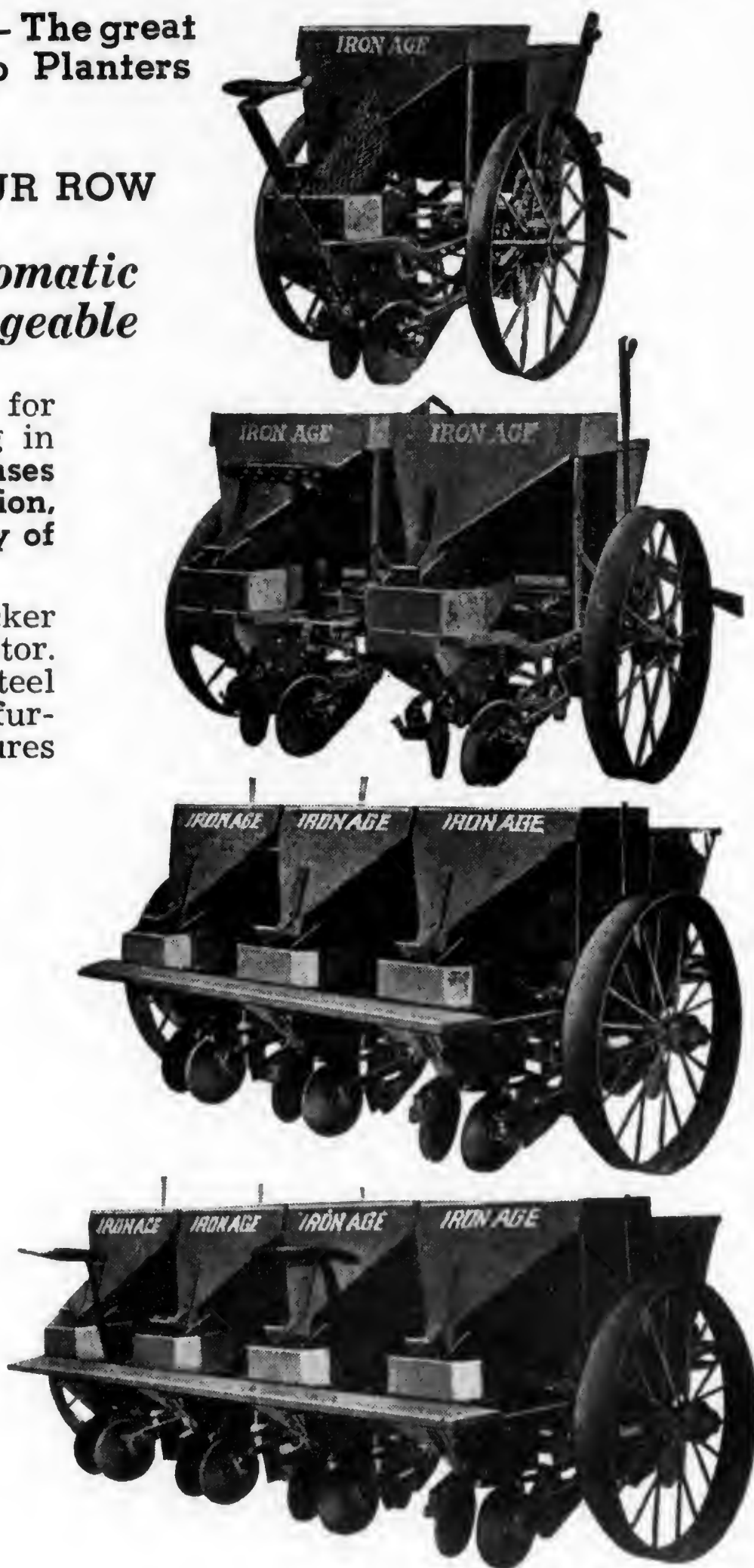
Convertible disc covering gangs for ridge covering or shallow covering in furrow. **Shallow covering increases yield; due to quicker germination, better weed control and less severity of Rhizoctonia.**

The picker wheels have eight picker arms—always in plain view of operator. Seed arms have two slender sharp steel picks. Two lengths of picks are furnished with each planter. Punctures made in seed are so small they are scarcely visible and will not destroy germination in case they strike an eye. **The picks may be quickly changed to seven different positions to meet variations in size of seed. We adjust the picks to fit the seed and not the seed to fit the picks.**

Fertilizer Placement

Remember all Iron Age Planters, unless otherwise ordered, are equipped to place the fertilizer in bands 2" from the seed piece either on the level with it or a little below. This method has proven to not only be the safest but also produces the largest yields.

Write for
Bulletin 1236



A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, 322 DUKE ST., YORK, PA.

**End of
Volume**